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HISTORY

OF THE

COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY,

FROM ITS ORIGIN IN 1746 TO THE COMMENCEMENT OF 1854.

BY

JOHN MACLEAN,

TENTH PRESIDENT OF THE COLLEGE.

VOLUME II.

PHILADELPHIA:

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.

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HISTORY

OF THE

COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY.

CHAPTER XVII.

ADMINISTRATION OF DR. SAMUEL STANHOPE SMITH, SEVENTH PRESIDENT OF THE COLLEGE.

Dr. Smith was chosen President on the 6th of May, 1795, Governor Howell and sixteen other Trustees being present at the election. It was unanimous.

For several years previous to this event, Dr. Smith had occupied the President's house, and as Vice-President he had had a general oversight of the instruction and discipline of the College.

Dr. Witherspoon having died on the 15th of November, 1794, the Clerk of the Board, by instructions from six of the Trustees, issued notices of a special meeting to be held on the 5th of May, 1795, to elect a President, in pursuance of a rule adopted by the Board on the 9th of May, 1759. This rule required that not less than four months should intervene between the time fixed for the meeting and the date of the notices.

At their meeting in September, 1794, the time of the annual Commencement, the Trustees adjourned to Tuesday, the 14th of April, 1795. But, the times for the two meetings being so near each other, the regular semi-annual meeting was given up, and the Board assembled on Tuesday, the 5th of May, and continued their sessions during that and the following day. It was on the second day of their sessions that the election for a Presi-

dent was held; the Board having previously adopted the rule that the nominations for that office should be made at least one day previous to the election. Upon receiving official information of his appointment, Dr. Smith appeared before the Board, and took the oaths prescribed by the charter. On this occasion there was no public inauguration; but an inaugural address in the Latin language was delivered by the new President on Wednesday, the 30th of September, 1795, the day of the annual Commencement. This address was published in 1817, but, through some inadvertence on the part of the author or of the printer, the date of its delivery is given on the title-page as being the 28th of September, 1794, "IVto kalendas Octobris;" at which date Dr. Witherspoon was living and was still at the head of the College. The President's salary was fixed at fifteen hundred dollars a year, with the usual perquisites; and a small addition, fifty pounds, or one hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three and one-third cents, was made to the yearly salary of Dr. Minto, the Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. The yearly charges for tuition and room-rent were increased to eight pounds and five pounds *proc.* respectively; and it was ordered, that board should be furnished at the rate of two dollars a week. Upon becoming the President of the College, Dr. Smith gave up the office of Clerk of the Board, and Dr. Minto was chosen Clerk in his room. The number of students at this time was eighty-seven, and for the next two or three years somewhat less.

Among the minutes of this meeting are the following:

"Resolved, That a copy of the report of the committee on the general accounts of the College, as far as relates to the charitable fund claimed to be under the direction of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, and the losses the fund has sustained since 1777, be sent to the General Assembly for their information.

"Resolved, That it be a standing rule of this corporation, that at their stated meeting in the spring they will give information, by letter or otherwise, to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church whether they have appropriated the whole amount of the interest arising on the fund established by Mr. Leslie, and when a part of the said interest shall remain unappropriated, what is the amount of such surplusage: that the General Assembly may know when this corporation will apply anything to the support of a missionary appointed by them, agreeably to a provision in the Will of the said Mr. Leslie. Ordered, That the Clerk transmit a

copy of this resolution to the General Assembly; and that he inform the Assembly that the whole amount of the interest arising for the current year has been appropriated to the education of poor and pious youth.

"Dr. Smith informed the Board that he had received a present of books from some gentlemen in Scotland. Ordered, That Dr. Smith return the thanks of the corporation to these gentlemen.

"Dr. Green reported that at the request of Dr. Smith he had opened a subscription in Philadelphia during the last winter to raise money for the purpose of purchasing a chemical apparatus for the use of the College; that one hundred and forty dollars have been subscribed, for which the Board may draw upon him at any time. Dr. Green also informed the Board that he fully expects the subscription will be raised to two hundred dollars."

This was the first provision ever made for the teaching of chemistry in this College.

"Dr. Green was requested to wait upon Dr. Rittenhouse and request him to repair and complete as soon as possible the orrery belonging to the College."

The next meeting of the Board took place on Tuesday, the 29th of September, 1795, and on the following day Dr. Smith, as President of the College, delivered his inaugural address, and presided at the Commencement exercises.

The following account of the Commencement is taken from the "New Jersey State Gazette" of the date of October 6, 1795, and is contained in a communication dated Princeton, September 30. It is here given as furnishing an example of Commencement exercises at this time:

"This being the anniversary of the Commencement of the College of New Jersey, the Board of Trustees and the Faculty of the College met the Senior class at ten o'clock in the forenoon, in the hall, from whence they went in procession to the church. The exercises of the day were introduced with prayer by the Rev. Dr. McWhorter. The Rev. Dr. Samuel S. Smith was [formally] inducted into his office by the Rev. Dr. McWhorter and Dr. Boudinot, who had been previously appointed by the corporation for that purpose. The President then delivered an inaugural Oration in Latin, on the connection between Literature and Religion. After which succeeded the exercises of the young gentlemen who were candidates for degrees.

"1. A Latin Salutatory Oration on the Immortality of the Soul, by George Bowie, of South Carolina.

"2. An English Salutatory Oration, by Robert J. Taylor, of Virginia.

"3. An Oration on the Discovery of America, and the Character of Columbus, by Silas Condict, of New Jersey.

"4. An Oration, by Peter A. Van Doren, of New Jersey.

"5. An Oration on Eloquence, by Charles Snowden, of Pennsylvania.

"6. The following debate: Is it favorable to Public Peace and Public Liberty for Popular Meetings to publish Resolutions censuring Laws constitutionally enacted?

"John A. Boyd, of New Jersey, Respondent.

"Josiah Harrison, of New Jersey, Opponent.

"David Comfort, of New York, Replicator.

"7. The Oration on Belles Lettres, by Thomas Brown, of New Jersey.

"8. An Oration on Sensibility, by Samuel Hayes, of New Jersey.

"9. Is the Present Age entitled to the Praise of Superiority in Wisdom and Improvement which it seems disposed to claim?

"Elias Riggs, of New Jersey, Respondent.

"James Agnew, of New Jersey, Opponent.

"George Ogden, of New Jersey, Replicator.

"10. An Oration on the Inhumanity of the African Slave Trade, by George Clark Morton, of New York.

"11. An Oration on the Dignity of Man, by Joseph W. Scott, of New Jersey.

"12. The Oration in Honor of the Science of Mathematics, by John Sergeant,* of Philadelphia.

"13. An Humorous Oration on the Order of Commencements, by James Tilton, of Delaware.

"The degree of A.B. was conferred upon thirty three young gentlemen, members of the Senior class, the degree of A.M. upon fourteen graduates of the College, and the degree of D.D. upon the Rev. John B. Smith, of Philadelphia, afterwards the first President of Union College, Schenectady, New York. Two young gentlemen, Masters of Arts in other Colleges, were admitted to the same degree in this College. One of these was the well-known Lexicographer, Noah Webster, a graduate of Yale College."

After the conferring of the degrees "the Valedictory Oration on the Progress of the Fine Arts among the Greeks was then pronounced by Edward D. Smith, of South Carolina, and the exercises were closed with prayer by the President.

"On Tuesday preceding, the following six young gentlemen, William Gaston, Elias Caldwell, William Anderson, George Hopkins, Dennis Reed, and Robert Forsyth, delivered orations with great approbation before a large and genteel assembly.

"The Trustees decided the honors of speaking, 1st to Mr. Forsyth, 2nd to Mr. Caldwell, and 3rd to Mr. Reed.

"Dr. John Maclean was chosen Professor of Chemistry in the College, who proposes also to give lectures on comparative anatomy."

Dr. Smith's first measure for extending the course of instruction in the College was the establishment of a professorship of Chemistry. In the prosecution of his purpose he was greatly aided by the recent arrival in this country of Dr. Maclean, a

* From the minutes of the Faculty it appears that Mr. Sergeant's position in his class was the fourth.

young chemist of Scotland, who brought with him ample testimonials of his rare attainments in the new chemistry as recently developed by the eminent French experimenters of that day.

By the advice of Dr. Rush, of Philadelphia, to whom, and to others in that city, he had brought letters in the highest terms commendatory of him as a chemist as well as a proficient in other branches of science, he came to Princeton, and engaged in the practice of physic and surgery. This advice, doubtless, was given from a belief that at this place he would be able to turn his knowledge of his favorite study to some useful account, by lecturing on Chemistry and its kindred subjects. Soon after he came to Princeton he was invited to deliver a short course of lectures in the College; and such was the impression made upon the Faculty and students by these lectures that at the next meeting of the Trustees he was chosen Professor of Chemistry. His election to this office occurred on the 1st of October, 1795, the day after the annual Commencement. The appointment was made and accepted with the understanding that he should still be at liberty to engage in the practice of physic and surgery, only giving to the College so much of his time as would be requisite for the proper discharge of his official duties. This arrangement continued until the decease of his colleague, Dr. Minto, the Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, when, by appointment of the Board, Dr. Maclean assumed the duties of his late colleague in addition to his own. From this time he gave himself wholly to the service of the College.

In the medical schools of Philadelphia, New York, and Cambridge, in connection with the University of Pennsylvania and with Columbia and Harvard Colleges, there had been, previously to Dr. Maclean's appointment as Professor at Princeton, lectures on Chemistry; but the above-mentioned provision for the instruction of under-graduates in this branch of science was the first of the kind ever made in this country, unless, possibly, Chemistry in connection with Natural Philosophy, and as a branch of it, may have been made a subject of instruction at the College of William and Mary in Virginia, and in the University of Pennsylvania at an earlier date.

The following communication to Wood's "Newark Gazette and New Jersey Advertiser" appears in that paper of Wednesday, the 11th of November, 1795. It was from the pen of President Smith, and has respect to Dr. Maclean's appointment as Professor of Chemistry:

"MR. WOODS,—Your inserting the following information in your Gazette will probably be acceptable to the students of physic, and in general to the lovers of Natural Science throughout the State.

"PRINCETON, October 26, 1795.

"The Trustees of the College in this place at their last meeting appointed Dr. John Maclean Professor of Chemistry, on which branch of science he will give an extensive course of lectures during the ensuing season. He will also lecture on comparative anatomy, provided a class can be obtained that may encourage him to bestow the necessary pains. Dr. Maclean has studied chemistry, anatomy, midwifery, and surgery at Glasgow, London, and Paris. He brings with him the highest recommendations from Europe; and from personal acquaintance and from attending a short course of chemical lectures, I can assure the public, that of *that* subject, and of the newest improvements that have been made in it, he is a perfect master. He has made it an object of cultivation, not only in its reference to medicine, but particularly in its application to agriculture and manufactures, so useful in every country, but especially in a new one. Other young gentlemen, besides physicians, of a studious and inquisitive turn, may find great pleasure and advantage in attending these lectures, and students of medicine in the State who wish improvement in these important branches connected with their future professions, and seek it during the winter season in the neighboring cities, may be saved a considerable expense by attending at Princeton. I am well assured from the abilities of the professor, they cannot obtain it at present with more advantage at any place in America than in the College of New Jersey.

"SAMUEL S. SMITH, President of the College."

In the "Medical Repository" for 1800, published at New York, and conducted by Dr. Samuel L. Mitchell and Dr. Edward Miller, the following article occurs on page 205. Dr. Mitchell was at that time Professor of Chemistry in the Medical Department of Columbia College:

"LIBERAL DECREE OF THE TRUSTEES OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE IN RESPECT TO CHEMISTRY.

"Notwithstanding it has been so long known that natural philosophy, or the science of *experimental physics*, is divided into two great branches, the *mechanical* and the *chemical*, still the former, which only treats of the more obvious and sensible properties of matter, has been taught in colleges and universities. The *latter*, which is employed in ascertaining the laws which govern the composition and

decomposition of material bodies, and scrutinizing more nearly the relations and affinities of their component atoms, has rarely *or never* entered the plan of what is termed a genteel or liberal education, but has been improperly considered as auxiliary only to the medical profession. The trustees of Columbia College have wisely corrected this error, by determining at one of their late meetings that the study of the *chemical branch of physics* should precede the conferring of the degree of Bachelor of Arts upon the students of that seminary; of course the youth educated there will have the advantage of becoming acquainted not only with natural philosophy, as it is commonly termed, but with chemistry. This is an example highly worthy of the imitation of other places of instruction."

This example had been set five years before by the Trustees of the College of New Jersey.

In Professor Fisher's "Life of Benjamin Silliman, M.D., LL.D.," the first Professor of Chemistry in Yale College, the following passage from Professor Silliman's "Diary" occurs, vol. i. pages 109 and 110:

"Brief residence in Princeton. At this celebrated seat of learning an eminent gentleman, Dr. John Maclean, resided as Professor of Chemistry, &c. I early attained an introduction to him by correspondence, and he favored me with a list of books for the promotion of my studies. Among these were Chaptal's, Lavoisier's, and Fourcroy's Chemistry, Scheele's Essays, Bergman's works, Kirwan's Mineralogy, &c. I also passed a few days with Dr. Maclean in my different transits to and from Philadelphia, and obtained from him a general insight into my future occupation, inspected his library and apparatus, and obtained his advice respecting many things. Dr. Maclean was a man of brilliant mind, with all the acumen of his native Scotland, and a sparkling of wit gave variety to his conversation. I regard him as my earliest master of Chemistry, and Princeton as my first starting-point in that pursuit, although I had not an opportunity to attend any lectures there."

Many years after Dr. Maclean's death, Dr. Silliman made another and his last visit to Princeton, and on this occasion he observed to the writer, upon visiting the chemical laboratory, "It was in this room that I saw the first experiments in Chemistry ever witnessed by me."

Mention of Dr. Maclean is made in an article in Lempriere's "Universal Biography," American edition, edited by Eleazar Lord, New York. The article was written by the Rev. Dr. Samuel Miller, and from it we quote the following passage:

"As a physician, a surgeon, a natural philosopher, a mathematician, and, above all, as a chymist, Dr. Maclean was very eminent. As a college officer he was uncommonly popular and useful. He received the degree of M.D. from the University of Aberdeen in 1797. His principal publication bore the title of 'Lectures on Combustion,' intended to support the Lavoisierian system of chymistry, in oppo-

sition to Dr. Priestley. Besides this he wrote several other papers in controversy with Dr. Priestley, which were published in the 'New York Medical Repository.'"

The Rev. Dr. A. Alexander, giving an account of a visit to Princeton made by him in 1801, remarks:

"Dr. Maclean emigrated to America in 1795, and became one of the most popular professors who ever graced the College. He was at home almost equally in all branches of science. Chemistry, Natural History, Mathematics, and Natural Philosophy successively claimed his attention."

Dr. Maclean was a native of Glasgow, and in his thirteenth year he entered the University of that city. While a student of the University, he, with some of his fellow-students, formed a Chemical Society. Their number was not large, but several of them rose to eminence, and among them the late Charles Macintosh, F.R.S., Dr. Tilloch, editor of the 'London Philosophical Magazine,' Dr. Crawford, and Dr. Couper.

A special meeting of the Board was held on the 13th of January, 1796, to consider the expediency of applying to the Legislature of the State "to augment the funds and to grant such other assistance as they may think fit for the promotion of the interests of the institution." Their decision was that such application ought to be made, and a committee was appointed to make it. Everything pertaining to this matter was left to the discretion of the committee, which consisted of the President of the College, Judge Paterson, Dr. Beatty, General Bloomfield, Colonel Bayard, Mr. Hunter, Mr. Stockton, and Mr. Armstrong. At the previous meeting Dr. Minto was chosen Treasurer of the College.

Dr. Green reported that he had spoken to Dr. Rittenhouse respecting the orrery, but had not obtained any satisfaction on the subject. He was requested to pursue the matter. Dr. Green also reported that the amount of money received by him on subscription for a chemical apparatus was one hundred and forty-six dollars, and that he had advanced fifty-four dollars on the same account, which the Treasurer was ordered to repay to him. In reference to the monuments over the graves of the deceased Presidents, the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That the President of the College, Mr. Snowden, and Dr. Green be a committee to see that the monuments erected by this corporation to the memory

of Presidents Burr, Edwards, and Davies be effectually repaired; and that the same committee do also cause similar monuments to be erected to the memory of Presidents Finley and Witherspoon, and to draw upon the Treasurer for the expense arising from the execution of this business."

The delay in erecting a monument to the memory of President Finley arose, in part at least, from the circumstance that he died and was buried in the city of Philadelphia. In accordance with the resolution just cited, monuments were erected in the Princeton graveyard to the memory of the two last-named Presidents, the inscriptions on which are in Latin; and it is morally certain that they were from the pen of President Smith, who while yet a youth was distinguished for his classical attainments.

"Dr. Minto informed the Board that on account of the ill state of his health he found it necessary to resign his office as Clerk of the Corporation. His resignation was accordingly accepted," and Dr. Maclean was chosen Clerk in his room.

The committee appointed on the 13th of January to apply to the Legislature of the State for pecuniary aid made the following report:

"That immediately after they were appointed by the Board to this service, in pursuance of the powers vested in them, they took such preparatory measures as in their opinion were best adapted to attain the object of their appointment. In particular, that they prepared a circular letter, which was sent to a number of the most influential characters of the several counties of the State, soliciting their friendly aid in promoting the object in view by a proper representation of its importance to the members of the Legislature previously to their assembling at the seat of government. All the Committee, except Judge Paterson, who was absent on duty, attended at Trenton, and presented to the Legislature the address, hereunto annexed, in the name of the Board. The Committee are happy in being able to report that a law passed in consequence of their application, by which the sum of six hundred pounds per annum is granted to the College for three years, payable quarterly, appropriated, however, specially by the law, to the repair of the College, the purchasing of a philosophical apparatus, and replenishing the Library.

"The Committee think proper further to state, that in bringing about this important service they had many difficulties and objections to encounter. That an objection drawn from the idea of this institution being under the sole and exclusive control of one denomination of Christians was used with great force against the application; and was in the end so far got over as to obtain the grant only by the personal assurances of the Committee that the reason which had originally placed this institution under the entire direction of one denomination of Christians had ceased with the Revolution; and that the present Board of Trustees had determined here-

after to act upon all proper occasions, and particularly in the choice of Trustees, on a plan of most extended liberality. The Committee feel themselves obliged to make this communication, not only because they consider themselves personally responsible to the State to pursue the plan, but because they are perfectly convinced that no future aid can ever be attained unless these assurances are realized by the Board.* On the other hand, the Committee, from observations made on this occasion, are led to hope that, if the plan of admitting to the Board of Trustees men of character and influence in the State of the different denominations is adopted, the present donations may be considered as the foundation of a more extended public patronage." *Signed* by the members of the Committee who presented to the Legislature, in behalf of the Board, the following Memorial and Petition:

"To the Honorable the Legislative Council and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, the Memorial and Petition of the Trustees of the College of New Jersey humbly showeth:

"That the institution under their care was many years since founded by the laudable charity and zeal of a few public-spirited individuals, and has from that time been supported by repeated charities and a well-earned reputation, which has attracted students from all parts of the continent. It was at a time when the dominion of Britain, by her partial influence, supported the invidious distinctions among different denominations of Christians, and when her government corrupted whatever it touched, even to the fountains of learning, that a number of private citizens in this province, with the favor and co-operation of one of the best of her governors, applied themselves with admirable activity and a noble generosity to establish education on a better footing than it had hitherto been in America. In the prosecution of this object they founded this seminary. They solicited and obtained the patronage and assistance of gentlemen of the first characters in other provinces; and the success of the institution has more than realized their expectations, and has abundantly rewarded, by the proofs of its usefulness, their meritorious and disinterested zeal. Education was conducted with such skill, fidelity, attention

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* The next two vacancies in the Board of Trustees were filled by the election of members of the Episcopal Church, viz., James M. Wallace, Esq., and the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Wharton, both of Burlington City. Mr. Wallace was elected in the room of the Hon. James Kinsey, Esq., Chief Justice of New Jersey, who declined the appointment, and was a member of the Board for twenty-one years, and Dr. Wharton for sixteen years. At a later period, the Rev. Dr. Milnor, of New York, and the Rev. Dr. John Johns, subsequently Bishop of the Diocese of Virginia, also the Hon. James Parker, and the Hon. Charles S. Olden, were members of the Board. As early as the year 1751, and within less than three years after the date of the second charter, we find the following record in the minutes of the Board: "The Rev. Mr. Thomas Thomson, a clergyman of the Church of England, in the County of Monmouth, was *unanimously* chosen a trustee of the College of New Jersey." Rev. John Frelinghuysen, a minister of the Reformed Dutch Church, was chosen a Trustee in 1750, the Rev. John Leydt (or Light), of the same Church, in 1760, Rev. Lambert De Ronde in 1764, Rev. Dr. Wm. McMurray in 1825. It is probable that the Committee were not aware of the election of Messrs. Thomson, Frelinghuysen, Leydt, and De Ronde as members of the Board.

to moral discipline, and yet liberality in religious opinions, that students flocked to it from every province, and from every denomination of Christians in America. And its utility has been manifested by the number of valuable and eminent citizens it has produced. Its sons acted a distinguished part in the late Revolutionary war, so glorious to their country. And not to speak of the churches of various denominations which are furnished from among them with their ablest and most faithful ministers, we see them filling the most honorable and useful departments in the civil state from Vermont to Georgia.

"The College of New Jersey has attracted both reputation and wealth to the State. It has been celebrated not only throughout America but Europe, and has been ranked among the first institutions that have risen in our age. But not to speak of its fame only, it has been a mine of wealth to New Jersey, cut off as she has been by her situation from many advantages which her neighbors enjoy. The greater part of our students have been received from abroad, and they have expended not only the fees of their education but the necessary sums for their whole provision and support. It has been calculated upon a moderate estimate that the pupils, who resort to it from a distance, have for many years brought into the State annually ten thousand pounds, and in no year less than seven thousand. The town of Princeton has been in a great measure built by it, and the neighboring proprietors of lands have been considerably enriched. These advantages, besides the funds originally raised in foreign countries for its foundation, render it to the State at large an object, even in the view of a pecuniary interest, that merits to be cherished. It will not be unbecoming the Legislature of New Jersey to reflect upon the reputation she may acquire, and the influence in the councils of confederated America she may be able to establish, by means of her seat of learning. Athens, that commonwealth of science, of taste, and of art, though subdued by Rome, still continued to govern by instructing her masters. And in the present age, Edinburgh, by her celebrated University, lays both Europe and America under contribution for students.

"If the College of New Jersey should be established on a generous and enlarged foundation, so that she should be enabled to maintain an adequate number of Professors in the liberal arts, and to reduce the necessary expenses of education, she might, notwithstanding the number of institutions of the same kind that are continually erecting around her, still continue to be the principal resort of American youth from the Hudson to Georgia. There is something in the state of society and in the habits of the people in the Southern States, which has hitherto prevented that success which was expected to attend their literary establishments. They are sending their young men abroad for science, for morals, and for health. It would be the interest, and would certainly be no inconsiderable glory to New Jersey, to be the fountain of education to so large a portion of America, and to furnish those States with their Legislators and their Judges, and be able to infuse her spirit into the politics and councils of our country. Circumscribed as she is in territory, and deprived in a great degree of commerce, she might notwithstanding, by a wise and well-directed system of education, be respected as the enlightened head of the greatest confederation in the world. The French, who suffered some errors to tarnish the glory of their revolution, have in this, however, set us an illustrious example, and are pursuing the means to make themselves a nation of scholars as

well as of husbandmen and soldiers. Our sister States, by the large and liberal endowments which they have lately bestowed on their colleges, and by the erection of so many new ones, may well excite the emulation of New Jersey. New York has two most amply endowed, Pennsylvania three, Maryland two, and contemplating a third, Virginia three, South Carolina three. North Carolina is now establishing one on an extensive scale; even Kentucky and the Southwestern Territory have each of them one, and the former especially has been liberally enriched by the State.

"The increasing number of these institutions, however, render some public aid to the College of New Jersey more necessary than ever. They are endeavoring to intercept from it the resort of students, on which its existence has long depended. And unless we can diminish the great but necessary expense of acquiring a liberal education, on the present footing of the College, as well as exceed them in the talent and fidelity of its Professors, they will too probably succeed.

"Its former funds, to the amount of about ten thousand pounds, perished in the war that established our independence. Its buildings were greatly injured, being alternately used as barracks and hospitals. Its Library and Philosophical apparatus were almost wholly destroyed.

"True it is that the Congress of the United States made compensation for the damages done to the buildings while they were occupied in the service of the public, and paid a rent for the use of them; but that compensation being made in the paper currency of the United States, at a time when it was in a course of rapid depreciation, it was hardly competent even to an important repair of the principal edifice of the College. For the Library, for the Philosophical apparatus, and for the capital sunk by payments necessarily received in a depreciated currency, no reparation has ever been made by the State or by the federal government. The other States have amply repaired the losses sustained by their seminaries, and endowed them with liberal additional funds, to enable them to maintain their Professors, to enlarge their libraries, and to increase the conveniences and advantages of study.

"For these objects we cannot appeal, as formerly, to the charity of foreigners and strangers. They are fatigued with similar applications, and they have their own institutions to provide for. We have no resource but in the justice and public spirit of our own State; and under the circumstances which have been stated, we conceive we have a claim of justice on the public for losses incurred by the public weakness. We have a claim of justice in behalf of a seminary that has brought both reputation and wealth to the State. We have a claim of charity in behalf of a most useful institution. We have a claim upon the wisdom and policy of the State, which requires it to provide the most effectual means for enlightening its own citizens, and to embrace the opportunity of acquiring an influence and an ascendency in the councils of the Union, which it can no otherwise obtain than by attracting their youth and educating their statesmen.

"Such is the ruined state of the finances of the College, and such is the increasing number of similar institutions in other States, and the moderate expense of education in them, arising from the liberal endowment of the public, that she is now reduced to extreme necessity, and compelled to cast herself upon your wisdom and your justice.

"Hitherto the means of education have been nursed in the midst of you by our care, without any expense to the State; but in the execution of our useful plans, we have been compelled from deficiency of funds to lay the charges of education so high as in a great measure to preclude, if they should be any further augmented, the youth of moderate fortune from obtaining it. Reduction of these expenses is of great importance to the citizens of New Jersey. The poor ought to have access to the fountains of knowledge as well as the wealthy; they have equal talents from nature, and are equally capable of becoming enlightened patriots, legislators, and instructors. To the State it will be beneficial to open an easy access to the most enlarged and liberal education. Enlightened citizens are most obedient to the laws, as well as most capable of promoting the public interest; and a general diffusion of knowledge among our citizens will be the glory and felicity of the State.

"We do not doubt your inclination to take under your protection these useful and important objects; and we are happy, on the present occasion, that the flourishing state of the public finances enables you to extend a liberal patronage to science without imposing any additional burden on the people. Your wealth invites you to designs of public utility and improvement, much more to foster this child of science, your honor and glory, which Providence and the generous and indefatigable zeal of private citizens have concurred to throw into your bosom.

"To make this representation to your honorable body, which we do with all deference and respect, as well as with the most ardent hopes of your favorable concurrence with our views, the Trustees of the College have appointed and invested them with all the necessary powers to act in their name. And your petitioners, as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

"Signed, Samuel S. Smith,
John Bayard,
James F. Armstrong,
John Beatty,
Andrew Hunter,
Richard Stockton,
Joseph Bloomfield."

The above memorial sets forth in strong and glowing terms the great importance of the College to the interests of the country at large, and more especially to those of New Jersey. No document that ever emanated from the College authorities, either before or since the issuing of the one above, surpasses it in extolling the work already accomplished by the College, or in avowing the purpose to make it the college of the country. However truthful this recital of its deeds, and however legitimate the aim of those connected with it to place it at the head of the literary institutions of the land, it was not in the best taste to avow any such purpose; and in this instance it is to be excused only on the ground that the memorial was ad-

dressed to those, and probably heard or read only by those, whose aid was at the time deemed necessary to the well-being, if not to the continued existence, of the institution. But there is a far more important object to be attained by a college founded for the purpose for which ours was established than the acquisition of a great name or the bringing together of a vast number of students from all parts of the land; and that is the faithful training of them in the fear and knowledge of God, in the hope and with the expectation that our churches may through them in part be supplied with a pious and learned ministry and with an intelligent and godly laity. The State is best served when the Church is kept pure and free from all scandal.

The petition, as appears from the report of the committee to the Board, proved a success, and six hundred pounds *proc.* a year was granted to the College for the period of three years; but this grant was by law limited to three things, viz., the repair of the College buildings, the restoration of the College library, and the repair and purchase of philosophical apparatus.

The moneys granted by the Legislature ought to have been regarded by the people of the State generally as payments for losses which they were bound to make good. But it is said upon good authority that such was the dissatisfaction throughout the State with this grant to the College, that no one who voted for it was returned to the Legislature at the ensuing election. And thus perished all hope of any further appropriations of money from the State treasury in aid of the College, which it was thought would be made should the Board redeem the pledges of the committee to individual members of the Legislature with respect to the election of gentlemen of other denominations than Presbyterian as members of the Board. This grant of one thousand eight hundred pounds, or of four thousand eight hundred dollars, payable within three years, is the only pecuniary aid ever received from the State treasury; and the friends of the College have reason to rejoice that this is the case. No claim has been or can be made on the part of the Legislature of any right to interfere with the teaching or discipline of the College, so long as there is on the part of the Board no infringement of the provisions of the College charter.

It might have been very different had the people of the State been as willing to give pecuniary aid to the College as the Trustees were to receive such aid. The giving and receiving would at the least have furnished a pretext for unnecessary and vexatious inquiries in regard to the manner in which the funds from the State had been expended, if not for more serious interference, were the Legislature at any time disposed to meddle with the management of the institution.

There is one statement in the report of the committee to the Board which is altogether inaccurate, and which should never have been made, viz., "that the reason which originally placed this institution under the entire direction of one denomination of Christians had ceased with the Revolution." Why was the College originally placed under the control of ministers and laymen of the Presbyterian Church? Simply for the reason that those who originated it and contributed to its establishment were Presbyterian ministers and laymen. And why did they engage in this enterprise, and why did they appeal to the Synod of New York and its Presbyteries for aid? and when the Synod wrote to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland in behalf of the College, why did they use the following language?—

"In the colonies of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Carolina a great number of congregations have been formed upon the Presbyterian plan, which have put themselves under the Synodical care of your petitioners, who conform to the constitution of the Church of Scotland, and have adopted her standards of doctrine, worship, and discipline. There are also large settlements lately planted in various parts, particularly in North and South Carolina, where multitudes are extremely desirous of the ministrations of the gospel; but they are not yet formed into congregations and regularly organized, for *want of ministers.*

"These numerous bodies of people, dispersed so widely through so many colonies, have repeatedly made the most importunate applications to your petitioners for ministers to be sent among them; and your petitioners have exerted themselves to the utmost for their relief, both by sending their members and candidates to officiate some time among them, and *using all practicable measures for the education of pious youth for the ministry.*

"But, alas! notwithstanding these painful endeavors, your petitioners have been utterly incapable to make provision for so many shepherdless flocks, and those that come hundreds of miles crying to them for some to break the bread of life among them, are often obliged to return in tears, with little or no relief, *by reason of the scarcity of ministers.*

* * * * * * * * * * * *

"Now, it is from the College of New Jersey *only* that we can expect a remedy for these inconveniences; it is *to that* your petitioners look for the increase of their number; it is *on that* the Presbyterian churches through the six colonies, above mentioned, principally depend for a supply of accomplished ministers; *from that* has been obtained considerable relief already, notwithstanding the many disadvantages that unavoidably attend it in its present infant state; and *from that* may be expected a sufficient supply when brought to maturity.

"Now, as the College of New Jersey appears the most promising expedient to redress these grievances, and promote religion and learning in these provinces, your petitioners . . ."

Did the War of the Revolution work a change in the state of things here described, or in the character and design of the College? Is there any less reason that the College founded and sustained by Presbyterian ministers and laymen, and countenanced and aided by Presbyterian Assemblies, Synods, Presbyteries, and churches, should be a Presbyterian College after than before the Revolution, and under the entire direction of that denomination of Christians? Neither before nor since the Revolution was there the least want of liberality in the management of the College. Youths of other denominations than Presbyterian were admitted to all its privileges, and no distinction was made among the pupils on account of their church relations. And this fact, not to be denied, ought to have been deemed a sufficient reply to the objection that the College was "under the entire direction of one denomination;" and there should have been no implied assent upon the part of the committee to the charge of a want of liberality in the previous management of the College, by ascribing it to the condition of civil affairs before the Revolution, and by "personal assurances" that the present Board of Trustees had determined "hereafter to act upon all proper occasions, and particularly in the choice of Trustees, on a plan of most extended liberality." There was no more want of liberality before than there was after the Revolution. The only change made by the War of the Revolution was this: it rendered all change in the religious character of the institution *impossible* without the consent of the Trustees, which it would not have been had New Jersey continued to be a province of the British Empire. So long as the Trustees remain true and faithful, mindful of their obligations, the College

cannot be other than a Presbyterian College, and under the sole and exclusive control of a body of orthodox Presbyterian ministers and laymen. This would not prevent ministers and laymen of other denominations being occasionally chosen Trustees; and it has not, for some of the most honored members of the Board have been of other denominations.

Esau, when hungry, sold his birthright, and colleges, when poor, may be tempted to barter away their most valuable privileges. So far this College has happily escaped; and it should be the prayer of all her friends that, in the good providence of God, she may continue to be an institution devoted to the interests of religion and learning, and not be tempted by either public or private munificence to give place to false teachings, either in religion or in science, or to yield the control of her affairs to other hands than those whose aim it will be to guide them in accordance with the original design of the institution.

The first act of the Board after the report of the above-named committee had been made was to resolve:

"That the President of the institution prepare an address to the Legislature of the State expressive of the gratitude of the Corporation for the assistance lately afforded by law to the institution, and lay said address before the Board at their next meeting."

It appears from the minutes of the next meeting that the President did prepare an address to the Legislature and submit it to the Board for their consideration. It was recommitted to the President, with instructions to return the thanks of the Board without making any further request. The Trustees probably began to be apprehensive that any further request at that time might lead to a repeal of what had been granted, and that, in the then state of the public sentiment, it was best not to open again the question of legislative aid to the College.

The act granting to the College the aid above mentioned recites:

"Whereas it is the duty of a free and enlightened people to patronize and promote the interest of science and literature as the surest basis of their liberty, property, and prosperity; and whereas it has been represented to the Legislature that the College of New Jersey has suffered great injury during the late war, in its buildings, library, and philosophical apparatus, and that its funds, in consequence of the

devastations and calamities of the war, have been so impaired and diminished as to render it impracticable for the Trustees of the College to defray the expenses necessarily incident to the business and good management of the institution without some legislative aid, and it appearing to the Legislature that a portion of the public money may be wisely and usefully appropriated to the aid and relief of said College: therefore, Section 1. Be it enacted by the Council and General Assembly of this State, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that from and after the passing of this act there shall be paid by the treasurer of this State, for three years successively, the sum of six hundred pounds, in quarter-yearly payments, to the Trustees of the College of New Jersey, or their order, which sum shall be paid out of the interest on the loan-office money now in the treasury, or now due, or which hereafter may arise, or become due on the loan-office money now in circulation; and the moneys to be paid to the said Trustees shall by them be laid out and appropriated to and for the repairs of the buildings of the College, its library, ORRERY, and philosophical apparatus."

At this day it may be difficult to account for the great value attached by the whole community to Rittenhouse's orrery. But beyond all question it was regarded by the learned and the ignorant as the greatest mechanical contrivance of the age. The frequent mention of it in the minutes of the Trustees of the College, the moneys expended in its purchase, and the large sums appropriated for its repair, and still more the reference to it in the act of the Legislature recited above, all go to show the high estimate placed upon this instrument, designed to present to the eye a simple and clear view of the solar system, the relative distances of the planets from the sun and from each other, their magnitudes and their motions; and the bare mention of it in the act establishes one of two things, if not both, viz., that it had its influence in inducing the Legislature to give the sought-for grant, or that it was thought by those interested in obtaining the grant that a reference to the orrery would aid the petitioners in gaining their object.

In the "New York Ledger" of October 4, 1873, is a biographical sketch, by James Parton, of Dr. Rittenhouse, the inventor and maker of the orrery, from which the following is taken:

"It is difficult for us to realize the admiration, and I might almost say the *awe*, which the contemplation of this apparatus inspired almost a hundred years ago. When he had finished it, two colleges contended for the privilege of buying it,—Princeton, in New Jersey, and the college of Philadelphia. Princeton won the prize, which so wounded the pride of the Philadelphians that, in order to pacify them, Rittenhouse said he would make a better one for them. But no; the

honor of Philadelphia demanded that so sublime an invention should not be consigned to 'a village,' but should be exhibited first in the metropolis of the province that produced it. Rittenhouse contrived to accommodate this difficulty also. He kept the first orrery in his shop to serve as a pattern; and then hurrying the second to completion, he was able to deliver both about the same time. Both are still preserved in the institutions for which they were made. When one was exhibited in Philadelphia in 1771, the Assembly voted Mr. Rittenhouse a present of three hundred pounds, and requested him to make another for the use of the public, for an additional sum of four hundred pounds. When this was finished, he lectured upon it, in a public hall in Philadelphia, to admiring crowds, day after day. . . .

"When the British evacuated Philadelphia, in 1778, one of the first questions asked by educated men all over the country was, 'Is the orrery safe?' Yes, it was. Sir William Howe had caused the apartment containing it to be locked, and the key placed in the charge of the Provost of the College.

"Jefferson was disposed to censure the Pennsylvanians for permitting so rare a man as Rittenhouse to be employed in public offices.

"'Nobody,' wrote Jefferson to him, in 1778, 'can conceive that Nature ever intended to throw away a Newton upon the occupations of a crown. . . .

"I doubt not there are in your country many persons equal to the task of conducting government; but you should consider that the world has but one Rittenhouse, and that it never had one before. The amazing mechanical representation of the solar system which you conceived and executed has never been surpassed by any but the work of which it is a copy."

A full description of this instrument is given in the first volume of the "Transactions of the American Philosophical Society."*

In a letter of the date of February 27, 1796, addressed to a young lady, an intimate friend of his daughter, Frances Smith, and a great favorite with the Doctor himself and with all his family, he thus speaks of this legislative grant:

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* Could not one of our modern philosophers write a dissertation to prove that Rittenhouse himself was a mere myth, and that the orrery said to have been contrived and put together by him was brought into its present form and shape, with all its wonderful combinations and properties, upon the principles of the nebular hypothesis, or in accord with the doctrine of the fortuitous concourse of atoms, or by the process of evolution, or in some other way by which we can avoid the conclusion that the orrery was the work of an intelligent agent? For if in so small an affair as the orrery, small as compared with the solar system itself, there is evidence that an intelligent mind has been at work, how can we ever persuade the masses, be they learned or ignorant, that the solar system was the mere product of law, or due to a tendency in matter to assume certain forms and to develop certain properties? and especially when we cannot tell what this law or tendency is, or how matter or mind was made subject to either, or how the idea of law clashes with the idea of an intelligent lawgiver.—J. M.

"You think, perhaps, my dear Susan, that I have forgotten my promise of another letter; but I have been assiduously attending our Legislature to gain from them a small pittance, which will not answer half the purpose for which they granted it. It is appropriated, in the law, to repair the College buildings, replenish the library, purchase a philosophical apparatus. But that apparatus alone would require a thousand dollars more than they have been pleased to assign. To make up this sum I wish to write to all who have graduated here since I came, to request them to beg a few dollars each in his neighborhood, and send them to me for this purpose. If I live, I am resolved, if possible, to have in future one of the best apparatuses on the continent.

"But why all this detail to you? Because I know you are so good, that you feel a sympathy with me in every object which interests me." (See "Memoir of Mrs. E. S. M. Quincy," pages 67 and 68.)

The Treasurer of the College was duly authorized by the Board to draw upon the Treasurer of the State for the several sums which would become due to the College by the law recently passed for its benefit.

It was further resolved,

"That the first moneys which accrue to the College by the late grant of the Legislature be appropriated to the purchase of a philosophical apparatus." Twelve hundred dollars were appropriated to the said purchase; and the selection of the articles was entrusted to President Smith, General Bloomfield, and the Rev. Dr. Ashbel Green. Four hundred dollars of the grant for the first year were appropriated to the repair of the College building, under the direction of President Smith, General Beatty, and Mr. Snowden.

Messrs. Bayard and Bloomfield, the committee appointed to settle with the late Treasurer, Mr. John Harrison, reported that there was in his hands the sum of three hundred and thirty-six dollars and thirty-eight cents to be paid to the present Treasurer.

This balance was exclusive of the certificates of Government stock belonging to the College, and of the trust funds bequeathed by Mr. Leslie and by Mrs. Richards for the education of poor and pious young men for the gospel ministry. The College certificates of stock amounted to four thousand dollars; Mr. Leslie's, $10,662.99, and Mrs. Richards's, $2970.32. The report was approved. Such was the low condition of the College in 1796 in regard to funds.

At this same meeting of the Board a report was presented by "the committee for examining into the stock and accounts of

the College, and to report a system of rules for the Treasurer." This may be regarded as the final report upon the finances of the College during the administration of Dr. Witherspoon; and of it, as such, mention is made in the Appendix to the history of that administration. In this connection it will require no further notice.*

At the next meeting of the Board, held on Tuesday, the 26th of September, 1796, "the committee appointed to provide for the repairs of the College reported, that they not being yet enabled to draw from the Treasury of the State the four hundred dollars appropriated for that purpose, had not proceeded in the object of their appointment."

The committee was discharged, and the following resolutions adopted, viz.:

"Resolved, That the sum of six hundred dollars be appropriated to the repairs of the College, under the direction of Messrs. Snowden, Bayard, and Bloomfield, which sum to be part of the moneys granted by a law of New Jersey passed on the 19th day of February last.

"Resolved, That a warrant be drawn upon the Treasurer for 200 dollars, to be paid out of any moneys in his possession, to be immediately appropriated to the repairs most necessary to be made, and to be reimbursed to the Treasurer out of the moneys appropriated by the last resolution."

The next minute is as follows (Minutes, vol. i. page 416):

"A letter from Dr. Maclean, Professor of Chemistry, was presented to the Board, stating the method in which he has conducted the studies of his department since his appointment, informing the Corporation at the same time that he is unwilling to accept his salary on the terms on which it had been engaged to him, and returning the amount of what he has already received. Whereupon, Resolved, That the thanks of this Board be given to Dr. Maclean for the fidelity, ability, and disinterestedness which he has exhibited in his office, that he be established as Professor of Chemistry and Natural History on the funds of the College, with a salary of one hundred pounds per annum, and that a warrant on the Treasurer issue in his favor for one hundred pounds, as an acknowledgment of his services during the year past. Resolved, moreover, that the committee of repairs have a room fitted up in which the Chemical lecture may be conveniently given, and the apparatus permanently kept.

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* At this time the price of board was $2.50 a week. Fuel was furnished at cost, the students themselves cutting their wood, or employing some one to do it for them, with the approval of the Steward. Subsequently, viz., October 3, 1803, the Steward was instructed to superintend the delivery of the wood to the students, "for which he is to be allowed a compensation of *five per cent.* upon the original cost."

"Dr. Maclean being called before the Board, the above resolutions were read to him. Whereupon he returned thanks to the Board, accepted of the appointment, and was qualified according to law."

The law relative to payments for tuition, room-rent, etc., was so far relaxed that students entering after the middle of a term were required to pay for that term only half of the usual fees.

A committee was appointed to wait on the Legislature at their next meeting, and to request of that body that the entire sum granted to the College may be paid at once, and not by instalments; but if, in the judgment of the committee, it would be inexpedient to make such application, the committee was instructed "to endeavor to obtain from the Treasurer of the State, at one payment, the instalments for one year, from the 19th of November next, 1796; and Resolved, That this corporation hold themselves pledged for any engagement into which the said committee, or any of them, may find it necessary to enter with the Treasurer for that purpose."

The salary of the Inspector of the College was fixed at five pounds a year.

Dr. Green and Jonathan Bayard Smith, Esq., were authorized to procure from the executors of Dr. Rittenhouse such parts of the orrery as were in his possession, and to take such steps as they thought proper to get them repaired, and if possible the orrery completed.

The President was authorized to draw upon the Treasurer for any sum, not exceeding one hundred dollars, for contingent expenses.

In consequence of the death of Dr. Walter Minto, the Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, a special meeting of the Trustees was held on Tuesday, the 8th of November, 1796. Mr. Enos Kelsey was chosen Treasurer of the College, in the room of Dr. Minto; and he was authorized to receive from the Treasurer of the State the moneys granted by the Legislature of the State on the 19th of February, 1796, as they should come due.

Dr. Smith was requested to attend to the teaching of the Mathematics, and Dr. Maclean to instruct the classes in Natural

Philosophy, until the next regular meeting of the Board. For these extra services they were each allowed fifty pounds.*

On the 9th of November, the day after his appointment, Mr. Kelsey, the new Treasurer, took charge of the College funds, for which he gave a receipt upon the first volume of the Minutes of the Board.

These funds consisted of the following items:

1. Certificates of Government stock, six and three per cents., amounting to $17,733.31.

2. Two Shares of bank stock of the Bank of New York, a part of Mr. Leslie's legacy.

3. Bonds from sundry individuals, amounting to £1448.7.6,—$3862.33.

4. Cash, three hundred and five dollars and seventy-four cents, $305.74.

Of the Government stock, $13,633.31 belonged to the trust funds for the education of poor and pious young men for the gospel ministry; $10,662.99 being received from Mr. Leslie's estate, and $2970.32 from Mrs. Richards's estate, leaving but $4000 for the general fund of the College; to which if we add the amount of the bonds given by sundry individuals, the entire sum of vested funds at the absolute disposal of the Board was less than *eight thousand* dollars.

The next meeting of the Board took place on Tuesday, the 11th of April, 1797, and on the following day Dr. John Maclean was chosen Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, in the room of Dr. Walter Minto, deceased, with a salary of two hundred and fifty pounds per annum. It was

"Ordered, That Chemistry and Natural History be taught as branches of Natural Philosophy."

Being informed of his election, Dr. Maclean attended, and, in the presence of the Board, took the oaths required by the charter.

The annual Commencement this year occurred on Wednesday, the 27th of September. The number of graduates was *thirty-one*. Of these, *two* became Presidents of Colleges, *two*

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* The first volume of the Minutes of the Board brings down the record of their proceedings to the close of their meeting on Tuesday, the 8th of November, 1796. General Bloomfield, subsequently Governor of the State, and *ex officio* President of the Board from 1801 to 1812, prepared, and copied into this volume, an Index of all the more important matters contained in this volume, in compliance with a request of the Board made at the previous meeting, September 27, 1796. The Index is a valuable aid in examining the contents of this volume.

Governors of their native States and Senators of the United States, *three* others members of Congress, *one* Attorney-General of the United States, Secretary of the Treasury, and foreign Minister.

A committee from the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church waited upon the Board, to ascertain what funds were in the possession of the Trustees of the College, the interest of which was subject to the control of the Assembly, for the education of young men for the ministry; and the committee designated the individual to whom the interest for the current year should be paid. There were two funds of this description: one of £152.6.5 *proc.*, and the other of £102, the interest from both, at five per cent., amounting to £12.14.4.

Learning that corporations as well as individuals had the privilege of subscribing to the fund of the Corporation, established for the relief of indigent Presbyterian ministers, and of their widows and children, the Board resolved to pay to this fund annually the sum of nine pounds *proc.* for the benefit of the President's family, and also of the families of his successors in the office of President of the College.

From a report made to the Board, September 25, 1798, it appears that the annual interest of the Leslie fund, for the education of indigent students preparing for the ministry, was £164.16.5, and the interest from Mrs. Richards's fund was £38.9.7; from both together, £203.6, or $542.12.

The Faculty having informed the Board in reference to their action in the cases of four students engaged in sending and in accepting a challenge to a duel, the Trustees, after approving of the course taken by the Faculty, thought it proper to make the following declaration:

"And the Board being affected by the information that the Faculty have laid before them, whereby it appears that those false and wicked principles in regard to personal honor which are the foundation of the practice of duelling are obtaining in the College, and threaten to defeat all the valuable ends of the education here to be obtained, determined unanimously, that in every case which shall hereafter occur of a student giving or accepting a challenge, or carrying one when sent, or acting as a second in a duel, such student or students shall be immediately expelled by the Faculty. And that the corporation will never fail to mark every instance of this crime with the highest expression of their detestation and abhor-

rence, and to subject the perpetrators to that just and pointed infamy which their aggravated guilt demands."

At their meeting in September, 1799, the Board resolved to build for the use of Dr. Maclean, the only Professor then connected with the College, a house on the College grounds; Dr. Maclean to pay the interest of the money expended in the erection of it.*

A committee was appointed to procure a copper plate for the printing of the diploma for a Bachelor of Arts. Previously to this time all the diplomas given by the College had been written upon small pieces of parchment.

The following resolution was adopted in reference to the admission of students wishing to pursue only the scientific part of the College curriculum:

"Resolved, That students may be admitted to read in College on such subjects of science as they or their parents may select, and shall receive certificates of their proficiency in said sciences, which shall be publicly delivered to them on the day of Commencement, in the exercises of which day they may receive appointments at the discretion of the Faculty. And that this institution, reserving to itself the privilege of bestowing honorary degrees on those who have highly distinguished themselves in science in this or other Colleges, will abide by its stated practice of conferring a diploma, in ordinary cases, only on those who have gone through a regular course of study both in the learned languages and sciences."

A committee was subsequently appointed to prepare the form of a certificate to be given to this class of students. The certificate was in these words:

"The President and Trustees of the College of New Jersey, To all to whom these presents may come, greeting.

"Be it known, That A. B. has passed through the usual course of Geography, Logic, Mathematics, speculative and practical, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Astronomy, Chemistry, and Belles Lettres, in this Institution; and at a public ex-

* The house was erected, and it was occupied for eleven or twelve years by Dr. Maclean and his family; after that by Dr. S. S. Smith, upon his resignation of the office of President; and then by the Rev. Dr. Philip Lindsley, Vice-President and Professor of Ancient Languages; after that by the Rev. J. Maclean, for thirty years; and finally by the Rev. Dr. Lyman H. Atwater, for sixteen or seventeen years. In the enlargement of the front yard of the College, in 1871, it was taken down. Its site was north of the new library building.

amination held in the presence of the Faculty of Arts, committee of the Trustees, and other gentlemen, has been approved in the same.

"Done at Nassau Hall, on this day of September, in the year of our Lord , and signed by order of the Board.

"President of the College." *

The above resolution was rescinded, after a ten years' trial of the plan of permitting students to pursue a partial or optional course of study, as appears from the following minute, adopted on the 27th of September, 1809:

"Resolved, That the resolution passed in September, 1799, admitting students to read in the College on such subjects of science as they or their parents may select, and receive certificates of their proficiency in such sciences which shall be publicly delivered to them on the day of Commencement, be repealed."

No reason is assigned for this action, but the experience of ten years had satisfied the College authorities that the measure thus set aside had not proved to be beneficial.

At the meeting of the Board in April, 1800, the Treasurer was instructed to deduct from Dr. Smith's warrant for the payment of his salary, $33.33, and from Dr. Maclean's, $18.66, for admitting to their lectures and recitations students who had *not* paid their tuition-fees for the preceding term. A recent law of the College had made the officers responsible in such cases.

From the report of the Finance Committee it appears that the total annual income from the *vested* funds, for the year 1800, was $1035.23.†

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* Three young gentlemen received this certificate at this Commencement. Their names were James Crawford, Joseph Framer, and George Mifflin.

† Of this sum, $20.31 was the interest of moneys given in Europe for the education of pious youth for the ministry, received through Messrs. Tennent and Davies.

13.60 for the education of an Indian missionary, and other purposes, through Mr. Tennent, etc.

591.88 Annual interest of the Leslie fund, for the education of poor and pious youths for the ministry.

102.61 Annual interest of Mrs. Richards's legacy for do.

18.67 do. of Mr. McConkey's fund for do.

7.49 do. of Dr. Jones's for do.

9.33 Interest on the fund given by John Williams, of Hanover, Virginia, towards the support of a Professor of Divin-

Upon receiving this report, the date of which is April 15, 1801, and another respecting the condition of the rooms in the lowest entry, £262.10, or $700, of this remainder were appropriated to the putting in good order six rooms for the accommodation of students. These, and the other rooms of this floor, continued to be used chiefly for lodging-rooms until the erection of the building now known as East College.

In September, 1801, it was resolved by the Board, that the President's salary should be $1600 a year, the Professors' $800, both exclusive of house-rent, and each Tutor received $280.

At the Commencement this year, sixteen were admitted to the first degree in the Arts, and their names appear in the triennial catalogue of the College. To five others, viz., Messrs. John G. Gamble, Virginia; Robert Gray, Virginia; Willett S. Gibbs, South Carolina; John Brown, Virginia; and Asa K. Lewis, Kentucky, who had studied the sciences with the Senior class, honorary certificates were granted.

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ity. The fund at first was £100 sterling, but by losses in the War of the Revolution was reduced to £50 *proc.*, the interest of which, at 7 per cent., is £3.10, or $9.33.

18.67 Interest of Governor Dickinson's fund for a prize medal. Principal, £100 *proc.* Interest at the rate of 7 per cent.

252.67 Funds of the College, properly so called.

$1035.23

Of the funds given in Great Britain, through Messrs. Tennent and Davies, for the purposes above specified, 66 per cent. were lost by the depreciation in the value of the investments during the War of the Revolution.

Of the moneys received from the State, there had been expended for the purchase of apparatus the sum of	£533.15*
For the repairs to the College building and its appurtenances . .	902.18.6
Leaving a remainder, in the hands of the Treasurer, to be used, at the discretion of the Trustees, for the restoration of the Library, and for the purchase of additional apparatus, and for further improvements of the College building, of	363. 6.6
	£1800

* Of the moneys expended for the purchase of apparatus, four hundred and fifty pounds, or twelve hundred dollars, were sent to London, to the care of Samuel Bayard, Esq., and a list of the articles purchased by him is given on pages 50, 51, and 52 of the second volume of the Minutes of the Board.

The incidents of the ensuing College year are among the most important in the history of the institution. On the 6th of March, 1802, the edifice known as "Nassau Hall" was set on fire, and, with the exception of the walls, was utterly consumed, together with most of the library and a part of the philosophical apparatus. A special meeting of the Board was held on the 16th of that month, to inquire into the origin of this event, and to consider what measures ought to be adopted for continuing the usual course of instruction, and for repairing the losses occasioned by the fire. There were twenty Trustees present at this meeting, and most earnestly did they devote themselves to the work in hand, as is evident from the following minutes of their proceedings:

"Resolved, That this Board, while they recognize and are humbled under the frown of Divine Providence, by which the building belonging to the institution under their care, hitherto so eminently subservient to the interests of science and religion, has been permitted to be destroyed, yet, recollecting the faith and prayers in which it had its original foundation, and the pious liberality by which it was erected and endowed, cannot suppose either that the smiles of Heaven will be withdrawn from it or that the benevolence of its numerous friends, and the friends of virtue and learning, will be wanting to re-establish it, and therefore determine, without the least delay, and with the utmost vigor, to adopt measures for rebuilding the College edifice, and for continuing the instruction of the youth till this event shall be accomplished.

"Resolved, That General Beatty and Mr. Stockton be a committee to enquire and report in what manner and by what means the College building has probably been consumed, and what destruction of the Library and Philosophical Apparatus has taken place, and how much thereof has been preserved. And also in what manner the parts that remain may be most safely kept till the College be rebuilt.

"Resolved, That Dr. Smith, Dr. Boudinot, Colonel Bayard, General Beatty, and Mr. Wallace be a committee to enquire and report in what manner and upon what plan the rebuilding of the College may be most advantageously and effectually provided for; whether the existing walls of the College are such as to be left standing, or whether it be best to reduce them; what plans of the work, and agreements for the various parts of it, ought to be sought for and received; what materials the building will need, and how and where they may be most speedily obtained, and also what measures should be taken to procure them; whether the former plan of the rooms and apartments shall be exactly followed, or what alterations, if any, may be advantageously adopted; at what period the building may probably be in such a state that the students may be accommodated in it; and what sum will probably be necessary to put the College in as good state as it was when it became a prey to the flames.

"Resolved, That Dr. Rodgers, Dr. McWhorter, and Judge Paterson be a com-

mittee to devise and report the most effectual method of obtaining extensive private subscriptions and donations in behalf of the Institution; and how agents in behalf of this Board may be appointed in various places to collect the subscriptions and forward them to the Treasurer.

"Resolved, That Dr. Smith, Dr. Green, and Judge Paterson be a committee to prepare and report an address to the Public at large on the present state and prospects of the College, and endeavor therein to interest the public feeling and benevolence in favor of the Institution.

"Resolved, That the committee on finance examine the Treasurer's accounts, and report the state of the funds, that it may be seen what may be derived from them in the rebuilding of the College.

"Resolved, That Dr. McWhorter, Dr. Woodhull, and Mr. Jonathan B. Smith be a committee to consult with the Faculty and report the best plan of conducting the instruction of the College during the ensuing summer. Whether it may not be expedient to hire two or three houses to be appropriated solely to the accommodation of the students, or whether the whole must be at private lodgings in town. And at what time the ensuing session of the College should commence.

"Resolved, That Dr. Smith, Dr. Green, Dr. McWhorter, Mr. Hunter, and Mr. Stockton be a committee to prepare and report a plan for the management and future instruction of the two lower classes in the College, and generally for the establishment of such regulations as will hereafter more effectually secure the studious habits and good morals of the students."

Having adopted these resolutions, the Board adjourned their meeting until the afternoon of the next day, giving the several committees time to make their inquiries and to prepare their reports.

The committee appointed to inquire into the origin of the fire reported it as their opinion that the building "*was intentionally set on fire*," and gave the reasons for their opinion. They further reported that "the destruction of the Library was nearly complete, about a hundred volumes only being saved; but that the philosophical and chemical apparatus have been saved with little apparent loss, and are now in the possession of the Professor, Dr. Maclean, where they recommend the same shall remain."

Concurring in the opinion of the committee, the Board appointed (Dr. Smith, General Beatty, and Mr. Stockton) a committee to make further inquiries as to the means made use of to destroy the building, and particularly to endeavor to discover and prosecute the offenders, if any should be found out, and to make report to the Board. No prosecutions, however, were instituted against those suspected of being concerned in this

flagrant act of wickedness and folly; yet some five or six students were required to leave the institution, on the ground that they had been unwholesome members of it.

The committee on the rebuilding the College edifice reported in favor of the original plan, with a few alterations, designed in part to guard against danger from fire, and partly in order to make better provision for the instruction of the classes, and for the care of the library and of the philosophical apparatus.

The recommendations of the committee were approved by the Board; and the alterations made doubtless did render the building less liable to be destroyed by fire; but they did not prevent its destruction a second time by that element, in March, 1855. The floors of the entries were covered with brick, the stairways were of stone, with iron railings, and the roof was covered with sheet-iron. The walls were not seriously injured by either fire.

Enos Kelsey, Esq., the Treasurer of the College, was the agent of the Board to superintend the rebuilding of the burnt edifice; and with concurrence of an advisory committee, consisting of Governor Bloomfield, President Smith, Colonel Bayard, Mr. Hunter, and Mr. Stockton, he was authorized to make all the requisite purchases and contracts for this work.

In pursuance of the recommendation contained in the report on agencies for collecting funds, President Smith and Jonathan Bayard Smith, Esq., were requested to proceed without delay as far as Washington to obtain subscriptions; the Rev. Dr. McWhorter to go through New England for the like purpose; and the Rev. Joseph Clark to South Carolina and Georgia,—their expenses to be defrayed by the Board; and the Rev. Dr. Rodgers was requested to obtain donations of books from Great Britain.

"The committee appointed to consult with the Faculty and report the best plan for conducting of the College instruction during the summer reported: that after maturely considering the advantages and disadvantages of hiring houses for students to lodge in, they are of the opinion that the measure is inexpedient, and that it would be more eligible that the students lodge in such private families as the Faculty may approve, where they shall be subject to the Laws of the College and visitations of its officers. Your committee further report, that Dr. Smith and Professor Maclean have agreed that their classes shall recite in their houses respectively, and that Mr. Agnew [the Steward] has agreed that the other two classes may recite in his

house. And your committee propose that the students convene and the orders of the College begin on Monday, the 3d day of May next.

"March 17, 1802."

The address to the public, prepared by the committee appointed for that purpose, was approved after correction, and Dr. Green (who probably was the author of it) was requested to get it printed. It is not recorded in the minutes; but it was printed by W. W. Woodward, of Philadelphia, in a pamphlet of eight pages. This address was signed, by order and in behalf of the Trustees, by Joseph Bloomfield, *Governor of New Jersey, ex-officio President of the Corporation.*

"ADDRESS OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE COLLEGE OF NEW-JERSEY, TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

"PRINCETON, *March 18th*, 1802.

"The burning of the college edifice in this place on the 6th instant, has been announced in all the public papers. This melancholy occurrence having occasioned a meeting of *the Trustees of the College of New-Jersey*, they have found it to be an indispensable obligation, arising out of the trust confided to them, to make a representation to the public, in behalf of the institution committed to their care. In doing this they are deeply sensible that every consideration, both of duty and interest, *dictates*, that they should exercise a peculiar caution not to depart from the simplicity of truth.

"The College of New Jersey was originally founded with a leading view to cherish the principles, and extend the influence of evangelical piety. At the same time it was hoped and expected, that as the spirit of genuine religion is ever favorable to the interests of civil society, many warm and able advocates of these interests would be nurtured in the bosom of this institution. We trust it may be asserted without arrogance or vanity, that these views and hopes have not proved fallacious or extravagant. Whoever will look through the several departments of public life at present, or review the eventful scenes which our country has witnessed for half a century past, may be convinced that this college counts, among those who have been most distinguished in sacred and in secular office, a number of her sons which she need not blush to compare with those of any sister institution.

"One principal cause of the usefulness of this seminary, has been its complete independence on legislative influence and controul, and its dependence, as complete, on the benevolence and favor of an impartial public; which could alone be secured by its intrinsic merit, and its constant and vigorous efforts to render itself worthy of voluntary individual patronage—Previously to the American revolution it was, to say the least, commonly no object of favor with the government of the province. By the depreciation of continental money, and other events which took place during the revolution, the funds of the corporation, always inconsiderable, were nearly annihilated; while the buildings in their possession, by being alter-

nately occupied by the contending armies, were reduced almost to a state of ruin. Since the revolution, the legislature of New-Jersey have made a grant of eighteen hundred pounds, appropriated by law to the repairing of the buildings, to the increase of the library, and to the provision of a philosophical apparatus—This is all the legislative aid that we ever have received; perhaps that we ever shall obtain.

"Under every discouragement and difficulty, however, the institution has not only been supported and continued, but has been able in some measure to retrieve its losses. By the exertion of its friends and the small public bounty which was conferred, the buildings were put in tenantable repair, the library and philosophical apparatus became respectable, the faculty were comfortably provided for, the number of students was greatly increased, and all the future prospects of the college began to brighten. But alas! in one fatal day they were all clouded with the darkest gloom. The fair edifice, erected by the liberality and consecrated by the prayers of our pious and public spirited predecessors, was totally consumed, and three thousand volumes of valuable books, with much private property of the students, perished in the flames. Under this inauspicious and afflictive event, which the providence of a holy GOD has permitted to take place, we are humbled and mourn.* But can we, ought we, so far to despond, as to suffer the establishment to become extinct? No, we are rather resolved, relying on that aid which has always hitherto been extended to us in the time of distress, to meet with increasing efforts the increasing billows of adversity. Our funds are indeed small;—they are as nothing when compared with our present necessities. But we are confident we have many friends; And when we recollect how much more numerous, as well as how much more wealthy, the individuals are who are likely to patronize the college now, than those were who established it at first;—when we recollect, above all, the pure designs, the ardent vows, the unshaken faith of those who laid its foundations, and call to mind that it has in fact been eminently blessed as a nursery both for church and state, we cannot distrust the event of our efforts. We cannot but hope that this temporary calamity is even to be over-ruled for a lasting benefit. Entertaining these sentiments, we have determined to recal the scattered students, to set about the rebuilding of the college without delay, and to cast ourselves on the care of Divine Providence, and on the public liberality, to bear us through.

"But realizing for ourselves, and begging our friends to realize likewise, that confidence of success in an arduous undertaking without the most active and vigorous exertions to secure it, is rather weakness and presumption than any commendable or virtuous quality, we feel the necessity of using our utmost endeavors to obtain benefactions for the college. We have accordingly taken measures to open subscriptions for this purpose; and we beg for a candid indulgence while we address a few words

"I.—TO THE FRIENDS OF RELIGION.

"To those who are comprehended in this description our college owed its original establishment; and we trust that the friends of religion now, will not be found less

"* The circumstances which attended the burning of the college were such as to leave little doubt that it was the effect of design; but though every effort has been used for that purpose, we have not yet been able to ascertain the incendiary.

munificent than those who possessed this character fifty years ago. Your means of promoting laudable designs are greatly increased—Far from us be the injurious supposition that your disposition to do good is diminished. On you, we avow it explicitly, is our principal reliance. We have always endeavored to make the institution for which we solicit, a fountain of those principles which to you are the dearest and the most sacred; and these endeavors we mean to continue even with increased zeal. We propose to recommence the instructions of the college with new regulations, calculated to secure more effectually than ever the moral and religious conduct of the youth entrusted to our care. We aim to make this institution an asylum for pious youth, so that in this day of general and lamentable depravity, parents may send their children to it with every reasonable expectation of safety and advantage. This we know will create us some enemies; but your patronage and prayers will, in every view, be more than a compensation for their hostility. We never, indeed, have been so attached to the dogmas of any religious sect as to impose them on our pupils—To all past experience we appeal as evidence, that religious intolerance has never existed here. But religious principle always has been, and we hope always will be, cherished and guarded with care and vigilance. To the friends of religion, then, we look, to enable us to erect a bulwark against the assaults of impiety, and in defence of the pure gospel of Jesus Christ.

"II.—To the Friends of Science.

"Among those who merit this appellation we hope to find many of our warmest advocates and valuable patrons: For to all the friends of science, wherever educated, all her interests we know must be dear. In whatever sect or in whatever region science prospers, men of science always rejoice. Rendered liberal by their own attainments, they can even abstract from the characters of others what is offensive to themselves, and still prize and esteem intelligence, talents and learning, wherever they are found. From you, gentlemen, we ask some pecuniary assistance to enable us to cultivate the sciences, in an institution which has not been the least distinguished in our country either for zeal or success in fostering them. Freed from sordid views and feelings by your education and habits of thinking, you will afford us cheerfully the assistance which may be proper—To press the subject on you would be impertinent.

"III.—To the Friends of Civil Liberty.

"Of those who are eminently entitled to this designation, many have received their education with us, and many more have always regarded us with kindness. In an hour of peculiar necessity we now solicit your benevolent interposition in our favor. A report, we are informed, has gone forth, that this institution is chargeable with political intolerance. The justness of this charge we absolutely deny. So far as the demands of religion can be supposed by any to interfere with those of a political nature, we must indeed admit, nay we are forward to declare, that we shall sacredly regard the former, however they may be imagined to militate with the latter. But this declaration we are confident will be considered by good men of all parties as perfectly consistent with an unqualified denial of political intolerance. No pupil with us has ever been questioned on the subject of his political creed, nor withheld from a full and free avowal of his sentiments, nor received

any censure or disapprobation for making known his opinions either in speech or writing. We trust, therefore, that neither this unfounded rumour, nor the insinuations of any individuals hostile to the college, will be permitted to operate to its disadvantage at this critical and necessitous juncture of its concerns. It fears no scrutiny on this topic. It makes some pretensions to services rendered to the social and political interests of the United States, and it now asks for the means of rendering more.

"IV.—To the Alumni of the College.

"We esteem it as a precious proof, both of our own fidelity, and of the benefit which you have received in this institution, that your zealous attachment to the place of your education is acknowledged by all, and thought by many to be singular. Our expectations from you on this occasion are sanguine. We know that you cannot contemplate Nassau-hall as a heap of ruins without a deep excitement of your sensibility, and a ready exertion of all your faculties to restore your Alma Mater to her former respectability. It will be much in your power to do this. Occupying stations of honor and distinction, possessing wealth or influence, scattered through all the populous cities, towns and districts of the Union—what cannot you effect? It is surely not too much for us to say, that we *calculate* on your taking the lead in promoting subscriptions wherever you are, and on your care to forward the amount whenever it shall be collected. Never did the college need your zeal and services so much as now, and we will not believe, that when it is in your power to render us essential assistance, your disposition will not be equal to your ability. If we were even reduced to the necessity of depending on you alone to restore our affairs, such is our reliance on the former children of our care, that we should hold it criminal to resign our hopes. But when we have only to ask that you should be examples to others, and lead and prompt the general benevolence, our hope rises into assurance of success.

"V.—To the Wealthy and Benevolent of every Description.

"We are not insensible that numerous donations are solicited from you for various charitable purposes within the smaller circles of society in which you are included, or by institutions with which you are immediately connected. But allow us likewise to remark, or rather to repeat, that our college has no patronage but *yours*. It is your institution—you founded it; you have hitherto supported it; and when you withdraw your countenance it cannot exist. We wish not to be unduly importunate, and we feel that to solicit with earnestness, and yet without meanness, is no easy task: But may we not say that among all the objects which demand your special regard, this college is almost on a footing with any other, and therefore that others ought not to claim your favors to the exclusion of this? Let us at least divide your liberality with them.

"As our subscriptions are to be extensively circulated, we most of all deprecate the influence of an idea naturally suggested by such a circumstance; namely—That as *many* are to give, large sums of money will certainly be collected, and therefore that each need give but a little, and indeed that it can be of no great importance if a number shall refuse to give at all. Is it not obvious that in this way, the very expectation that much will be received, may prevent its reception? Let it be remembered, then, that between all speculative calculations about money and the

actual receipts, the difference is usually very great. Let it be remembered that this difference is commonly the greatest of all when the basis of calculation is voluntary contribution. Let it be remembered that it is really a *large sum* that is necessary to repair our losses—Forty thousand dollars, will, we fear, fall considerably short of placing us on the same standing that we occupied before the late distressing conflagration of our property; and even then we were greatly embarrassed for want of funds. Many items are necessary to rise to the requisite amount—But we forbear. May that God who hath the hearts of all men in his hand dispose you to give, and then reward you for the gift with the richest of his blessings.

"Signed by order, and in behalf of the board of trustees, by

"JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD,

"*Governor of New-Jersey, and President, ex officio, of the corporation.*"

The Board continued their sessions on the 19th of March, on which day President Smith, pursuant to the directions of the Board, brought in the following letter and address, which were both approved:

"PRINCETON, March 19, 1802.

"DEAR SIR,—The Trustees of the College of New Jersey have the unhappiness to announce to you the destruction of Nassau Hall, with the valuable libraries which it contained. It was the child of piety and of individual munificence. By the same causes by which it was established they trust it will be restored. It has no other resource. They cannot doubt but that its past utility, the distinguished aids which it has given to the progress of science and religion, and the numerous ornaments both of Church and State which have sprung from it, will interest the public feeling. Relying on your affection and friendship, they solicit your assistance in obtaining subscriptions for this useful institution. Its loss has been very great, and they trust you will forgive them for suggesting, that the united and most vigorous exertions of all its friends will hardly be able to re-establish it, and to render it proof, as they hope to do, against any similar accident in future. They request of your goodness that any moneys collected may be paid, as soon as possible, to an agent to be appointed to receive the same, of which you will receive notice from his Excellency Joseph Bloomfield, the Rev. Dr. Saml. S. Smith, Rev. Andrew Hunter, John Bayard, and Richard Stockton, Esq., members of our Board, constituted by us a standing committee for that purpose."

"PRINCETON, March 19, 1802.

"The Trustees of the College of New Jersey to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, to be convened in the City of Philadelphia, on the 20th day of May, 1802.

"The Trustees of the College have no need to announce to you the destruction of that noble structure, founded in piety and faith, and so long consecrated to the service of science and religion; it is well known. They have no need to inform you of its eminent services; your own reverend body, so many great and eminent characters, in all departments of the State, declare these. They are obliged to resort again to the aids of that munificent piety by which the Institution was origi-

nally reared, and apply to your body as the fountain which puts its streams in motion over so large a portion of this Continent. Still they hope to be able, under God, to render the College of New Jersey an asylum for the soundest principles of religion, in an age in which they find so many bold and determined enemies, in which, indeed, the hosts of impiety are directing against them their whole force. In its present disastrous state it implores your protection and its affectionate aids to rear its walls and replenish its Library. The Trustees, engaged with you for the common interest of the Church of Christ, earnestly request that you would recommend in their behalf that the speediest and most liberal contributions be made in all the churches subject to your care. May the spirit of our Lord more and more animate your hearts, and that wisdom which is from above direct your councils.

"Signed by order of the Board, JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD,
"Governor of New Jersey, and ex officio President of the Trustees."

This letter is another proof of the close connection of the College with the Presbyterian Church, in whose interests chiefly it was established and sustained. This connection has ever been recognized by the founders and friends of this College; and may the day be far distant when there shall be manifest, on the part of the College authorities, a disposition to forget or to disregard the special relation which this institution has hitherto held to that branch of the Church of Christ to which, in all its straits, the friends of the College were wont to look for countenance and aid.

"The Committee appointed to digest and prepare a plan for the future management of the two inferior classes in the College, and generally for more effectually securing studious habits and good morals among the students," made the following report, viz.:

"That the extreme youth of those who now principally compose the two inferior classes, and especially the Freshman, renders it highly necessary that during the hours appropriated to study that class should remain assembled under the eye of their teacher, and that they be subject to the usual discipline of a grammar-school. For this end a Teacher ought to be employed, at a higher salary than the ordinary tutors receive, to compensate him for his additional trouble and expense of time; and the agent for rebuilding the College ought to be directed to prepare rooms in the lower entry for this purpose.

"That in order to impose stronger ties on the minds of all the students to good order and application to their studies, they shall be individually required at the commencement of the next session to repeat and subscribe the following promise, viz.: I, A. B., do solemnly promise and pledge my truth and honor to the government of the College that I will during the present session demean myself in entire obedience to the laws which I have just heard read, and more especially that I will not at any time enter a tavern, or any other house or place where liquors, pastry, or groceries of any kind are sold, for the purpose of eating or drinking, without leave obtained from the authority of the College; that I will not introduce nor permit to

be introduced any such articles into my chamber, nor ever receive or entertain there any party for eating and drinking; that I will not enter into any combination, classically or generally, to oppose the authority of the College; that I will not game or stake money on any game; that I will never keep or use a gun or fire-arms in or near the precincts of the College.

"Your committee beg leave further to report, that to prevent more effectually the tendency to disorder, and to the numerous evils which necessarily arise among young persons from excessive expenditures of money, some prudent limitations be put to the remittances which any student shall be allowed to receive during any one year; that for this purpose the following circular letter shall be printed, and a copy of it transmitted to the parent or guardian of each student, and his engagement to comply with its conditions obtained, before such student be entitled to his place in his class."

Following the above recommendations is the circular proposed to be sent to the parents and guardians of the students, in order to let them know what were the necessary expenses at College for a year, and soliciting their aid in curtailing the unnecessary expenditure of funds by the students by a refusal to pay bills contracted on credit, of which due notice might be given to "mechanics, tavern-keepers, and others disposed to draw students into expense." The circular was to be signed by the President of the Board and attested by the Clerk. In this circular the necessary expenses of the College are given at one hundred and eighty-five dollars a year, of which sum ninety-eight dollars were for forty-two weeks' board; the charges for tuition, room-rent, fuel, lights, washing, books, etc., amounting to eighty-seven dollars. The committee also recommended

"That this corporation should unite with the inhabitants of Princeton in their application to the Legislature to obtain an act of incorporation for said town, and that Dr. Smith and Mr. Stockton be appointed and requested to endeavor to have inserted in it a section or sections with particular reference to the interests of the College."

The report was accepted by the Board, and its suggestions adopted.

The first measure, viz., that requiring the members of the two lower classes to pursue their studies under the eye of their teacher, after several years' trial, was abandoned, and never again introduced as a part of the College discipline. Our only surprise is that it should ever have been proposed by the committee and assented to by the Trustees.

The second recommendation of the committee is, in our judgment, not free from defect, inasmuch as in its proposed prohibitions it does not discriminate properly between the various things enumerated as objectionable and as subversive of the good order of the College. While it is wise to prohibit on the part of students all use of intoxicating drink, and their resorting to places where such liquor is sold, it is equally unwise to forbid their purchasing or eating any and every kind of pastry without previously obtaining special leave so to do.

In estimating the College expenses, also, the committee seem to have lost sight of the fact that every student is subjected to sundry incidental or contingent expenses, arising in part from his class and his society relations. At that day the expenses from these sources were almost nothing, compared with what they have now become; still, they should not have been wholly overlooked in an estimate of college expenses. It would be well, indeed, for the welfare of the colleges if those incidental and, as it were, outside expenses could be held in check, and even diminished to an extent that would relieve the poorer students from a burden often grievous to be borne.

There was no result from the proposition to unite with the people of the town in applying to the Legislature for an act of incorporation for the town; and no further movement in this direction was made for several years.

The summer term of 1802 began on Monday, the 3d of May. On Wednesday, the 5th of this month, the Trustees held a special meeting, at which there were present the Governor of the State, the President of the College, and nine other Trustees.

Dr. Green was appointed to address the students previously to their signing the laws of the College.

A committee was appointed to request the use of the church in Princeton, that the students might there attend morning and evening prayer during the rebuilding of the College edifice. Information was given to the Board that the late Dr. William Shippen had by his will devised and bequeathed to the Trustees for the use of the College "a certain rent charge of thirty Spanish milled dollars per annum, arising out of and

payable from a certain lot of ground in Kensington, in the Northern Liberties of Philadelphia." The claim to this "rent charge" was somewhat embarrassed by another claim, but it was eventually settled,—the College receiving therefrom its market value.

One of the six students who at the previous meeting of the Board had been excluded from the College was permitted to return and resume his place, upon the recommendation of a committee appointed to take into consideration a letter received from him.

Dr. Boudinot reported that he had executed a letter to Dr. Rodgers for transferring the two hundred shares in the Manhattan stock to the Corporation, agreeably to the direction of the Board; and also that he had transferred to the Trustees of the College the eight thousand seven hundred and thirty-nine dollars and sixty cents, three per cents. of the United States stock, in full of the stock remaining in his hands, and delivered the certificate to the Treasurer of the Corporation. The two hundred shares of Manhattan stock, par value ten thousand dollars, had been purchased by Dr. Boudinot with his own funds; but having *sundry trust funds* of the College in his hands, which the committee having the matter in charge could not invest, as they had been instructed to do, in certain eight per cent. stock of the United States, he very generously offered to the Board the privilege of taking the two hundred shares of Manhattan stock, which were yielding an interest of *nine per cent.* The Board accepted his offer, and took the Manhattan stock.

Dr. Boudinot, Colonel Bayard, Dr. Green, and Mr. Hunter were appointed a committee to present the address agreed upon at the last meeting to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States, and to endeavor to obtain a recommendation to the churches under their care to make collections to assist the Trustees to rebuild the College edifice and restore the institution. The address was presented, and the Assembly made the desired recommendation.

Mr. William Paynter, of Philadelphia, was commissioned to solicit and receive in Great Britain donations in money, books, and philosophical apparatus for the use of the College.

Dr. Smith, Dr. Boudinot, and Dr. Green were appointed

"a committee to draught a system of Laws for the officers of the College, and to revise and amend the laws relative to the students, and to lay the whole before the Board at their meeting in September next."

President Smith was requested to draw up and publish an account of the transactions at the opening of the session, and Dr. Green was requested to have published, at the expense of the Board, the address delivered by him to the students and the Faculty.

The next meeting of the Board was held on the 28th, 29th, and 30th of September ensuing. The usual Commencement exercises took place on Wednesday, the 30th, on which day twenty-six members of the Senior class were admitted to the first degree in the Arts; and to Mr. George Lea there was given an *honorary* certificate of his proficiency in those studies to which he had attended.

A committee was appointed to consider the propriety of making the Steward of the College a salaried officer. Their report was in favor of such an arrangement as soon as the College should be fully prepared for lodging and dieting the youth. This plan was tried for several years, after which there was a return to the old system until the spring of 1855, when the refectory of the College was wholly given up, and the students were permitted to board at private houses. Judge John Bryant was appointed an agent of the Board to solicit donations in Virginia.

In reference to the erection of an observatory, the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That Dr. Maclean be directed to select from the materials remaining after the rebuilding of the College such parts as may be necessary for the building of an Observatory, and that two hundred dollars be placed at his disposal to enable him to build it."

The provision here made probably proved altogether inadequate to the erecting of the proposed building, and for this reason, or for some other, no observatory was built at this time.

A committee of the Trustees was appointed to prepare for

publication the triennial catalogue of the College. This matter was subsequently left in the charge of the Faculty, and still more recently it was committed to one of the Professors.

The Rev. Dr. McWhorter presented to the Board a report of his agency in New England, whereupon he received their thanks for his zealous, persevering, and successful exertions.

The Trustees having determined to appoint a Professor of Languages, President Smith and Dr. Green were appointed a committee to report on the duties and the salary of the Professor. President Smith was requested to proceed to the Southern States to solicit donations for the College, and the standing committee were authorized to supply him with the funds required for his mission.

The Rev. Henry Kollock was invited by the Board to accompany Dr. Smith,—the Board engaging to pay his expenses.

Dr. Green was requested to visit Princeton as often as he could during Dr. Smith's absence, and when here to act in all respects as President of the College.

The salary of the Professor of Languages was fixed at eight hundred dollars per annum, and it was agreed to provide a house for his family in addition to his salary.

Mr. William Thompson, Professor of Languages in Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, was then chosen to fill the newly-established chair in this institution. In case of his declining the appointment, Dr. Green, the acting President of the College, was authorized to offer the place to Mr. James Ross, of Lancaster. But Mr. Thompson accepted the offer made him, and as soon as practicable repaired to Princeton and entered upon his duties here.

He had the reputation of being an accurate scholar, a good teacher, and an excellent man. He was advanced in life when he became Professor in this institution, and after a few years, his mind giving way under the pressure of his arduous duties, he was constrained to give up his position in the College, and died not long after. For more than a year before his resignation his health began to fail, and, not being able to discharge all the duties of his office, he continued for a time to render such service as he could, and received for it one-half of his

previous salary and the use of the house occupied by his family; and when, in the spring of 1808, he finally resigned, the Board unanimously allowed him one hundred pounds, or two hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents, a year, for five years, should he live so long. His family was also permitted to retain for some time after his decease the use of the house in which he had resided.

The Rev. Robert Finley was requested to act as an agent to solicit benefactions in the counties of Somerset, Essex, Morris, and Sussex; and the Rev. Dr. Wm. M. Tennent was also requested to visit Delaware and the Eastern Shores of Maryland and Virginia for the like purpose.

Dr. Green, from the committee appointed to revise the laws for the government of the officers and the students, made a report, which was read, amended, adopted, and ordered to be printed.

A letter was received from Judge Paterson, of the United States Supreme Court, resigning his seat at the Board, in consequence of a new arrangement of the judicial business of the United States, which put it out of his power to attend the regular meetings of the Board.

Dr. Wm. Chipley, of Staunton, Virginia, Dr. John Conrad, of Winchester, Virginia, and David Hunter, Esq., of Martinsburg, Virginia, were requested to act as agents of the College in soliciting funds.

Measures were taken to obtain additional subscriptions in New Jersey.

Dr. Smith, the President of the College, and Dr. Green were appointed to prepare an address of thanks to the public, and to present it to the Board at the next meeting.

Dr. Green reported upon the state of the College during the preceding session, and, the report being highly satisfactory to the Board, they

"Resolved, That the thanks of this Board be given to Dr. Green for his faithful and important services during the last session of the College, and that the Treasurer be directed to indemnify Dr. Green for the expenses incurred by him in the performance of this duty.'

"The Committee appointed to apply to the Legislature for aid to the funds of the College, reported that they had made the application, but had failed."

The Committee on Finance reported a particular statement of the funds of the institution (which is entered in full on the 94th, 95th, 96th, and 97th pages of the second volume of the Minutes of the Board). From this report it appears that at this time, April, 1803,

The Leslie charitable fund was	$9,538.50
The Richards charitable fund was	1,398.98
And the remainder of the College funds . . .	1,780.52
All invested in Manhattan Bank stock . . .	$12,718.00

The Rev. Joseph Clark, who had been appointed an agent to solicit contributions in South Carolina and Georgia, made a report, from which it appears that he received for the College in all three thousand seven hundred and sixty-five dollars and thirty-three cents.

Mr. Clark also obtained some subscriptions not included in the above, which unpaid subscriptions he was requested to collect. Mr. Clark's accounts were referred to the standing committee, by which they were allowed and approved.*

At this meeting of the Board the following important minute was adopted:

"Whereas the late exertions of the Board to augment the funds of the Institution entrusted to their care have under the smiles of Divine Providence been happily successful; and this corporation are desirous at once to express their sense of obligation to a liberal public, whence their funds have been derived, and to consult the paramount interest of the Institution; and judging that these objects will best be promoted by the erection of certain new buildings, which may serve greatly to extend the usefulness of the College, by the accommodation which they will afford to the students and professors, and by increasing their advantages for study and improvement; therefore, Resolved,

"1. That a dwelling-house for the Professor of Languages be erected at the southwest end of the College edifice, similar to the house already provided for the Professor of Mathematics and Philosophy.

"2. That a building 60 feet in length and 40 feet in breadth and 3 stories high be erected on the northeast side of the front yard of the College edifice; in which building there shall be a kitchen, or cooking-room, for the use of the Steward of

* Judge John Bryant was associated with the Rev. Joseph Clark in soliciting funds in Virginia, and died while engaged in this agency, at Farmington, Albemarle County, Virginia, on the 13th of December, 1803. The Judge was a native of Virginia, but was for many years a resident of Peapack, Somerset County, New Jersey. He was a Judge of the Pleas for that county, and was held in much esteem as a citizen and upright man.

the College; a large and convenient dining-room, for the convenience of the students; a room for the philosophical apparatus of the College, and a room for the recitations of the mathematical and philosophical classes, together with an astronomical observatory, if it may appear expedient and practicable to the Professor of Philosophy.

"3. That on the opposite or west side of the College yard there shall be erected another building, of the same size and dimensions of that mentioned in the preceding resolution, containing two rooms adapted to the accommodation of the Sophomore and Freshman classes during the time that they study in the presence of their teachers; a room for the reception and handsome exhibition of the Library of the College; and a room in which the President of the Institution may hear the recitations of the classes of which he has the instruction.

"4. That all the buildings mentioned in the preceding resolutions be of stone, and be covered with incombustible roofs; and that the particular arrangements as to their site and structure and symmetry, and not contrary to the directions in these resolutions contained, be made and decided upon by the standing committee heretofore appointed, with Dr. Woodhull and General Frelinghuysen, who are hereby added to the said committee, and who are also hereby instructed to obtain the erection of two of the aforesaid buildings by contract, if the same be practicable, and to draw upon the Treasurer for such sums of money as may be necessary to the execution of these resolutions.

"5. That Mr. Enos Kelsey [the Treasurer] be and he is hereby appointed the agent of the Board to build the Professor's house."

These buildings were all erected, and without delay. Besides the accommodations furnished by the building described in section third, rooms were provided for the two literary societies of the College, viz., the American Whig and the Cliosophic, on the third or highest floor of this building, which they continued to occupy until the erection of their present halls.

The committee for providing a book for recording donations made to the College recommended the purchase of two handsomely-bound folio volumes, each containing six and a half quires royal paper.

The standing committee were authorized to furnish Dr. Tennent with funds to prosecute his mission in behalf of the College.

The committee to consider the expediency of making the Steward a salaried officer reported in favor of the measure. Their report was adopted.

The following resolutions respecting the admission of students from other colleges established a rule on this subject which is still in force:

"Resolved, That no person will be received into this Institution under any pretence whatsoever who may have studied at any other College or University without producing a certificate from the President or Faculty of said College or University that he has left it without censure.

"Resolved, That if after the admission of a student it be discovered that he practised deceit, either by producing a forged certificate or denying his having studied at any other College or University, that he be expelled; and ordered, That on such discovery the Faculty suspend and dismiss him from the Institution.

"Resolved, More effectually to prevent imposition, that it be recommended to the Faculty to correspond with the Faculties of the several Colleges and Universities on the Continent, or of such of them as they may think proper. And Resolved, That the President and Clerk of this Board transmit copies of the above resolutions to the Trustees of all the incorporated Colleges and Universities in the United States, and request their concurrence in the same.

"Resolved, That the Faculty be empowered to procure a seal with a suitable device, to be called the seal of the Faculty, and to be affixed to every seal of dismission."

A question having arisen as to the meaning of certain words in the printed laws of the College, the following resolution, in reference to their meaning, was adopted:

"Resolved, That where the words 'unlawful games' are mentioned in the printed Laws of this Institution, the games of Dice, Cards, and Backgammon are intended."

Doubtless it was wise not to allow the games here mentioned to be played by the students, and by the law of the College they, when thus prohibited, became to the students "unlawful games." But the language employed seems to imply that all these games were contrary to the divine law,—a position more easily assumed than maintained. The mere fact that they are all games of chance is no proof of their being contrary to the teachings of Scripture, as has been held by some Christian divines, and there is no need of defending the prohibition of them on this ground so far as young men in college are concerned. The fact that they are fascinating, and have a tendency to divert the attention of youth from their studies and to foster in them a fondness for gaming, is a sufficient reason why they should not be tolerated in a school or college.

On various occasions the Rev. Dr. John Erskine, of Scotland, manifested a warm interest in the welfare of the College. He was a correspondent of President Edwards's; he favored to his utmost the mission of Messrs. Tennent and Davies when, in

1754, they visited Scotland to solicit funds for the erection of a College building; and after the burning of Nassau Hall, in the spring of 1802, this venerable man, then in the eightieth year of his age, sent thirty volumes, a present from himself towards a renewal of the College library, and was no doubt instrumental in obtaining from others in Edinburgh the books given by them. In view of his generous services, the Board adopted the following minute:

"Resolved, That the thanks of this Board be given to the Rev. Dr. Erskine, of Edinburgh, for his uniform and steady attachment to the interest of this Institution, and for his numerous benefactions to it; and that the same be communicated by the President of the College."

Dr. Willard, the President of Harvard at this time, having by his example and influence greatly encouraged and aided the efforts in Boston and its vicinity to obtain funds for the rebuilding of Nassau Hall, and also books for the library of this College, the Trustees expressed their obligation by the adoption of the following minute:

"Resolved, That the thanks of this Board be presented to the Rev. Dr. Willard, President of Cambridge College, for the essential services he has rendered to this Institution."

It has been mentioned above that the Rev. Dr. Ashbel Green, then of Philadelphia, and a Trustee of the College, was requested by the Board to act as President during Dr. Smith's mission to the South to solicit funds.

In the minutes of the Faculty of the date of November 30, 1802, the following record occurs:

"The laws of the College requiring that certain religious exercises be performed by the students on the Sabbath, Dr. Green, as President, recommended the study of Paley's 'Evidences of the Christian Religion' as an exercise for the Senior class, Campbell on Miracles for the Junior, and the Catechism, connected with the reading of the Bible, as an exercise for the Sophomore and Freshman classes, each student being allowed to make choice of the Catechism of that denomination to which he belongs. But to the Episcopal Catechism must be added such of the articles of that Church as relate to doctrine."

The introduction of the study of the Catechism was doubtless the occasion of the following resolution being introduced and adopted at the next meeting of the Board:

"Resolved, That the Faculty be authorized to have printed, at the expense of the Board, copies of the Westminster Shorter Catechism and that of the Episcopal Church, in Latin."

President Smith was still absent when the Board met in April, 1803, and Dr. Green was the acting President of the College. Dr. Robert Harris, the oldest Trustee, presided at this meeting of the Board.

It is said, in the minute of the Faculty cited above, that the recommendation by Dr. Green of certain studies for the Sabbath was in pursuance of a duty required of the Faculty by the laws of the College; but it also appears from the minutes of the Board that Dr. Green was on the committee to prepare and report a revised Code of Laws for the College, and that he made the report which, after certain changes, was adopted.

The credit, therefore, of introducing the study of the Bible and the Catechism as a part of the College curriculum may, without any doubt, be given to him. When in the autumn of 1812, upon the resignation of Dr. Smith, Dr. Green became the regular President of the College, he required *all* the classes to recite to him from the Holy Scriptures on Sabbath afternoon, and these recitations were accompanied with expositions and with prayer and singing. And this plan continued to be pursued, with certain modifications, until the autumn of 1868, when the Faculty gave up the Sabbath recitations from the Bible; and finding this to be the case upon his arrival in this country, President McCosh happily introduced a course of Biblical instruction, which he delivers on Sabbath afternoon, and on which he examines the several classes during the following week.

The next Commencement took place on Wednesday, the 28th of September, 1803, and at this Commencement twenty-one were admitted to the first degree in the Arts.

The Clerk was directed to purchase the two blank books recommended by the committee of the Board for the recording of the donations made to the College, and to employ a suitable person to make the entries, the donors to be classed according to the States in which they reside.

In one of the two there is an entry of the moneys collected in the States of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania,

Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, amounting to thirty-one thousand eight hundred and twelve dollars and sixty-seven and a half cents; and in the other there is an entry of the books given to the Library of the College, with an estimate of their value.

In New Hampshire there were contributed		. . .	$378.66½
Massachusetts	"	" . . .	3844.03
Rhode Island	"	" . . .	270.00
New York	"	" . . .	3163.50
New Jersey	"	" . . .	9697.00
Pennsylvania	"	" . . .	6008.00
Delaware	"	" . . .	420.95
Maryland	"	" . . .	4385.68
Virginia	"	" . . .	3644.85

The gifts to the library were as follows: from

Massachusetts, 357 volumes, valued at upwards of $500.
New York, 132 volumes.
New Jersey, 72 "
Pennsylvania, 104 "
Great Britain, 83 "

The largest donation from any one individual was one of a thousand dollars, given by William Phillips, Jr., of Boston, Mass.

For some reason not known to the writer, the contributions made in North and South Carolina and in Georgia are not recorded in these volumes.

From a report presented to the Board on the 4th of April, 1804, two years after the burning of the College edifice, it appears that all the contributions, *up to the date of the report*, amounted to forty-four thousand three hundred and seventeen dollars and eighty-six cents, a sum exceeding the sums given above by twelve thousand five hundred and five dollars and nineteen cents; and doubtless this last-named sum includes donations received from the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, chiefly through Dr. Smith's agency.

Rev. Dr. Rodgers informed the Board that he had received three hundred and twenty-seven dollars, which he was to appropriate to the use of the College when he should receive the consent of the Mayor of the city of Savannah, Georgia, which he had not yet got. The Doctor was requested to pay the money to the Treasurer, the Board engaging to indemnify him against all demands which might be made on account of said payment.

A committee was appointed "to inquire into and to report the amount of subscriptions paid into the Treasury of the Institution and remaining unexpended; the amount of moneys which will probably be required to complete the buildings and improvements now on hand; and the amount of all moneys arising from subscriptions in the hands of any other persons

for the use of the Institution." Committee, Dr. Boudinot, Mr. Clark, and General Frelinghuysen.

The President of the College and Dr. Green, a committee to prepare an address to the public, assigned their reasons for not doing so. Their reasons were satisfactory to the Board, and the committee was continued, and directed to present a draft at a future time, which they did.

The Finance Committee reported that they had examined and allowed the accounts of the Rev. Dr. Wm. M. Tennent. His collections amounted to two thousand two hundred and sixty-three dollars and fifteen cents.

"Dr. Smith presented the account of moneys received by him during his mission." Referred to the standing committee.

The thanks of the Board were, by a resolution of that body, presented to the Rev. Mr. Clark and to the Rev. Dr. Tennent for their exertions in promoting the interests of the College.

From the report of the standing committee respecting the roof of the College, which was of sheet-iron, it appears that the work was so badly done by the contractors that the committee were under the necessity of having the iron sheeting taken off, and put on again upon a new plan, which, in the opinion of the committee, would meet the expectations of the Board.

Provision was made for soliciting additional donations to enable the Board to finish the College buildings. But the Trustees did not devote their entire attention to the rebuilding of the burnt edifice and to the erection of others. Encouraged by the success which attended their very first efforts to collect funds, they added to the permanent members of the Faculty a Professor of Languages; and now they resolve to institute a professorship of Theology, and agreed to make the salary a thousand dollars a year. Having taken these steps, they elected to this office, by a unanimous vote, the Rev. Dr. Ashbel Green. After a due consideration of the matter, Dr. Green deemed it his duty to decline the appointment, and to retain his pastoral relation to the Second Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia.

Being desirous to secure for another year the services of Mr. James Carnahan, the senior Tutor, the Board adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That if Mr. Carnahan, Tutor, will remain here another year, the Board will make him a present of one hundred dollars in addition to his ordinary salary."

Mr. Carnahan, not being able to accede to the request of the Board, on account of other engagements, declined their offer.

At this meeting of the Board three thousand dollars were appropriated for the purchase of books for the College library, under the direction of the President, and three hundred dollars for the increase and repair of philosophical apparatus.

The committee on repairing the orrery was continued, and they were requested to get it done upon the most favorable terms, and the Treasurer was directed to answer their draft for the expense incurred.

A resolution of a very unusual character in the history of the College thus far was now adopted, viz.:

"Resolved, That the standing committee of this Board be and they are hereby authorized to invest in such productive capital as they may judge proper all sums of money that now are or may hereafter be in the hands of the Treasurer, *beyond what is necessary to answer the appropriations of the Corporation.*"

On Thursday, the 8th of December, 1803, there was a special meeting of the Board, in pursuance of the following order addressed to the Clerk of the Board by six of the Trustees, agreeably to the provisions of the charter:

"The increase in the number of the students rendering it of importance both for the instruction and government of the College that an additional professorship be established, and especially that the profession of Mathematics be separate from that of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry and Natural History, and that a Professor of that branch be appointed as soon as possible, the present Professor of that branch being often obliged to attend upwards of ninety students in the same day: Therefore we, whose names are underwritten, do authorize the Clerk of the Corporation to call a special meeting of the Board of Trustees on the 8th of December ensuing hereof.

"SAMUEL S. SMITH,
JOHN BAYARD,
FRED. FRELINGHUYSEN,
RICHARD STOCKTON,
JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD,
JAMES ARMSTRONG.

"Nassau Hall, November, 1803."

At this meeting Dr. Smith read a letter from Dr. Green, in which he declined the professorship of Theology. Whereupon

it was resolved to proceed to fill the vacant professorship. The ballot being taken, it appeared that the Rev. Henry Kollock was unanimously elected. It was next resolved:

"That the salary of the Professor of Theology be eight hundred dollars per annum; and that he have the use of a house, or one hundred and thirty-three dollars and one-third in lieu of it, being the estimated rent of the houses now occupied by the Professors, instead of one thousand dollars per annum heretofore appropriated for the salary of the Professor of Theology: two hundred dollars being then supposed equivalent to the rent of a house."

The President of the College was instructed to inform Mr. Kollock of his election, and to request him to remove to Princeton as soon as possible. Mr. Kollock accepted the appointment, and came to Princeton, where with great ability and acceptance he discharged for three years the duties assigned to him as Professor of Theology in the College, and also those of pastor to the Presbyterian church in the town. At the end of the time mentioned he resigned both these positions and removed to Savannah, Georgia, where he remained as pastor of one of the largest churches in that city until his death, in 1819. He was regarded as one of the most eloquent pulpit orators of his day. He received the degree of Doctor in Divinity from both Harvard and Union Colleges. A very interesting sketch of his early life is given in a letter from the Rev. President Carnahan, published in the fourth volume of Sprague's "Annals." Dr. Carnahan was a student at Nassau Hall when Dr. Kollock was one of the Tutors.

"When a Tutor, Dr. Kollock was associated with the Right Rev. John Henry Hobart, of New York; and between them," says Dr. Carnahan, "there sprang up the most intimate and ardent friendship, which, cherished by frequent intercourse, lasted during life. They differed both in respect to national politics and church government; yet this difference did not prevent the most cordial and enduring mutual attachment. Soon after Kollock's appointment, Hobart, writing to a friend in Pennsylvania, spoke of his colleague in the highest terms, as a young man of uncommon talents, of extensive reading and of ardent piety; using an expression to this effect,—that although he was both a Democrat and a Calvinist, he was the most intelligent, gentlemanly, and agreeable companion that he had ever found."

After some conversation on the proposition to establish a professorship of Mathematics, the further consideration of the proposed measure was postponed until the regular meeting in April next.

Judge Boudinot and Colonel Ogden were appointed a committee to prepare a report of all the moneys collected and uncollected upon the subscriptions for rebuilding the College, and of the expenditures on such account; and the President was authorized to call upon all agents who had not rendered their accounts in full to exhibit them for settlement at the next meeting of the Board.

Provision was also made for soliciting additional donations.

The first Wednesday in April was selected as the time for the stated spring meeting of the Board, and accordingly the next meeting was held on Wednesday, the 4th of April, 1804.

Judge Boudinot presented the following report:

"The Committee for ascertaining the moneys collected and uncollected for rebuilding the College, etc., report that it has not been in their power to make a full settlement of the subscription papers still out on which there are some moneys due and in a way of collection; they must therefore request leave until the next meeting of the Board to make a full report, but for the satisfaction of the Board at present they state that, from an examination of the Treasurer's accounts, he has received the sum of forty-two thousand twenty-five dollars and eighty-four cents, and has expended forty-one thousand six hundred dollars and sixty-seven cents, leaving a balance of four hundred and twenty-five dollars and seventeen cents in his hands, as appears by his accounts rendered; that there is in the Bank of New York the sum of eight hundred and forty-two dollars and eight cents, and in the hands of Samuel Bayard, Esq., of New York, the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, and in the Bank of the United States, at Philadelphia, better than twelve hundred dollars."

The report was accepted and the committee continued.

Dr. Smith not having been able to complete the business committed to him by the resolution of the 9th of December, in relation to agents, etc., was continued a committee with the same powers.

Dr. Green, of the committee on the orrery, having presented a contract entered into with Henry Voit (Voight), of Philadelphia, for repairing it, the President of the College was authorized to complete the contract and to have it filed.

The President reported that he had remitted to London the three thousand dollars for the purchasing of books for the library of the College, and that he had lately received advice from the Consul of the United States, in whose favor the bills were drawn, that they had arrived and been duly applied, and that

the books were ready to be put on board of one of the first spring vessels. The President also reported that the three hundred dollars appropriated for the purchase of philosophical apparatus was in a proper train to be laid out to advantage.

The Rev. Andrew Hunter, a Trustee of the College, and an agent to collect funds in the southern counties of New Jersey, made his report; whereupon the thanks of the Board were presented to him for his services. His collections were five hundred and twenty-six dollars, and his expenses eighteen dollars and twenty-seven cents. He also obtained additional subscriptions of two hundred and fifty-eight dollars, not yet paid. Measures were taken for the purchase of some land and buildings adjoining the College grounds.

The President made to the Board the following report respecting the course of instruction in the College, and the part taken therein by the President, Professors, and Tutors respectively:

"The President of the College, agreeably to the order of the Board, respectfully reports the several duties of the present Professors and Tutors in the Institution.

"1. The President instructs the Senior and Junior classes in the branches of Belles Lettres, Criticism, and Composition, Moral Philosophy, including the Principles of Metaphysics, Natural Theology, the philosophy of Civil Government, and the Law of Nature and Nations, Logic, Geography, History, and the evidences and principles of Revealed Religion.

"Moral Philosophy with its related subjects, and the evidences and principles of Revealed Religion, are taught by written lectures.

"The Senior class through the past session has generally consisted of forty-eight students, and the Junior class of fifty-one.

"The President attends the Senior class four days in the week during the whole year, and the Junior class three days in the week during the summer session. No recitation employs less than an hour, and often it employs two hours. He attends the Hall at Evening Prayers with the other duties* accompanying them never less than half an hour, and the meetings of the Faculty, which are necessarily frequent and rarely less than an hour; and he has imposed it as a duty on himself to meet every Monday evening two hours with the Theological Society. He attends likewise in rotation with the other Professors in the Refectory for the sake of preserving order, and to see that the provisions of the Steward are good and proper, for three or four days in the week, each Professor presiding there for one week in succession. Besides these duties, he has to advise, counsel, and remonstrate with all the students who do not yet merit any public censure, but whom he either discovers himself in any delinquency or who are reported to him by any of the Professors or Tutors as requiring such advice, counsel, or remonstrance, and this often consumes much

* Speaking by the students after the evening prayer.

time and occasions many interruptions; and he receives and answers seldom less than six hundred letters in the year, and frequently many more on the business of the College.

"2. The Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy teaches the elements of speculative and practical Geometry, Trigonometry, Surveying, Conic Sections, and Algebra, Natural and Experimental Philosophy, Astronomy, and Chemistry, with such parts of Natural History as are immediately connected with this science. During the winter session he attends the Junior class six days in the week, and the Senior class three days. The numbers in these classes are as above, fifty-one and forty-eight. Since the number of students has so much increased, the Junior class, in order to do them justice, has been divided into two parts, and these made to recite at different hours, each recitation never employing less than an hour. From the students not all returning or entering regularly at the beginning of each session, there is a third division of that class, which the Professor has instructed at a separate hour, without any additional compensation. During the winter session, the Senior class are taught Natural and Experimental Philosophy, with a portion of Chemistry. The lecture, the exhibition of experiments, and reciting occupy from one to two hours. Besides, the preparing the apparatus and the articles necessary in experimenting frequently require two or three hours more, but always at least an hour. In the summer session he has attended the Senior and Junior classes, each three days in the week. The time taken up in this season, therefore, is somewhat less than in the winter; but in proportion to the number of recitations it is equal. Since the Trustees have authorized the employment of an assistant to the Professor, that assistant has attended one division of the Junior class, and is besides employed a considerable portion of his time in instructing as his private pupils those members of the class who are not on an equal footing with the rest in their studies.

"3. The Professor of Theology, besides preaching on the Sabbath, attends a class in Hebrew three times in a week. That class at present consists of only four members, but there is a prospect of its increasing. The general plan of his studies, till the Trustees shall otherwise direct, is, in addition to the preceding, to attend the Theological class three days in the week. Of these three days one is devoted to Biblical Criticism, when a portion of the Old or New Testament, previously assigned them, shall be read in the Original, and they shall be examined on the original languages, and on all those subjects and ideas connected with the passage. On the two other days will be delivered lectures on Theology and Ecclesiastical History, at which time the best authors will be pointed out to be read on the topic of the lecture, and the class will be examined on the subject of the preceding lecture. Exercises will be assigned in each week to the members of the class in rotation, one at a time producing an essay on some point in Divinity, to be subjected to the observations of the rest, the whole to be closed with the remarks of the Professor. Besides these, on every Sunday will be delivered lectures to the Junior class on the Scriptures, chiefly serving to explain, by the aids of criticism, of history, of Jewish and pagan antiquities, the difficulties of the sacred volume, and to resolve the objections which have been made to particular passages. Besides these duties and assisting with the other Professors in the government of the College and the order of the Refectory, he attends with the President the Theological Society on every Monday evening.

"4. The Professor of Languages every morning attends the recitation of the Freshman class at nine o'clock, and continues with them until half-past ten. Mr. Niell then takes his place, and continues till twelve o'clock. At nine o'clock the Sophomore class recites to Mr. Bradford, who continues with them until the Professor relieves him at half-past ten, continuing in their room till twelve o'clock. At two o'clock the Sophomore class recites to the Professor alternately in the Latin and Greek languages. He continues with them until half-past three o'clock, at which time Mr. Bradford takes his place till five o'clock, and he spends the remainder of the afternoon in the public room of the Freshman class. At two o'clock the Freshman class recites in Latin to Mr. Niell, who remains in the public room until relieved by the Professor. The Professor spends six hours every day in the public rooms, and remains in the College five evenings every week till nine o'clock P.M. The Sophomore and Freshman classes have consisted during the greater part of the last session, the former of thirty-seven members, the latter of seventeen.

"5. The Tutors, besides the duties specified in the last article, teach these classes every Sabbath-day in the Bible and in the Catechisms of their respective churches. They attend prayers in the Hall morning and evening, visiting the chambers of the students every evening after eight o'clock. The greater part of one day every week, while not with their classes, is occupied in hearing the excuses of such students as have at any time been absent from Church or from prayers; but their weightiest and most irksome duty is preserving order and decorum in the College building."

No one reading the above report, if at all familiar with such matters, can fail to see that the labors of the President, Professors, and Tutors must have been extremely arduous; but, encouraged by the increase of numbers in the several classes, they cheerfully and earnestly gave themselves to their work, and found their chief reward in the growing reputation and usefulness of the College.

The course of instruction for that day—1804—was a very liberal one, and in many respects would compare favorably with the College curriculums of later times.

The committee to make an estimate of the amount of money which would probably be required to complete the buildings and improvements already begun and nearly finished, reported that

For completing the new building there would be required the further sum of	$5000
For finishing the Hall	500
For completing the Clock	200
For completing the Orrery	500
In all	$6200

The subject of separating the departments of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy was further considered at this meeting, and it was resolved that a professorship of Mathematics and Astronomy be instituted in this College separate from the professorship of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry. The Board proceeded to elect a Professor, and the Rev. Andrew Hunter, a member of the Board, was chosen, his salary to be the same as that of the other Professors. He accepted the appointment, and entered upon the duties of his office at the beginning of the next College term, May 10, 1804. Four years later, viz., in April, 1808, he resigned, and removed from Princeton to Bordentown, and subsequently to Washington City, where he died at an advanced age on the 24th of February, 1823. At Bordentown he conducted a classical school, and at Washington he held the post of chaplain at the navy-yard. Soon after his resignation of his professorship he was re-elected a Trustee of the College, which office he retained until his removal from New Jersey in 1811. Professor Hunter was a graduate of the College in 1772. He was ordained in 1778, and during the Revolutionary War he was a brigade chaplain. He was a man deservedly esteemed and honored by his numerous friends and acquaintances.

The next Commencement of the College took place on Wednesday, the 26th of September, 1804, when thirty-nine were admitted to the first degree in the Arts, several of whom attained great distinction in their respective callings: for instance, Hon. George Chambers, LL.D., of Pennsylvania; Samuel Calhoun, M.D., of Pennsylvania; Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, LL.D., of New Jersey; Hon. Joseph Reed Ingersoll, LL.D., D.C.L., of Pennsylvania; Rev. Philip Lindsley, D.D., of New Jersey, and afterwards of Tennessee; Hon. Samuel L. Southard, LL.D., of New Jersey. The Board met on the day before the Commencement, on which day the President presented a deed of gift from Mr. Noah Webster, of which the following is a copy:

"Know all men by these presents, that I, Noah Webster, of New Haven, in Connecticut, for the consideration of my love of letters, and my particular desire to be instrumental in promoting science in my native country, and especially to aid an

Institution which I understand has little or no public patronage, have given and granted and by these presents do give and grant to the Trustees of Nassau Hall, in the State of New Jersey, for the sole benefit of said College, the following sums annually, viz.: on every thousand copies of my American Spelling Book which shall be printed in the States of New Jersey and Pennsylvania during the present term for which the copy is vested in me, my heirs and assigns, the sum of fifty cents, to be paid by me, my heirs, executors, or administrators, within the month of July annually; on every thousand copies of my American Selection which shall be printed in the said States of New Jersey and Pennsylvania during the term above described, the sum of two dollars, to be paid by me, my heirs, executors, or administrators, within six months from the printing and publication of each edition or impression; on every thousand copies of the first and second volumes of my Elements of Useful Knowledge which shall be printed in the said States of New Jersey and Pennsylvania during the term above described, two dollars, to be paid by me, my heirs, executors, and administrators, within six months from the publication of each edition or impression. And the better to enable the said Trustees to receive the benefit of this grant, I do hereby authorize and request them to appoint one of their number to consult with me, my heirs, executors, or administrators, respecting all contracts for printing my said Books in the said States, and to whom the terms and conditions may and shall be communicated.

"Witness my hand and seal, at New Haven, this 29th day of August, 1804.

"Signed NOAH WEBSTER."

The President was desired to return to Mr. Webster the thanks of the Board for his proposal, and to inform him that the Board would gratefully receive the contemplated benefaction, and to request him to transmit the same to the Treasurer of the Corporation. It is not known whether the College ever received any benefit from this deed of gift, as the Treasurer's books of that date are not now to be had.

The Trustees continued their sessions on the 29th, and among other items of business it was ordered:

"That the Clerk be authorized to call on the different agents of this Board for the subscription papers, so that he may be enabled to have inserted the names of the benefactors of the College in the books provided for that purpose."

"The Standing Committee reported, that having examined the vouchers in support of Dr. Maclean's account, they find the same sufficient, and that there is a balance due from the corporation to Dr. Maclean on this account of one hundred and forty-four dollars and fifty-four cents."

The report was accepted, and it was ordered that a warrant issue in favor of Dr. Maclean for the balance stated to be due to him.

The following minute was adopted in regard to the charitable funds:

"Resolved, That it be the duty of the Faculty at every semi-annual meeting of this Board to report, as far as may be practicable, the amount of the charitable funds, the number of students upon them, the sum received by each, the amount appropriated at the time, and the number and character of the candidates applying for assistance from the fund; and the Faculty are hereby authorized to call upon the Treasurer for such information as he can give and as may be necessary to them in the execution of this order."

Colonel Henry Rutgers, of New York, was elected a Trustee in the room of General Frelinghuysen, deceased, and the Rev. Ira Condit, minister of the Reformed Dutch Church, New Brunswick, in the place of the Rev. Andrew Hunter, elected Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy.

An addition of five dollars a session was made to the tuition-fees. The President made a report to the Board relative to the books lately received from Great Britain for the library of the College, and laid before the Corporation a catalogue of said books and a statement of the balance, £34.5½, due to the bookseller; whereupon,

"Resolved, That the President be and he is hereby authorized to remit the above-mentioned balance, and to contract for the exchange of such duplicates of books as may be found in the Library and not necessary to the Institution."

A committee was appointed to draw a memorial to Congress, praying for the remission of duties to be paid on the books imported by the College from England. The memorial was prepared and presented to Congress, and rejected by that body.

In reference to the teaching of French, this minute was adopted:

"Resolved, That Mr. J. Honoré Cousin be allowed a room in the College in which to teach the French language under the direction of the Faculty; and that he be considered as Teacher of the French Language in the College of New Jersey."

The standing committee reported that they had settled the account of the Rev. Dr. Woodhull for moneys collected by him for the use of the College, and that there remained in his hands the sum of two hundred and nineteen dollars, which sum he had paid to the chairman of the committee.

Mr. Stockton, from the committee to purchase from Mr. Morgan certain lots and houses adjoining the College lands, reported that he had purchased the same at the price of sixteen

hundred dollars, and received a deed for the same properly acknowledged by Mr. Morgan and his wife.

One of the three houses purchased from Mr. Morgan was fitted up for the accommodation of the theological students of the College, and was for many years known as "Divinity Hall." The other two buildings were rented to the servants of the College for the accommodation of their families. The site of "Divinity Hall" was on the lot in the rear of the building now known as East College, and the other two buildings were on or near the sites of the two Professors' houses south of Dickinson Hall.

The following resolution was adopted in reference to students of divinity, viz.:

"Resolved, That all Students of Divinity be allowed to study under the direction of the Professor of Theology, and have their boarding at the Refectory at the rate of one dollar per week."

The President presented the form of an address to the public, which was approved, and he was directed to have it published in such manner as he may think most advantageous to the institution.

The following is a copy of said address, and from it may be gathered a succinct and clear view of the condition of the College at that time, and also of the successful efforts not only to restore the College to the state in which it was immediately before the burning of Nassau Hall, in 1802, but to place it far in advance of anything else previously attained as to the number of instructors, the number of students, and the provision made for their instruction and comfortable accommodation:

"COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY.

"The Trustees of the College of New Jersey are happy to announce to the Public the perfect restoration of the College Edifice lately destroyed by fire, with many improvements in its structure calculated to guard it against a like calamity in future.....They have erected also several new buildings, which have greatly increased the advantages for study, and the accommodations which the institution can afford, both to its Professors and its Students.....In comparing the circumstances of the College at the period when they lately solicited the public liberality in its favor, with its present state, they cannot but be deeply affected by the contrast which they witness.....At that time the noble structure erected by their predecessors as a nursery for SCIENCE and PIETY was a heap of ruins; their library

was consumed; their pupils were dispersed, and they were wholly destitute of funds, either to replace their losses by the fire, or to provide for the instruction of the youth.....They now see its buildings not only restored and improved, but greatly augmented, three new professorships established, and the number of the pupils increased much beyond what it has ever been at any former period.

"With devout reverence the Trustees would, first of all, acknowledge their obligations and offer their thanks to Almighty God, in whose gracious protection they confided in the time of their distress, and who, *holding the hearts of all men in his hands*, has inclined the friends of learning and religion so liberally to aid them in their pious work. And in the propitious and signal smiles of Divine Providence on their efforts, they hope they see an indication, and a pledge, that the institution over which they preside is destined to future and distinguished usefulness.

"In the next place, they offer, with great sincerity and warmth, their gratitude to all those public-spirited individuals, in various parts of the United States, who have so liberally contributed to the benevolent and pious designs now so happily completed. To many of these they are indebted for their own generous contributions. To many they are under additional obligations for their active and friendly aid to the agents of the Corporation in soliciting benefactions, and for their cordial and benevolent exertions, in various ways, for the benefit of the funds of the College.

"While the Trustees endeavor to acquit themselves of the debt of gratitude which they have contracted during their successful exertions in behalf of the College, they judge it to be a part of their duty, and one, they trust, which will not be unacceptable to the Public, to lay before them the advantages which the institution now possesses for the Education of Youth, the course of studies, and some beneficial changes in the mode of conducting them, which have been lately introduced.

"The establishment of the College consists of a President, who is also Professor of Moral Philosophy, &c., four other Professors, and two Tutors, under whom is appointed a Teacher of French, for the benefit of those who are desirous of acquiring that language, and who can redeem time for that purpose from their ordinary classical studies.

"In order to enter the Freshman Class, it is necessary to have read the Evangelists, or other equivalent portions of the Greek Testament, and to be acquainted with the Latin authors usually read in the schools, as far as the Æneid of Virgil..... To enter the Sophomore Class, it is necessary farther to have read Sallust, Cicero's Orations, the Greek Testament, Lucian's Dialogues, and to understand Vulgar Arithmetic. The Lower Classes are entirely occupied in the study of the Latin and Greek Languages, of Arithmetic, Geography, and the Roman Antiquities, under the direction of the Professor of Languages, with the assistance of the Tutors, except on Sundays, when they are employed in studying the History of the Bible, and the Principles of the Christian Religion, agreeably to the tenets of the respective churches to which they belong..... These classes, on account of the extreme youth of the greater part of the young gentlemen who compose them, are required to study, during the whole day, under the immediate eye of their Professor and Tutors. For this purpose large, convenient, well-lighted and airy apartments have been provided.

"The members of the superior Classes are permitted to study in their private chambers, except in those hours in which they are required to attend their respect-

ive Professors in the public halls of recitation and lecture.....On Sundays, after the public worship is ended, the Junior Class attends lectures by the Professor of Theology, calculated to explain the difficulties which occur in the Sacred Writings, and refute the objections which have been made against particular parts of them, by the aids of History, of Antiquities, and the Principles of a sound Criticism. The Senior Class attends lectures on the Evidences of Natural and Revealed Religion.....It is considered by the Trustees as an object of primary importance in the course of education, to impress upon the minds of studious youth just sentiments of the nature, as well as a full conviction of the truth of religion, as being the surest basis of the public morals..... On the remaining days of the week, these classes attend lectures by the different Professors, the one on the several branches of Speculative and Practical Mathematics, on Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Chemistry and Natural History; the other on the Elements of Logic, of Belles-Lettres, of History, and of Moral and Political Science.

"It is with great pleasure that the Trustees inform the Public, that the losses which the institution suffered in its apparatus for Experimental Philosophy have been, in a great measure, repaired; and that they have been enabled to replace the library, which was destroyed in the conflagration, by a most valuable collection of near four thousand volumes; and, by a small increase in the fees of tuition, means have been adopted for annually making considerable additions to the library, as well as for providing, in time, additional buildings for the accommodation of the increasing number of Students.

"Notwithstanding these internal resources, which the Trustees have been enabled to establish, inasmuch as the institution has been founded, and hitherto entirely supported by individual munificence, they solicit for the augmentation of the number of their books, the continued aid of the Friends of Science.....This they can do with the greater confidence, as they themselves derive no emolument from their office, but actually incur considerable expence, and make no small sacrifices of time and of ease, solely from their zeal to promote the interests of Learning and Religion. In particular, they will acknowledge, with due sentiments, their obligations to those Authors who may furnish the College with a Copy of their Works; and to every Inventor or Improver of a Useful Machine, who may bestow on it a Model and Explanation of his Improvement or Invention.....A handsome receptacle is provided in the hall of the library for all such models, designed to display them to the best advantage.....All Specimens, likewise, calculated to illustrate Natural History, and all Specimens of Elegant Execution in the Fine Arts, will be thankfully received.

"The Trustees beg leave to inform the Public, that the necessary expences of Education in the College, excluding those of Clothing and Chamber Furniture, and including those of Tuition, Chamber Rent, Board, Books, Wood, Lights, the Use of the Library, Servant's Wages and Washwoman's bills, do not amount to more than one hundred and eighty dollars a year. And beyond this sum, except for Clothing and Travelling Expences, Parents are earnestly requested to be very frugal in the allowances of money granted to their sons, and to refuse the payment of all debts contracted on credit.....The Governors and Instructors of the College have found, from long experience, that nothing is more pernicious to the morals and the studious habits of the youth committed to their care, than an unrestricted

credit, or excessive remittances of money. And every Parent may be absolutely assured that, if his son is solicitous to procure from him much larger sums, under the idea that the stile of living at the College requires them, or under ANY PRETENCE whatever, he has formed some imprudent connexions.

"Lastly, the College of New-Jersey having been originally founded with a particular view to promote the Interests of Religion, as well as of Learning, by training up men of piety and talents for the Ministry of the Gospel, the Trustees have ever been attentive to this great object; and they are now enabled, by the blessing of Divine Providence, to offer more ample encouragements than usual to young men destined for that sacred profession.....A certain number will find the greater part of their necessary expences, during the whole course of their education, defrayed out of funds, for that purpose, placed by benevolent persons in the hands of the Corporation. And ALL who are actually engaged in the study of Theology, and in the course of immediate preparation for the Ministry, at whatever institution they may have received the preliminary parts of their education, may, on producing proper testimonials of character, pursue their farther studies here at the moderate charge of one dollar a week for board, and enjoy the assistance of the President and Professor of Theology without any fee for instruction. This Professor, in addition to the lectures which he gives to the Classes in the College, purposes to give lectures to the Theological Students twice in the week; to hold a Theological Society once in the week for the discussion of important questions immediately relative to the Science of Divinity; to teach the Hebrew Language to those who need it, and to superintend their improvement in the Greek and French Languages.

"Such are the advantages which the Trustees have been enabled, under the blessing of Divine Providence, and through the favor of the Public, to secure to the institution under their care: and such are the prospects which they can now, with pleasure, and with confidence, hold out to the Friends of Religion and of Learning.....The public benevolence which has been manifested, in so distinguished a manner, to this College, will stimulate their exertions to render it still more useful to their country, and to the church.

"*Signed by Order of the Board,*

"SAM. S. SMITH, *President.*

"JOHN MACLEAN, *Clerk.*"

Approved by the Board, and ordered to be printed, September 27, 1804. (See Minutes of the Board, vol. ii. page 148.)

The first proposition to erect an additional building for the lodging of students was made to the Trustees at their meeting April 3, 1805. It was made through Dr. Maclean, by Mr. John Garnet, an English gentleman much given to scientific pursuits and at that time residing in the vicinity of New Brunswick. A committee was appointed by the Board to confer with Mr. Garnet on the subject; but at the conference, or not long after, Mr. Garnet withdrew his conditional offer to advance the requisite funds. The project, however, of erecting another College build-

ing was not at once given up. A committee was appointed to inquire and report the probable cost of a building with fifty chambers and capable of accommodating a hundred students. Finding that the resources of the College were not adequate to the undertaking, the Trustees did nothing further in reference to it, although there were at least seventy students for whom the College building did not furnish convenient accommodations, as appears from the report of the committee appointed to confer with Mr. Garnet.

The Faculty made to the Board a report respecting the charitable funds, and of the beneficiaries aided by the revenue arising therefrom, from April, 1803, to April, 1805.

A claim for a part of the charitable fund received from the estate of the late Mrs. Esther Richards was made by the Rev. Robert Finley, of Baskingridge, in behalf of his wife, Mrs. Finley, a daughter of the Rev. James Caldwell, the acting executor of Mrs. Richards. It was claimed by Mr. Finley that Mrs. Richards had by will bequeathed a legacy to Mrs. Finley which had not been paid to her, but that it had been given over to the Trustees of the College as the residuary legatees of the said Mrs. Richards. (See Minutes, vol. ii. pages 155 and 162.)

Among the minutes of this meeting is the following:

"Resolved, That on account of the present high prices of all the articles of living, there be paid as a gratuity to the President of the College $300, to each of the Professors $150 for the present year."

The next meeting of the Board took place on Tuesday, the 24th of September, 1805, and on the following day was the Commencement for this year. Forty-two members of the Senior class were admitted to the first degree in the Arts, the largest number graduated at any one time during the presidency of Dr. Smith, with the exception of the classes of 1806 and 1809. An honorary certificate was also given to Mr. George Hairston, who had studied the sciences with the class now admitted to the first honors of the College.

The members of this class selected to have charge of the Commencement Ball petitioned the Board for permission to have the ball in the College dining-room, on the ground that

there was no other room in the town sufficiently large to accommodate the expected company.

The Board did not think it proper to accede to the request.

Jonathan B. Smith, Esq., reported that he had deposited in the Bank of the United States, to the credit of the Treasurer of the College, eight hundred dollars received by him, agreeably to an order of the Board, from Mr. Benjamin Hutchins, acting executor of the last will and testament of the late Rev. Mr. Bennet, of the island of Barbadoes, the same being a bequest by Mr. Bennet to the Board.

From the following statement made to the Board by the President of the College, we learn by what means a Museum of Natural History was first provided for the College:

"The President of the College stated that, a few weeks since, a very valuable Cabinet of Natural History being publicly offered for sale in the City of New York, he, together with some other members of the Faculty, made a purchase of the same, and determined to make an offer of it to this Board at its original price if the Board should choose to take it on these terms; if not, to retain it as their private property. That agreeably to this determination he did now, in behalf of himself and of the other gentlemen concerned, make the Board an offer of said Cabinet of Natural History at the price of $3000, the sum agreed to be given to the late proprietors, of which sum $2000 have been paid, and $1000 is to be paid in four equal annual payments with interest."

Upon hearing this proposition from the President of the College, Elias Boudinot, LL.D., one of the members of the Corporation, rose in his place and stated that, if the Board should think fit to accept the offer of the President, he would and did then engage to convey to the Corporation a certain tract of land in the township of Sydenham, in the State of New York, on the waters of the Susquehanna, containing about one thousand acres, for the purpose of paying for said Cabinet of Natural History out of the avails of said land, when it shall be sold, and that the remainder, if any, should go to the general funds of this institution; but on the express condition that when the said Cabinet of Natural History shall be paid for out of the avails of the lands aforesaid, said Cabinet shall be open for the suitable inspection and for the benefit and improvement of the students of this institution, without subjecting them to any additional expense in consequence of any use which shall be

made of it for their benefit. Whereupon Dr. Boudinot withdrew.

The Board, after maturely considering the several statements and propositions, did thereupon resolve:

"1. That the offer of the President of this Institution and of those in whose behalf he acts be accepted, and that this Board do agree to pay to the President of this Institution, the Rev. Dr. Samuel S. Smith, the sum of $3000 for the Cabinet of Natural History which he has purchased and now offers to the Board,—that is to say, $2000 immediately, and $1000 in four equal annual payments with interest.

"2. That the Treasurer of this Board be and he is hereby authorized to pay to Dr. Samuel S. Smith the sum of $2000 immediately, on account of the price of said Cabinet, out of any unappropriated moneys in his hands; and also so often as the several payments shall become due to discharge the same out of the unappropriated moneys which shall at such times be in his hands.

"3. That the generous offer of Dr. Boudinot be and the same is hereby accepted, under the engagements of this Board to comply with the conditions on which this offer has been made.

"4. That the thanks of the Board be presented to Dr. Boudinot for the very generous donation he has this day made to them, and that when the Cabinet of Natural History shall be arranged, an inscription shall be made in some proper situation within or on the door of the chamber, purporting that the said Cabinet was founded by his liberality.

"5. That the President and Professors of this Institution take measures for placing in the hands of the Treasurer the legal conveyances of the lands aforesaid, which Dr. Boudinot has engaged to forward as soon as he shall be duly informed that this Board has accepted his generous donation.

"Ordered, That the President of the College transmit a copy of the foregoing resolutions to Dr. Boudinot."

At the next meeting, the President reported that the *deed* for the land given by Dr. Boudinot had been received and sent to be recorded.

"Resolved, That the expenses of removing said Cabinet from New York be defrayed by this Board, and that the President of the College be authorized to draw on the Treasurer for the amount of the same; and that the President and Faculty be authorized and requested to have the same placed in proper order and kept in due preparation."

The Cabinet of Natural History above mentioned was the first ever acquired by an American college.

Mr. Alfred Ely, one of the Tutors, having made a catalogue of the books in the library, it was ordered that he be paid twenty dollars.

At the meeting of the Trustees at Nassau Hall on the 2d of April, 1806, Colonel Bayard presented a copy of the last will and testament of the late Mr. Hugh Hodge, of Philadelphia. It was referred to Dr. Elias and Judge Elisha Boudinot, to report

the measures proper to be taken in reference to it. From their report the following extract is made:

"That by the said will the real estate belonging to the Testator in his lifetime is devised in fee to the Trustees in trust, to lease out from time to time, and the rents to be applied to the support and education of pious youth for the ministry. That all the real estate that has come to the knowledge of your Committee left by the Testator and unsold by the Executors consists of a house and lot on Market Street, in the city of Philadelphia, No. 67. That this house is situated in one of the best stands in the city for business, being directly opposite to the Market House. That the Executor has rented the front of said House on account of the Trustees to Samuel Ross from the death of Mrs. Hodge, being the 18th of December last to the first day of February last, at the rate of ninety pounds per annum; and that the said Ross has agreed to rent the whole house, after the last date, at the rate of $600 per annum, he paying repairs and taxes, if the Trustees shall agree thereto."

The house and lot are still held by the Trustees, and the rents, varying from time to time, have probably never yielded less than six hundred dollars a year for the purpose for which they were given by the testator. At one time the annual rents of this property, free of tax, were as high as one thousand four hundred dollars a year. It would be impossible to estimate with exactness the great service that this bequest of Mr. Hodge has been, not only to the College but to the entire Presbyterian Church; and a like remark might justly be made respecting the bequests of Mr. Leslie and of Mrs. Esther Richards. For seventy years and more the proceeds of these gifts have been regularly expended in aiding indigent and pious young men in their preparation for the gospel ministry. Many of the most useful and several of the most distinguished ministers of the Presbyterian Church in this country were aided by grants from these funds; and, with rare exceptions, the influence of their example upon their fellow-students, while they were members of the College, was most happy.

The following resolution was adopted in reference to the compensation to be made to the teacher of the French language:

"Resolved, That the French teacher in this Institution shall hereafter be entitled to demand at the rate of twelve dollars and no more from each scholar by the session, which shall be paid to him in advance; and in case any student leaves College during the session, the money shall be refunded in all cases in which other College

dues are refunded, and in the same proportion; and when a scholar shall enter during a session, payment shall be regulated on the principles adopted in other cases."

A committee appointed at a previous meeting to confer with Mr. Craig in reference to the division-fence and the purchase of some land adjoining the College grounds, reported that they had conversed with him on the subject, and that he had with difficulty been induced to say that he would sell the land at the rate of two hundred dollars per acre. The Board gave the President authority to purchase the land on the terms mentioned in the report. A report was made by the Faculty of the moneys received from the different charitable funds, and of the individuals assisted by them.

There is no mention in the minutes of the Board of any report of the standing committee, who had been instructed to examine the accounts of Dr. Smith relative to the moneys received and expended by him during his mission to the Southern States to solicit aid in behalf of the College; and the probable reason is, that some of the gentlemen who assisted Dr. Smith in procuring subscriptions, in remitting the funds received by them did not at the same time make a return of the uncollected subscriptions; and this prevented the committee from ascertaining both the collected and the uncollected subscriptions, as, by the terms of their appointment, they were expected to do; and hence no separate report was made to the Board as to the sums collected by Dr. Smith. But that his efforts to serve the College were entirely satisfactory to the Trustees, and that no exception was taken to anything done by him in this agency, is abundantly evident from the following minute of April 3, 1806:

"The Board, taking into consideration the important services rendered to the College by Dr. Smith, in his great exertions in collecting moneys for rebuilding of the Institution, in a tour to the Southern States, and for which he has not been compensated, and in consideration of his increased expenses resulting from said services, as well as to manifest the high sense this Board entertain of his assiduity and abilities manifested for the interest of this Seminary, do *unanimously* resolve, That the sum of one thousand dollars be paid to the said Dr. Smith by the Treasurer on or before the first day of October next, out of any unappropriated moneys in his hands, and that a warrant be issued on the Treasurer for the payment thereof."

This resolution of itself is evidence that Dr. Smith had made a full and satisfactory return of the moneys received by him during his tour to the South, undertaken by him at the request of the Board.

The President and Professors were required to report in writing to the Board, at their next meeting, the several studies which occupy the several classes, and the proportion of time, as nearly as may be, that it is expected shall be occupied in each; and, second, whether, in their opinion, the end and interest of the institution would be better promoted by requiring greater proficiency in the languages from students when they enter, in order that thereafter more time may be allowed for the sciences.

If such a report was made, no mention of it is to be found in the minutes of the Board.

The next meeting of the Board occurred on Tuesday, the 23d of September, 1806, and the Commencement took place on the following day. At this Commencement fifty-four members of the Senior class were admitted to their first degree in the Arts, and the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon the Hon. John Quincy Adams.

Not since the organization of the College had so large a class as the one now graduated been admitted to the first honors of the institution; and at no previous time in its history had the College attained an equal degree of prosperity and reputation. There had been a large increase in the number of teachers and in the number of pupils. The Faculty consisted of a President and four Professors and from two to three Tutors, besides an instructor in French. The number of students for the last three or four years was about two hundred. But this very increase prepared the way for certain irregularities, the efforts to suppress which led, at the close of the next College term, to an open resistance to College authority, that terminated in the dismission of one hundred and twenty-five students, a blow from the effects of which the College did not recover for many years. The College authority was indeed well maintained by the proper and necessary exercise of discipline on the part of the Faculty and the Trustees, and had there been no other untoward events

the College might soon have rallied and regained its ascending career. But in rapid succession the Professors appointed within the last few years resigned their places in the College, and the health of the President began to give way under his increasing cares and labors. The places of the retiring Professors were not filled by the appointment of others, and the duties performed by them were assigned to the other members of the Faculty.

Perhaps half of the youth who left College in consequence of the disorders and discipline above mentioned returned, and were permitted to resume their places in their classes; yet within less than two years the whole number of students in the four classes was but one hundred and twelve, which, in the judgment of the writer, was chiefly due to the failure or the inability of the Trustees to fill the chairs which had become vacant by the resignation of their incumbents. The number of students in *actual attendance at one time* was reduced to ninety-one; but probably the whole number *for any one year*, from 1803 to 1812, was not less than one hundred and twenty.

Professor Kollock was the first to resign his chair, and chiefly for the reason that the number of students in divinity was so small as to render his labors of little consequence, and for the additional reason that it had been in no small degree painful to his feelings to receive from the College a regular salary whilst he was precluded by the lack of students from making the compensation which it was both his duty and his wish to do.

In his reference to his duties and his services, he seems to have underrated them, for he makes no allusion to his preaching to the under-graduates and to his lectures to the Junior class on the Scriptures every Sabbath afternoon.

The President's duties being augmented by the resignation of Professor Kollock, his salary was made two thousand dollars a year. The salary of the Professor of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, the senior Professor, was made twelve hundred and fifty dollars a year, and the salaries of the two other Professors each nine hundred and sixteen dollars and sixty-seven cents. Besides their salaries they were severally provided with a house, or with an allowance for one.

On the first day of their present sessions, September 23, 1806, Dr. Smith, Mr. Stockton, and Dr. Wharton were appointed

"a committee to inquire whether any and what alterations ought to be made in the department of the Lower Classes of the College, and whether any and what alterations ought to be made in the Laws of the College in reference to this subject."

This inquiry resulted in the adoption of the following resolutions on the 25th:

"In order to the better regulation of the two lower classes in the College, Resolved, That the President of the College be authorized to employ an Assistant Professor of Languages, if a suitable person can be obtained, who shall receive a salary not exceeding five hundred dollars per annum, together with a room, firewood, and diet in the College; and also Resolved, That in general the duties of the tutors or other officer or officers who shall be employed in assisting the Professor of Languages in the instruction of the two lower classes shall be assigned by the Faculty, from which they shall not depart. But it is especially required by this Board that no exemptions under any pretence be given to these classes from their regular attendance in their halls during the ordinary hours of study in the College; but if the Professor or any tutor be absent on any necessary occasion, or unable to attend by reason of sickness or otherwise, then shall the Professor and such tutors as remain and are in health, or in case of the absence or sickness of the Professor or Assistant Professor, if any such be employed, then shall the tutors fulfil the whole of the duties of the instruction of these classes.

"Inasmuch as the Sophomore class has for two years past become so large as to render their reciting all together very inconvenient, consuming much of the time that ought to be employed in study, Resolved, That the class be divided into two or more parts, under the inspection and instruction of such officers as shall be determined by the Faculty.

"With regard to residence in the College, it is required, as far as may be practicable, that all the tutors be not absent from the building at the same time, that disorders be not invited by the entire dereliction of the house; and Resolved, That all the laws or prior resolutions inconsistent with these provisions be and the same are hereby repealed and done away."

The duty of directing the studies of the students of divinity was assigned to the President; and the instruction of the Junior class on the Lord's day, in those subjects in theology of which the late Professor of Theology had charge, was committed to the Rev. Professor Hunter.

A committee appointed to ascertain and state the amount of moneys received the last year for tuition, room-rent, and refectory, reported that the net proceeds may be fairly estimated at eleven thousand five hundred dollars; and in this report the

number of students for the session just terminated is said to have been one hundred and ninety-six.

From the minutes of the Faculty it appears that four or five others were members of the College during the preceding session; and if these be added to the above, they make the whole number of students for the College year ending on the 24th of September, 1806, not less than two hundred.

Mr. Stockton and Colonel Ogden, members of the Board, and two of the most eminent lawyers in the State, were appointed

"a committee to inquire whether by Law the students of this College are liable to be enrolled in the Militia, and to take such measures as they shall think necessary to defend them against such claim, and that this Board will make good any expense which may be incurred by carrying into effect this Resolution."

It being represented to the Board that Dr. Maclean, by the advice and direction of Mr. Stockton, had purchased from Josias Ferguson all his right and title, and that of his heirs and assigns, to a lot of land adjoining the College lands, and that with the intention of conveying the same to this Corporation,

"Resolved, That fifty pounds be paid to Dr. Maclean when he shall execute a deed or conveyance of the aforesaid Lot; and further Resolved, That a bond be given to Dr. Maclean binding this Corporation to make good to him whatever sum may be awarded against him in consequence of articles of agreement entered into between him and Josias Ferguson relative to said Lot."

By an arrangement on the part of the Faculty, Mr. James Patterson was employed during a part of the previous session in assisting Professor Thompson. This action of the Faculty was approved by the Board. Mr. Patterson was for many years pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in the Northern Liberties of Philadelphia.

A special meeting of the Trustees was held on Wednesday, the 8th of April, 1807, in consequence of the recent disorders, to which allusion was made above as affecting so seriously the interests of the College. To such an extent did the insubordination prevail, that the citizens were requested by the Trustees to guard the College building from violence.

A very thorough inquiry was instituted by the Board into all the facts and circumstances connected with the disorderly and riotous proceedings on the part of those concerned in this re-

bellion against College authority. And the result was that the Trustees fully approved the measures taken by the Faculty; and they appointed a committee to write to the parents and guardians of such students as had fallen under College censure. By a vote of the Board, a number of the most culpable were expelled from the institution, and were never permitted to return to it. Others, who were less guilty, and who acknowledged the criminality of their conduct, and promised to conduct themselves with propriety in future if restored to their former standing, were re-admitted, after suspensions of greater or less duration. Some of those thus restored became distinguished scholars and men of mark in different walks of life.

Doubtless the greater part of those engaged in this resistance to authority were led astray by their more designing and unscrupulous companions, whose aim was to subvert all College authority and obtain for themselves license to do as they pleased.

Of this most untoward event the late Bishop Meade, of Virginia, who at the time of its occurrence was a youth in the Junior class, writes in his Autobiography as follows. (Our extract is taken from Bishop Johns's "Memoir of Bishop Meade." The Autobiography was probably penned when the author of it was advanced in life.)

"At the end of four or five months, an unfortunate difference between the Faculty and some of the students arose, which produced a general petition from the latter to the former. Myself and many others, through want of experience, were imposed on, and signed without consideration an offensive document, which led to the suspension of one hundred and fifty [more exactly, one hundred and twenty-five] out of the two hundred students, because they did not on the spot withdraw their names when suddenly and in a very unhappy manner required to do so. Out of one hundred and fifty, only fifty returned. I was one of that number."

In a letter of the date of May 21, 1807, addressed to his mother, he says:

"It gives me real pleasure to tell my dear mother I am reinstated in College according to her desire and opinion of propriety. . . . Before I came, the tumult which so long prevailed had subsided, and was succeeded by the utmost order. Many have returned, to the number of one hundred and twenty [he must have included in this number those who had not been suspended], though I must confess the finest young men have refused to return. Some there are whose minds were wavering at one time, but who determined to persist at last, because the trustees,

not content with expelling the non-retractors from College, wished to force the societies to do the same also, threatening to dissolve them in case of a refusal. They, however, did refuse in a very resolute manner,—and College and societies and all were at the point of dissolution at several different times. Prudence, however, at last got the better of passion, and the trustees receded."

Such is the view of matters as they presented themselves to the mind of an admirable youth, who had been betrayed into taking part in an altogether unjustifiable attempt to interfere with the exercise of discipline in the case of three individuals who had been suspended from College for gross and repeated violations of the rules, and which resulted in the suspension of more than half of the whole number of students, "because they did not at once withdraw their names when suddenly and in a very unhappy manner required to do so." The attempted interference not only had no semblance of propriety, but the remonstrance against the action of the Faculty was as gross and insulting as it could readily be made; and the demand of the Faculty that those concerned should withdraw their names from the offensive document was perfectly proper and one to be enforced. Still, the minutes of this date justify, in the judgment of the writer, the opinion expressed by Bishop Meade, that the manner of requiring such withdrawal was "very unhappy."

It is the part of wisdom, in all matters calling for discipline, to deal as much as possible with individuals rather than with masses of men, be they young or old; and hence to call upon a body of youth, who have banded themselves together, to say at once, and that publicly, upon a calling of their names, whether they will or will not withdraw from a combination, is not a measure to be commended for its wisdom; and this, in the instance cited above, was the manner adopted by the Faculty, with the concurrence, if not at the suggestion, of the only Trustee present on the occasion.

In the ardor of his youthful feelings, and in his sympathy for his fellow-sufferers who were not restored to the College, Bishop Meade seems to have taken a somewhat erroneous view of the action of the Trustees in regard to what was required of the literary societies. They were not called upon to suspend or expel from their associations any of those dismissed by the College authorities; it was simply required, that while under censure

and prohibited from coming upon the College grounds the societies should not admit them to their halls, which were in the College buildings, and thus encourage them in their disregard of the prohibition respecting their entering the College edifice or coming upon the College grounds.

The statement that the Trustees receded from their ground must be understood simply as meaning that the threatened consequences did not follow, or that the Trustees did not attempt to enforce their resolution; for they never rescinded it, and, all occasion for enforcing it having passed before the next meeting of the Board, no further action was taken in reference to it. The resolution of the Board did further interdict the societies from holding any meetings elsewhere than upon the College grounds, without express permission from the Trustees.

But what is perfectly right and proper in itself considered, may not always be wise or expedient; and while in the government of youth at college it does sometimes become necessary to inflict very severe punishment, it is seldom if ever expedient to treat as an offence any expression of sympathy for offenders on the part of their fellow-students, if such expression be not accompanied with overt and disorderly acts. The societies as well as students individually should, and, if necessary, must, be made to know that they are all subject to College law and discipline, and that the societies may be broken up as well as individuals be sent from the institution. There must be but one governing power, resident in the Board of Trustees, but delegated to the Faculty for the time being.

The following extracts, one from the minutes of the Faculty and the other from the minutes of the Trustees, are here given that the reader may the better judge of the justice of the above remarks:

March 31, 1807. . . . "They [the students] were then informed that those who adhered to the combination should be suspended from the College. It was proposed to call the roll, that every student might answer to his name, and either separate himself from the combination or adhere to it. When this business was about to be begun, one of the leaders of the association rose and gave a signal to the rest, and they rushed out of the Hall with shouting and yelling. . . . The Faculty declared to the students that those who were going out in this riotous manner were now suspended from the College."

May 8, 1807. "Resolved, That no society or association of students belonging to the College shall at their stated or occasional meetings admit to the same any person who has been or may be expelled, dismissed, or suspended from the College for irregular conduct and not restored. That the admission of any such persons by said society or association shall be judged a departure from the obligations due to the Institution, and that on proof of such offence the society or association so offending shall be dissolved, and their room of meeting shall be taken possession of by the Faculty of the College, and appropriated to such use as they shall judge proper. And that no organized association of the students be permitted to assemble statedly or occasionally at any place beyond the limits of the grounds belonging to this corporation without the express permission of the Board of Trustees."

It is very desirable that the youth in our colleges should bear in mind that all attempts to interfere by threats and disorderly conduct with the discipline thereof must result in harm to themselves, and especially to those in whose behalf they engage in their ill-advised and unlawful measures. They cannot injure the college without bringing upon themselves still greater injury. The officers may err in the treatment of the students, but they can never willingly do so. If they could be supposed to be regardless of the feelings and of the welfare of their pupils, they never can be unmindful of the fact that they best consult their own interests by treating their pupils with courtesy and kindness, and by acquiring, by a kind yet strictly faithful discharge of *all* their duties, the good will and respect of those with whose instruction and training they have been intrusted. And if all young men in college would regard themselves as bound to be respectful towards their teachers, attentive to their studies and to the orders of the institution, observant of the amenities of life in their intercourse with all their fellow-students, and honest and truthful in all their deportment and statements, they could not fail to promote their own good and the welfare of the college.

By a resolution of the Board adopted at this meeting, Dr. Boudinot was requested

"to furnish the Board with a statement of the moneys received by him for the use of the College, and to inform the Board to whom he has paid the same."

Several of the agents employed to collect funds for the rebuilding of the College edifice had remitted to Dr. Boudinot, or deposited with him, the moneys received by them, as they

were authorized to do. And although doubtless the moneys thus received were remitted to the Treasurer, or paid out for the benefit of the College, it would seem from the resolution above mentioned that the Doctor had not submitted such a statement as the one here called for. (See Minutes, vol. ii. page 194.)

Messrs. Stockton, Ogden, and Bayard were appointed a committee to prepare the draft of an act of the Legislature prohibiting tavern-keepers, store-keepers, and all other persons from selling liquors or furnishing entertainment to minors at schools, academies, colleges, and other places of education.

An act to this effect was prepared by the committee, and was passed by the Legislature of the State, and is still to be found in the statute book of New Jersey. (See Minutes, vol. ii. pages 215–228.)

The next Commencement of the College was held on Wednesday, the 30th of September, 1807. At this Commencement thirty-five members of the Senior class were admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Arts. During the first term of their Senior year this class consisted of fifty-seven members; but in consequence of the disorders at the close of that term twenty-two of them were not permitted to return to College or to receive its honors. Otherwise this would have been the largest class as yet admitted to their first degree in this institution.

The following resolution having reference to a practice customary until the year 1844 was adopted by the Board:

"Resolved, That no person whatsoever be permitted to erect any booth, or fix any wagon, for selling liquor or other refreshment on the day of Commencement on the ground of the College, except on that part of the road to the eastward of the middle gate of the front Campus, and that this Board will pay the expense of carrying this resolution into effect."

It is probable that the custom here referred to had prevailed from the establishment of the College in Princeton, and it grew out of the circumstance that the day of Commencement occurring in the autumn, a season of comparative leisure to the people of the State generally, it came to be regarded as a public holiday for all classes of persons residing in Princeton and in the adjacent country for miles in all directions, most of whom came

together on Commencement occasions, not to witness the College exercises, but to hold as it were a kind of saturnalia, in which everybody felt at liberty to take part in every amusement or entertainment he thought fit. Hence the street in front of the College and of the church where the Commencement exercises were held was wont to be crowded with wagons and tables, and with hundreds of men, women, and children bent upon nothing but amusement, and by their boisterous merriment in the vicinity of the church disturbing, not indeed of set purpose, but almost of necessity, the public speaking of the candidates for degrees. This no doubt was the occasion of the adoption of the above resolution, limiting the erection of booths and tables to the eastward of the middle of the College grounds on the main street of the village as it then was, or borough as now.

Eating and drinking, fiddling and dancing, playing for pennies, and testing the speed of their horses, were the amusements in which no small numbers of those assembled on such occasions were wont to indulge. And when a lad, the writer once witnessed a bull-baiting on the College grounds while the exercises were going on in the church. No permission was asked or deemed necessary by those engaged in this cruel sport. But from all these unhappy accompaniments of the Commencement exercises the College was entirely relieved by simply changing the Commencement from the last Wednesday in September to the last Wednesday in June.

It is true, indeed, that idle sports were held in check and greatly diminished by the borough authorities after the incorporation of the village in 1813 or 1814; but not until the change in the time of holding Commencement did they wholly disappear.

Another resolution adopted at this time may interest some of the friends of the College:

"Resolved, That the Steward shall not supply the students with Cyder, but may substitute *small beer* in its stead."

The kind of beer here spoken of is called *molasses beer* in a rather singular report made by a committee appointed to inquire into the execution of the laws. Of this committee Dr.

Elias Boudinot was chairman. From this report we make the following extracts:

"They visited the Refectory, and found everything in good order, clean and neat, the provisions of the best kind, with great plenty of vegetables. The adoption of molasses beer as the constant drink at dinner in place of cyder, appeared to your committee as an useful change. . . . The committee attended prayers in the College Hall in the evening, and heard such of the laws as were particularly applicable to the students read by the President of the College, accompanied by some pertinent remarks. This is the third time they understood the said laws had been read during the session. The committee observed with regret the inattention of a considerable number of the students to the Laws enjoining the use of gowns on public occasions. It is of importance that every member of the Faculty should set the example of obedience to the Law in question."

The committee upon meeting the Faculty found one of the Tutors absent on a journey without the concurrence or approbation of the Faculty or the President.

Under no other administration of the affairs of the College did the Trustees ever interfere so much with the discipline; undertaking to direct in all matters, and leaving but little to the judgment of the Faculty,—an unwise course for any Board of Trustees to pursue, and which in this case did no good.

As an instance of such interference we may cite the resolution adopted May 6, 1807, "that no certificate of honorable dismission be given by the Faculty to any student, unless in extraordinary cases, until the next meeting of the Board." Indeed, after the disorders of March, 1807, the Board took the whole matter of dismissing and restoring students into their own hands. Apprehensive that their action in a given case might or would be understood as a censure of the Faculty, the Trustees adopted the following resolution:

"Whereas it is of importance to the order and just discipline of the College that no impression should be left on the minds of the students that the act of the Board in this instance was intended to contravene or censure the proceedings of the Faculty in the case of —— and ——, the Board do hereby declare that it is by no means to be understood that their design in this act was to repeal the doings of the Faculty, or in any wise to impeach them. It is the fixed purpose of the Board, in all cases, to support and encourage a just and strict execution of the laws by their officers, and never to cherish among the students the pernicious idea that the corporation will interfere between the Faculty and the execution of the laws on those who may transgress them."

This disclaimer of any intention to interfere with the Faculty

in matters of discipline would have been unnecessary had they simply adopted the plan of referring back to the Faculty for reconsideration any cases of discipline respecting which, in the judgment of the Board, the Faculty might reverse or modify their decisions without detriment to the good order of the institution. Such a course would have strengthened the hands of the Faculty much more than any declaration of a purpose to support and encourage a just and strict execution of the laws. It would have left the *final* decision of the cases in question with the Faculty, with the assurance that if, upon a reconsideration of the cases so referred, the Faculty thought it best to relax the severity of their discipline, they would have the concurrence of the Trustees in so doing. And, on the other hand, if the Faculty were of the opinion that their action was not only just, but essential to the maintenance of their authority, they would have a further opportunity to justify that action to the Trustees and to all others interested therein.

At an adjourned meeting held November 9, 1807, Mr. Philip Lindsley was chosen a Tutor. Of him further mention will be made in the course of the sketches of this and the succeeding administrations. To no one of his teachers was the writer so much indebted as he was to this ripe scholar and kind friend for any proficiency made by himself in his younger days.

The following resolution was adopted April 6, 1808:

"Resolved, That at each stated meeting of the Board a committee be appointed at an early period of the meeting to inquire into the state of instruction and discipline of the College generally, and the manner in which each member of the Faculty in particular discharges his respective duties, and make report to the Board before their rising."

On the same day a committee was appointed to report upon the case of a student who had been suspended by the Faculty. The action of the Faculty was approved, but, instead of referring the question of his restoration to the Faculty, they determined upon what conditions he should be permitted to resume his place in the College.

A letter having been received from Professor Hunter resigning the professorship of Mathematics and Astronomy, the resignation was accepted, and it was

"Resolved, That the Professorship of Mathematics and Astronomy, vacated by the resignation of Mr. Hunter, be left open, and that Dr. Maclean be and he is hereby requested to take charge of the Mathematical studies of the students of the Institution for the ensuing session; and that the President, with Dr. Maclean, be authorized to obtain such assistance in conducting the Mathematical studies of the students as may be found necessary."

At a subsequent meeting a committee was appointed to make inquiry for a suitable person for the vacant chair; but no report was made by the committee, nor was any further action taken by the Board in regard to it.

Professor Thompson tendered his resignation at the same time, whereupon it was

"Resolved, That the resignation of Mr. Thompson be accepted; and inasmuch as he leaves the service of the Board *only in consequence of the want of health*, they think it proper to make some provision for him; therefore, Resolved unanimously, That the Board do hereby engage to pay to Mr. William Thompson two hundred and sixty-six dollars and two-thirds of a dollar per year for five years, if he shall live so long, in half-yearly payments in advance. Resolved, That Mr. Thompson's family be permitted, if they choose, to occupy their present residence till September next."

They did so occupy it, and for some few years after.

The committee to inquire into the instruction and discipline made a very favorable report in reference to both these matters. Of the junior Tutor, Mr. Lindsley, the committee make special mention, remarking, "that the Junior Tutor has exhibited a very laudable spirit of enterprise and exertion in the instruction of the Sophomore class, the good effects of which are stated to be very conspicuous." Mr. Lindsley, a few years after, was chosen Professor of Languages, and subsequently Vice-President; and still later he was elected President, but declined the appointment.

The committee reported also that on the Lord's day each class was occupied in the acquisition of religious knowledge; that the Senior class study and recite the President's "Lectures on the Evidences of the Christian Religion;" the Junior class Gisborne's "Studies of the Bible" (or rather Survey of Religion); the Sophomore class Prettyman's "History of the Bible;" and the Freshman class the Westminster Shorter Catechism, or the Episcopal Catechism and Articles, both in the Latin language.

From a minute of the Board at this date, as well as from other minutes, it appears that both students of divinity and under-graduates received aid from the trust funds given to the College to assist pious young men in preparing for the gospel ministry.

The income from the funds of the College, properly so called, as distinct from the trust or charitable funds, was at this time one hundred and seventy-four dollars and fifty cents a year. The debts of the College amounted to two thousand seven hundred and twenty-six dollars and twenty-six cents. The number of students was one hundred and thirteen.

The next Commencement was held on the 28th of September, 1808. Thirty-nine young gentlemen were admitted to the first degree in the Arts.

Among the resolutions adopted was one assigning the determination of the honors conferred upon members of the Senior class at their final examination to the President and Professors, to the exclusion of the Tutors. Although never formally repealed, this resolution in the course of a few years became a dead letter.

Dr. Boudinot having informed the Board that he had received propositions for the sale of the lands given by him in the State of New York for the founding of the Cabinet of Natural History in the College, the Board authorized him to sell these lands, consisting of one thousand and four acres, at three dollars per acre, upon the payments being made secure.

Upon a settlement of the Treasurer's accounts for the previous year it appeared that there was in his hands to the credit of the College the sum of two hundred and forty-one dollars and thirty-three cents.

The committee to inquire into the state of instruction and discipline reported that the discipline had been kept up with much care and success, and that the students had been remarkably orderly both in the College and in the dining-room, and in general had been diligent in their studies; and that there were in the College during the previous session one hundred and nine students, distributed as follows: forty in the Senior class, forty-seven in the Junior, eighteen in the Sophomore, and

four in the Freshman. The Faculty consisted of the President, one Professor, and three Tutors.

From the first establishment of the College in Princeton the Faculty and students and the inhabitants of the village were wont to worship together on the Sabbath; and for far the greater part of this time the President was their preacher, and discharged to some extent all the duties of a pastor. But Dr. Smith being no longer able to sustain this burden in addition to his labors in the College, for some time the College and the congregation appear to have divided between them the work and expense of supplying the pulpit. This statement will serve to explain the reason of the following action:

"Resolved, That the sum of three hundred dollars be allowed for one year to the Presbyterian congregation at Princeton, payable in half-annual instalments, whenever they shall have a settled minister to fill the vacancy in the pulpit of said congregation; and should they not be able to obtain a settled minister, that the President of the College be authorized to pay for one-half of the supplies to the pulpit that may be necessary from the present time until the next stated meeting of the Board."

At the meeting of the Board in April, 1809, *the cases of two students who had been suspended by the Faculty were referred to a committee of five Trustees, and with the usual results,—acknowledgments, promises, and restoration.*

The committee on the instruction and discipline of the institution reported that during the previous session there had been one hundred and fifteen students,—forty-eight Seniors, forty Juniors, twenty-one Sophomores, and six Freshmen,—and that with pleasure they added that they had good grounds to conclude that the several classes had been well instructed. It further appears from the report that for the greater part of the winter term the discipline and order of the College had been well maintained, but that for a short time in the month of February there had been some gross disorders, such as noises and tumults in the College entries, insulting one of the Tutors, and opposing him in the discharge of his official duties. These disorders, however, were soon suppressed, the persons most active in them having been detected and punished. The report states also that an attempt was made by some person unknown

to the Faculty and the committee to burn the College. But, happily, the attempt proved to be a failure.

The report ascribes the occurrence of these irregularities in part to the ill health of the President, and in part to the circumstance that on the usual monthly holiday on the 1st of February a general permission was given to the students to amuse themselves in sleigh-riding, and that many of them, availing themselves of this permission, had gone to the adjacent towns and had remained there without restraint. The committee therefore recommended that hereafter no such general permission should be given to the students at any time to go beyond the College bounds. The report was approved by the Board. At this time, and for some years after, the students were allowed to have the first day of each month in term-time for a holiday.

The next meeting of the Board was held on Tuesday, the 26th of September, 1809, and on the following day the Commencement exercises took place, and forty-four were admitted to the first degree in the Arts.

The committee to inquire into the state of the instruction and discipline of the College generally, and the manner in which each officer of the Faculty in particular discharged his duty, reported:

"That they have carefully attended to the duty assigned to them; and that there have been in the College the preceding session one hundred and fourteen students, viz., forty-five in the Senior class, thirty-three in the Junior, twenty-four in the Sophomore, and twelve in the Freshman class. That the students have in general been diligent in their studies and regular in their conduct, and as [there was] no special disorder, no censure has been inflicted on any individual during the session.

"That the Senior class have recited to Dr. Smith for about one month in the beginning of the session, four times in the week, and in the remaining part three times in the week. That the same class have recited four times in the week to Dr. Maclean. That the Junior class have recited two days in the week to Dr. Smith, and four days to Dr. Maclean, who had the class divided into two parts, and each part recited separately except when revising. They also recited to Mr. Lindsley on the Sabbath. That Dr. Smith attended the Theological class three evenings in the week, at which times part of the Senior class attended. That the Sophomore class have recited once every day to Mr. Lindsley, and once to Mr. Smith, and that the Freshman have done the same. These classes have each recited twice in the day. We have therefore the pleasure to report that it appears to your committee that the officers of the College have faithfully and successfully performed their duties. Yet as it appeared that a few of the students have sometimes been absent from recitation, your committee take leave to suggest that it might have a good effect if each

officer of the College should keep a book in which should be regularly entered the absentees from recitations of each student in the several classes, and their excuses for the same, and that such books be open to the inspection of the Trustees at every meeting of the Board; and your committee accordingly advise that it be recommended to the several officers of the institution to prepare and keep such a book.

"JOHN WOODHULL,
ANDREW KIRKPATRICK,
ROBERT FINLEY,
JAMES F. ARMSTRONG."

Samuel Bayard, Esq., a member of the Board, was elected Treasurer of the Charitable Funds of the College, and it was ordered, that the amount of the bond to be given by him, with security, should be four thousand dollars.

The committee on the accounts of Enos Kelsey, the Treasurer, presented a summary of receipts and expenditures for the past year, from which it appeared that the receipts exceeded the expenditures by the sum of four hundred and forty-six dollars and forty cents. Yet, as the expenses of the College refectory exceeded the payments by the sum of fourteen hundred and fifty-three dollars and ninety-three cents, the charge for board was increased a quarter of a dollar a week, and five dollars were added to the charge for tuition each session. In consequence of this increase in the charge for board, the rate per week was two dollars and fifty cents. The salary of the Treasurer was made one hundred dollars, and the salary of the Treasurer of the Charitable Funds, fifty dollars, a year.

The committee on the instruction and discipline of the College made their report as usual, and on this occasion it was quite unfavorable, so far as the order of the College was concerned. During the first part of the session there were in the College one hundred and three students, but at the close of it there were only ninety-one, viz., twenty-seven in the Senior class, thirty-four in the Junior, twenty-four in the Sophomore, and six in the Freshman class. The committee ascribe the irregularities detailed by them to the use of intoxicating liquors by the parties concerned in them; and they conclude their report with a recommendation to the Board "to adopt measures to revive the discipline of the College, which, from various circumstances, appears to have lost its usual vigor."

The three Tutors resigned their offices, and, the resignations being accepted, Dr. Smith, Dr. McLean, and Mr. S. Bayard were authorized to employ two Tutors for the next College term.

The following important minute was then adopted:

"Whereas it appears from the report of the Committee appointed to examine into the instruction and discipline of the College, that the Institution labors under many difficulties and disadvantages, among which is the inefficient discipline for some time past exerted; therefore Resolved, That Dr. Woodhull, Dr. Green, Messrs. Richard Stockton, Samuel Bayard, Andrew Kirkpatrick, Dr. Clark, and Mr. Finley be appointed a committee to take the general state of the College into their consideration; that in doing this they consider the means of increasing the funds and the appointing of such additional officer or officers as may be found requisite, and all matters and things which to them may appear practicable for the attainment of so important an object, and that they report at the next meeting of the Board."

This resolution prepared the way for considering the expediency of appointing a Vice-President of the College, and also for an effort to raise a special fund for his support, as will more fully appear in the sequel.

The Board adjourned to meet again on the 25th of September, the day preceding the annual Commencement, but by the direction of six of the Trustees a special meeting was called for the first Tuesday in June, the 5th of that month. At this meeting there were present the Governor of the State, the President of the College, and fifteen other Trustees, the whole number at that time being twenty-three.

The committee appointed at the last meeting to take into consideration the *general* state of the College made their report, which was ordered to lie on the table; and Dr. Woodhull, the chairman of this committee, with two others, was instructed to inquire into the *present* state of the College, as it relates to the number of students, the instruction, and the discipline, and the refectory department.

Among the recommendations of the committee on the general state of the institution was the appointing of a Committee of Visitors; and now another committee was appointed, to consider and report what the duties of this committee should be.

The committee on the present state of the College made a report, whereupon a committee was appointed to make further

inquiries relative to the order and discipline of the College, and to make report the next morning.

The committee on the duties of the Visitors made their report:

"Whereupon it was Resolved, 1st, That it be the duty of said Committee to inquire into the state of the College with respect to the diligence of the students in their several studies, and their obedience to the laws of the institution; and to receive complaints from the Faculty concerning any idle, immoral, or disorderly students, and to dismiss such of them as in their opinion ought no longer to be continued members of this institution; and generally to advise and aid the Faculty in the preservation of order and the exercise of discipline."

Two other resolutions were adopted, designating the persons to act as Visitors, and fixing the times of their visits.

The President of the College brought to the notice of the Board a case of disorder which had occurred under his own eye in the College refectory on the preceding evening, instead of dealing with it himself or referring it to the Faculty for their action. The youth guilty of the disorder denied that he was the party engaged in it, but admitted that he knew who was, and refused to give any testimony in regard to it; and for adhering to this position when he appeared before the Board, he was expelled from the College by a unanimous vote of the Trustees.

As the writer dissents from the propriety of this action of the Trustees, and thinks that they erred in requiring him to give testimony in a case in which the vital interests of the institution were not concerned, he feels bound to give the ground taken by the Board in words of their own choice, viz.:

"It was distinctly stated to the said —— that this Board required no student to become a spy or secret informer against any other student of the College, but at the same time that they maintained the right of calling before them any person in their house and under their care to give evidence against the accused upon their trial, or to be examined touching any known or specific offence against their laws not inculpating himself; and that a refusal to yield this right would subject the person or persons so refusing to the heaviest punishment of the College."

The President saw the accused party, charged him with being the author of the disturbance, and gave him an opportunity to leave College without any formal and public censure. He denied the charge, and asked of the Board that he might have an opportunity of proving his innocence. But he

presented no testimony to sustain his denial, and he acknowledged that he knew the guilty person,—which was undoubtedly the case if he were that person; and as the President, from what he saw of the young man's conduct, was satisfied that he was the party that committed the offence, it would have been better to have disregarded his denial and to have sent him from the institution, for being concerned in the disorder. From long familiarity with such matters, the writer is persuaded that there is no difficulty in adducing evidence of one's innocence with respect to any offence or crime committed in the presence of his fellow-students if he really be innocent. And the mere fact of his denial should not screen him from deserved punishment. To permit students to testify *in behalf* of their fellow-students is a thing to be encouraged by the College authorities, with the understanding that such witnesses are bound in honor to answer truly all proper inquiries made of them in matters respecting which they voluntarily offer to give testimony. In gross offences against the laws of the State, as well as against the laws of the College, let the suspected parties and others privy to their conduct be summoned before the civil tribunals and be required as any other citizen to give their sworn testimony; but let not the College authorities do violence to the best feelings of those intrusted to their care by requiring them to give evidence against their associates. A wise College government will make as few appeals as possible to the civil tribunals for aid in the discovery and punishment of students who are guilty of violating the laws of both the State and the College. Vigilance, fearlessness, and kindness on the part of the College authorities will seldom fail, if ever, in maintaining the supremacy of College law.

At the next meeting of the Board, a committee, consisting of the most eminent lawyers in the Board, viz., Chief-Justice Kirkpatrick, Richard Stockton, and Aaron Ogden, was appointed

"to prepare and bring in an ordinance for the purpose of directing all persons under the authority of this corporation to give evidence in cases under the consideration of the Faculty or the Board of Trustees."

The following is the ordinance prepared by this committee, and adopted by the Board:

"ORDINANCE.

"Be it ordained by the authority of the Trustees of the College of New Jersey, and it is hereby ordained accordingly, That for the better maintaining of the Laws and Orders of the College, and the better preventing transgressions against the same, every person under the authority of this Corporation shall be compelled, under penalties incurred by contempt and disobedience of the laws, orders, and authority of the College, to give testimony according to his knowledge to the proper authorities in respect to any such transgressions; Provided always that every person giving such testimony shall not be obliged to answer any question directly implicating himself."

Two hundred copies of this resolution were ordered to be printed. The resolution, it is believed, proved to be a mere nullity.

The proviso, that the person giving testimony shall not be required to answer any question directly implicating himself, amounted to nothing. His declining to answer on this ground would of itself implicate him; and the strong sentiment prevailing among youth in College against giving testimony in such cases would in most instances prevent their doing so, unless the conduct of the guilty parties was so revolting to the feelings of the students generally as to prompt them to aid the College authorities in their efforts to discover and to punish the criminals.

College students are wont to make a wide difference in this matter of giving testimony between the claims and the authority of the civil courts and those of the College; and it is well for the College to recognize this fact in dealing with their pupils.

There are questions which may fairly be asked of a student respecting himself, a refusal to answer which will very properly subject him to College censure, even to dismission from the institution; and many a youth who has been betrayed into wrong-doing will promptly confess his error and the part taken by himself, while he would altogether decline to implicate a fellow-student. On the other hand, should the faculty of a College be thoroughly persuaded that any student under their care is an injurious member of the institution, they should require him to leave it, although they may not be able to establish by direct testimony his participation in any specific acts of wrong-doing. They may permit him to leave College without any public censure, and his withdrawal may be as private as the party concerned

chooses to make it. Of course, in any measure of this kind, the greatest care and deliberation should be had on the part of the faculty, lest they unwittingly do the youth a wrong which they cannot readily repair.

As recommended by the committee to take into consideration the *general* state of the College, and particularly the means of increasing the funds, etc., it was resolved:

"1. That it is an object of much importance in itself, and for which the corporation ought to take seasonable and efficient measures to provide, that a person eminently qualified for the station be appointed as Vice-President and Professor of Theology in the College.

"2. That suitable persons be appointed to solicit funds for the object above mentioned.

"3. That the following-named gentlemen be appointed to solicit funds for said object."

Then follows a list of thirty-four names of gentlemen, friends of the College, most of them residents of New Jersey, but some of them residing in New York, Philadelphia, and Charleston.

A committee, of which Dr. Smith was the chairman, was appointed to prepare, and have printed for the use of the agents, an address to the public; and the committee was authorized to appoint additional agents.

The fruit of this effort was the securing of a fund, known as the Vice-President's fund, of something more than ten thousand dollars, the annual interest of which was for many years a part of the compensation given to the Vice-Presidents, who from time to time have been officers of the College since this endowment was given to it.

Colonel Henry Rutgers, of New York, then a Trustee of the College, contributed five thousand of the ten thousand dollars. One of his sisters gave a thousand dollars, and another gave five hundred dollars. Colonel Rutgers is the gentleman after whom the College of New Brunswick was called, upon the change of its name from Queen's to Rutgers College.

Soon after this determination to secure if practicable an endowment for the support of a Vice-President of the College, who was also to be a Professor of Theology, certain negotiations entered into between the Trustees of the College and a committee of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in

the United States led to a change in this scheme, and the subscriptions were made to a fund for the support of a Vice-President who *shall be capable of teaching theology.*

The first minute respecting these negotiations occurs in the records of the regular annual meeting in September, 1810, at the time of the annual Commencement, and is as follows:

"Resolved, That Dr. Smith, Dr. Woodhull, Dr. Boudinot, Messrs. Andrew Bayard and Finley be a committee to meet a committee of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States of America, to confer with them on the subject of establishing a Theological Seminary for the Presbyterian Church, and to report what they shall do on this subject to this Board."

The Commencement mentioned above took place on Wednesday, the 26th of September, and on this occasion there were twenty-five admitted to the first degree in the Arts. A form of bond, to be subscribed by those who received aid from the trust funds of the College, was reported by the committee on these funds. For many years past no such bonds have been required or given; and they were never of any use.

A committee was "appointed to consider and recommend some plan of obtaining permanent teachers, to be employed in the College of New Jersey, for teaching the two lower classes, and to report to the next session of the Board."

The committee having in charge the property bequeathed to the College by the late Andrew Hodge, of Philadelphia, made report that the house had been leased for five years, at the rate of seven hundred and fifty dollars a year, free from any charge for taxes or repairs.

"The Committee of Visitors and the Committee on Instruction and Discipline presented their reports, which were ordered to be placed upon file." The reports of both committees were very favorable. The Committee on Instruction and Discipline say, "That the discipline during the session has been kept up with much care. That the students have been remarkably regular and orderly, both in the College and in the dining-room." The report of the other committee says, "That the students generally have been attentive to their studies; great order has been observed." The number of students in the College at this time was ninety-two.

These reports show a much improved state of things since the report made at the April meeting of the Board, and a good condition of the College.

"The Committee appointed at the last stated meeting of the

Board to report their opinion on the adoption of a resolution offered for raising the terms of admission into the Freshman class made a report, which was disagreed to."

Dr. Boudinot made a report respecting the lands belonging to the College in the State of New York. The lands were given to the College by the Doctor for founding the Museum of Natural History.

Samuel Bayard, Esq., was elected Treasurer of the College, in the room of Enos Kelsey, Esq., deceased.

The Trustees, for some years previous, seem to have had a wonderful passion for revising the laws of the College, and hence we find another committee appointed at this meeting for the same purpose, with Dr. Boudinot as chairman. Not content with this, a standing Committee on Revisions was appointed, with certain defined duties; and no ordinance was to become operative "until after the objections of the said committee shall have been distinctly read and deliberately considered." All permanent laws were to be after a particular form, and all to be recorded in a volume for the purpose.

Unhappily, there were no railroads to take the Trustees to their homes in those days.

At the next meeting, April 9, 1811, these resolutions, having been found to be unnecessarily stringent, were modified; and it is possible that respect for the mover of them prevented their entire repeal, as the question of their repeal was considered by the Board.

At this meeting Colonel Rutgers reported subscriptions for the support of a Vice-President and Professor of Theology to the amount of six thousand nine hundred dollars, of which six thousand five hundred dollars are on interest at seven per cent. per annum, and four hundred dollars have been paid to the Treasurer.

On motion, it was "Resolved, That the thanks of this Board be given to Colonel Rutgers for his very liberal subscription towards the establishment of a fund for the support of a Vice-President and Professor of Theology in this College.

"The Committee appointed to examine the records of the Faculty reported that they found them fairly and regularly kept, and that cases of discipline appear to have been properly managed."

The committee appointed to attend the examination of the Senior class reported verbally,

"They are pleased with the examination of the Senior class, and that should they acquit themselves as well at their next examination, they will be respectively entitled to their first degree in the Arts."

From these two reports it appears that at this time the College was in a good condition, so far at least as the discipline, the instruction, and the proficiency of the students were concerned.

An extra meeting of the Board was held on the 25th of June, and at this meeting a report was presented by the committee to confer with a committee of the General Assembly relative to a Theological Seminary:

"Whereupon it was Resolved, That Dr. Green, Mr. Stockton, Dr. Woodhull, Mr. Kirkpatrick, and Dr. Romeyn be appointed a committee to meet to-morrow morning with a committee of the General Assembly."

This committee of the Board reported that they had entered into an agreement with the committee of the Assembly, and submitted to the Board the articles of this agreement.

"After consideration, the said Agreement was unanimously approved, and the Clerk directed *to file the instrument*, and to give a certified copy of this resolution to the Committee of the General Assembly."

The articles of agreement were, by a subsequent order of the Board, inserted in the minutes, and were recorded on pages 377–380 of the second volume of the Minutes.

By the terms of this agreement the Trustees engaged not to appoint a Professor of Theology in the College in case the Seminary which the General Assembly proposed to erect be permanently established at Princeton; and of course the College would no longer have a distinct department for the education of candidates for the ministry. It was this agreement that led to the change in the plan of creating a fund for the support of a Vice-President, and which probably defeated the effort to raise a sum sufficiently large to pay, from the interest of it, the salary of the Vice-President. And there is reason to believe that, while the erection of the Seminary at Princeton was indirectly of great service to the College, and in divers ways, yet the pecuniary wants of the Seminary and the efforts to meet them barred

for many years all collection of funds for the improvement of the College, which during this time had to depend chiefly upon the receipts from the tuition-fees of the students for means to defray the necessary expenses of the institution.

The next meeting of the Board took place on Tuesday, the 24th of September, and the Commencement for this year on the day following. Twenty-four members of the Senior class were admitted to the first degree in the Arts.

A committee appointed to inquire into the state of the library made a report, which was referred to the next stated meeting, at which time it was considered and adopted; yet several resolutions were passed at this time in reference to the library, the first of which required the Librarian, before entering upon the duties of his office, to take the following oath or affirmation: "I, A. B., do solemnly swear, or affirm, that I will faithfully perform the duty of Librarian of the College." As the Librarian was always a sworn officer of the College, the imposition of this oath seems to have been uncalled for, as it was not required by the charter.

The late Treasurer, Enos Kelsey, Esq., having left the College a legacy of five hundred dollars, which was promptly paid by Mrs. Kelsey, the Board returned thanks to Mrs. K. "for the prompt and polite manner in which the legacy had been paid."

On the 19th of December, 1811, there was a special meeting of the Board. The object of this meeting was to consider the propriety of applying to the Legislature for permission to raise by lottery the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars for the support of a Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy. A committee was appointed to make the application, but, happily, the Legislature refused to give the asked-for permission.

At their meeting in April, 1812, the Board appointed Dr. Green, Dr. Woodhull, Mr. Richards, Dr. Clark, and Dr. Miller a committee of this Board to meet for the purpose of conference with any committee of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church which has been or may be appointed to receive propositions relative to the location of the Theological Seminary instituted by the Assembly, and also to attend generally to the subject of the location of said Seminary.

The Board adjourned to meet on the first Tuesday in June; but, there not being a quorum present, a special meeting was held on Tuesday, the 30th of June. At this meeting the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That Chief-Justice Kirkpatrick, Mr. Stockton, Dr. Green, Dr. Clark, Dr. Woodhull, Dr. Romeyn, and Colonel Ogden be a committee to take into consideration the general state of the College, and to report to the Board whether any and what measures are necessary to be adopted for the good of the Institution at this meeting of the Board; and further, what accommodations this Board can afford to the Board of Directors of the Theological Seminary."

Dr. Green and Dr. Miller were appointed a committee to invite the Directors of the Theological Institution to hold their meetings in the library.

The first of these committees reported:

"That the good of the Institution requires the appointment of a Vice-President at the present session; and that from the time he shall take upon himself the duties of his office he shall receive the sum of thirteen hundred dollars, by the year, in half-yearly payments, salary, and a dwelling-house; and that in the present state of the President's health, he should be especially charged with the internal discipline and order of the College, and at all times discharge such parts of the duties as shall be assigned to him by the Faculty; which assignment is to be subject to the control and direction of the Board, when it shall be thought proper to interfere."

It was, however, resolved to postpone the election of the Vice-President until the next meeting of the Board, which it was ordered should be held on the second Thursday of August. On that day the Board again met, the President and thirteen other Trustees being present.

Although no reason is given for it in the minutes of the Board, this postponement of the election of a Vice-President doubtless took place from the impression that, in view of the President's state of health and of the condition of the finances, and of other considerations, an entire change should be made in the provision for the government and instruction of the College. And intimations to this effect having been made privately to the parties concerned, prepared the way for their leaving, as had been done before and also since.

Among the minutes of the meeting on the 13th of August are the following, viz.:

"A letter was received from Dr. John Maclean, Professor of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, intimating his intention to resign his Professorship in the Fall, having received an appointment elsewhere, and requesting leave of absence for the remainder of the session; Whereupon the Board resolved Dr. Maclean have the leave of absence, previously to his resignation, which he has requested."*

Dr. Maclean, in the communication above specified, informed the Board that he had engaged Dr. Vancleve, of Princeton, to supply his place during the remainder of the session in the instruction of the Senior class in chemistry, and Mr. William McDowell, formerly Tutor in the College, to teach mathematics to the Junior class for the same time. The Board approved and confirmed this arrangement, and ordered that these gentlemen be respected as teachers in the institution, and that they be considered as members of the Faculty, and allowed and requested to attend at the table of the refectory whenever convenient for them.

The salary of the Vice-President was made fifteen hundred dollars a year, with the use of a Professor's house, after which the Rev. Dr. Alexander McLeod, of New York, was unanimously elected Vice-President.

The next day the Rev. Dr. Samuel S. Smith tendered his resignation by sending to them the following letter:

"To the Trustees of the College of New Jersey.

"Gentlemen,—It having pleased Divine Providence so far to impair my health that I am unable to fulfil to my own or the public satisfaction the active duties of the government of the College, especially during the approaching season of cold, and being desirous to enjoy the short remainder of my life in quiet retirement, after the fatiguing, and, I hope, faithful services of thirty-three years, it is my purpose, with the leave of the honorable Board, to resign my office of President into their hands immediately after the approaching Commencement. And I pray God that you may be so directed in your future choice as may redound equally to his glory and the best interests of an institution naturally and necessarily so dear to me. At the same time I rely on the generosity and magnanimity of the Board to make my retirement easy and comfortable to me. And deeply penetrated with the affection and sympathy expressed towards me in my present situation, I shall take of them and of the College a most respectful and affectionate leave.

"Samuel S. Smith."

His resignation was accepted, and, in pursuance of the recommendation of the committee of the Board, which had had a

* Dr. Maclean had received from the College of William and Mary, in Virginia, the appointment of Professor of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry.

free and friendly interview with the President in reference to his resignation and other matters connected with it, the following resolutions were adopted. They were probably penned by Dr. Elias Boudinot, chairman of the committee:

"1. That the resignation given in by the President be accepted.

"2. That the Board do engage to pay to the President during his life an annuity of $1250, payable quarterly.

"3. That this Board do engage to furnish the President with a dwelling-house for himself and family during his residence in Princeton.

"4. That the Board will take the President's library at $1500.

"5. That the Board do return their sincere and warmest thanks to the President for his labors and great attention to the government, instruction, and best interests of this Institution, and that when it shall please a Sovereign God to take him from the present world he may be admitted to the reward of good and faithful servants."

Drs. Woodhull and Green were appointed a committee to wait upon Dr. Smith and to inform him of the proceedings of the Board in his case.

The following resolution in reference to Dr. Maclean's services were passed at the same time:

"Resolved, That the thanks of this Board be given to Dr. John Maclean for the long, various, and important services which he has rendered to this Institution as Professor in the same.

"Ordered, That the Clerk wait on Dr. Maclean and give him a copy of this resolution."

The Board then proceeded to the election of a President, when the Rev. Dr. Ashbel Green was unanimously chosen. Dr. Smith presided at the Commencement, which this year occurred on Wednesday, the 30th of September, and this was his last public service to the College. Thirty-eight were admitted to the first degree in the Arts.

"After the adjournment of the Board, and when President Smith had retired, Dr. Miller offered the following resolution, which was unanimously agreed to, viz.: On motion, Resolved, That the members of the Board who are present will wait on Dr. Smith for the purpose of expressing to him, in person, their tender sympathy on the infirm state of his health, their highly respectful and grateful sentiments towards him for his long and faithful services, and their fervent wishes for his welfare and happiness in retirement; and also to take an affectionate leave of him in his official character.

"Agreeably to the foregoing resolution, the members of the Board waited in a body on Dr. Smith, and Dr. John Woodhull, who had been previously appointed for that purpose, in the name of the Board, expressed to Dr. Smith their sympathy on the infirm state of his health, the grateful sense they had of the services he had

rendered the College, and assured him that although they took leave of him in his official character, yet he might rely on their friendship as individuals. To this Dr. Smith made a suitable reply, and each member of the Board, taking him by the hand, gave him an affectionate farewell.

"Certified by GEORGE S. WOODHULL, Clerk pro tempore."

Mention has been made in this chapter of an agreement entered into by the Trustees of the College and a committee of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, by which the Trustees agreed to give up their plan of appointing another Professor of Theology, who was also to be Vice-President of the College.

The training of young men for the ministry was the leading object which the founders of the College had in view in its erection; and the first professorship established was one of Divinity, the Rev. John Blair being the first Professor.

Previously to Mr. Blair's appointment, the President of the College discharged the duties of such an instructor without bearing the additional title of Professor of Divinity. After the resignation of Mr. Blair, Dr. Witherspoon first, and Dr. Smith subsequently, were appointed Professors in this department.

Dr. Smith's health having failed to some extent, steps were taken, as early as April 4, 1810, which led to the consideration of a proposition to appoint a Vice-President and Professor of Theology, who was to aid the President in the oversight of the College. Measures were also taken to raise a fund the interest of which would be adequate to the support of this officer. It was probably expected that the Vice-President and Professor of Theology would hold the same relation to President Smith, in conducting the affairs of the College, that Dr. Smith himself held to Dr. Witherspoon for several years before Dr. Witherspoon's death, and, if successful in the management of the institution, eventually become its President.

As the arrangement with the General Assembly made full provision for the instruction of all who in any case would have entered Nassau Hall to pursue their theological studies under the direction of a Professor appointed by the Board, this agreement cannot be viewed as an abandoning or losing sight of the original design of the founders of the College. And it is by

no means improbable that the knowledge of the fact, that the Trustees of the College were engaged in an effort to raise a fund which would secure the appointment and the support of an able and learned Professor of Theology by the College authorities, contributed not a little towards inducing the active promoters of the project for founding a seminary to be under the exclusive control of the Assembly, to establish it at Princeton. For with this effort on the part of the Trustees, and with the variety of opinion then prevailing with respect to the best method of providing for the education of candidates for the ministry, the Assembly would have found it to be a much more arduous undertaking to build up such a seminary in another place than Princeton, as difficult as this was, with all the aid given by the College and its friends.

If located here or elsewhere, it must have been regarded as a rival institution to the theological school in connection with the College, had not an arrangement been reached by the friends of both institutions, whereby the good of both was consulted and by which they were made mutually of service to each other.

The Trustees of the College did not fail to see that an attempt at that time to establish a theological institution by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church elsewhere than at Princeton, and in rivalry of their own school, would tend to a serious change in the relations previously subsisting between the College and the Assembly as the successor of the Synod of New York and Philadelphia, and this doubtless made them all the more willing to come to terms with the Assembly, and offer them facilities for beginning their enterprise which they could not have had elsewhere upon terms equally favorable. Hence, instead of continuing their efforts to raise a fund to support a Vice-President, who was to be also the College Professor of Divinity, they made a change in the subscription-papers which dispensed with the condition that the Vice-President should also be the Professor of Divinity, and simply required that the person to be elected Vice-President should "be capable of teaching Theology." This alteration in the terms of the subscription was made at the time of the College Commencement in September, 1811.

It does not appear that at this time Dr. Smith and his colleague, Dr. Maclean, had any thought of resigning their positions in the College; but it was expected that some eminent clergyman would be chosen Vice-President, with the view of relieving the President of a part of his burdens; and it is possible that the attention of the Board had been directed to the Rev. Dr. Alexander McLeod, of New York, as a suitable person for this position. But, in consequence of the resignation of Drs. Smith and Maclean, and of the agreement with the General Assembly, the Board gave up the plan of appointing a Professor of Theology, and on the 13th of August, 1812, they chose Dr. McLeod Vice-President and Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, and on the following day they elected Dr. Ashbel Green President of the College. Dr. McLeod declined this appointment; and whether he would have accepted the position of Vice-President and of Professor of Theology, had it been tendered to him, is unknown.

In choosing him Vice-President the Trustees certainly complied with one of the conditions of the subscriptions to the Vice-President's fund, for they chose a man eminently "capable of teaching Theology;" and, no doubt, by electing him they gratified the principal contributor to this fund, Colonel Rutgers, a personal friend of Dr. McLeod's. But, not adopting the maxim that the wise man is an adept in every employment, he declined to accept a professorship, to the duties of which he had not given any special attention; and he was altogether disinclined to devote himself to professional pursuits having little or no connection with those branches of knowledge in which he had already attained considerable eminence. As Vice-President, with Dr. Green for President of the College, his position would have been very different from what it would under the original plan; and, excepting in name, he would have been simply the senior Professor.*

In advocating the establishment of a seminary, under the care and control of the General Assembly, for the education of candidates for the ministry, no two individuals took a more

* Drs. McLeod and Maclean were first-cousins.

active part than Drs. Green and Miller, both of whom were Trustees of the College of New Jersey when the scheme of a separate theological seminary was first broached; and how far their dissatisfaction with the state of the College may have influenced their action in this matter, and induced them to withhold their aid in the attempt to establish at the College a well-endowed chair of Theology, it is impossible to say. That from the year 1807 to 1812, the latter the year of Dr. Smith's resignation, they were neither of them satisfied with the state of things in the College, or inclined to take any active part in furthering any scheme for building up the theological department in connection with the College, is a matter concerning which there can be no question. In his correspondence with Dr. Green in reference to the organizing of a divinity school under the direction of the Assembly, Dr. Miller does not hesitate to avow his distrust of the College as an institution for the training of candidates for the ministry, and makes reference to a like distrust on the part of Dr. Green; and not only so, but he speaks in disparaging terms of the condition of the College, and of the little hope he had of any improvement in its management for years to come.

Now, while the writer has the highest respect for both of the excellent men here named, and regards them as among the very best men he has ever known, he cannot assent to the justice of their strictures upon the government of the College at this time, nor to the propriety of their holding back in the efforts made to add to the efficiency and usefulness of the theological department of the College, even under the conviction that a better system of theological instruction could be provided by a seminary designed exclusively for this purpose.

Dr. Green desired that the new institution should be at Princeton, while Dr. Miller thought it would be better to locate it elsewhere. They both favored the plan of one seminary, while Dr. Alexander was in favor of a school for this purpose under the care of each Synod,—as appears from a sermon preached by him before the General Assembly in May, 1808,—and on this point the Presbyteries, in 1810, were about equally divided. Again, some leading men in the Church were opposed

to any institution of the kind, believing that it was best that candidates for the ministry should be trained for their work under the supervision of some one actively engaged in discharging the duties of the pastoral office; and they were also apprehensive that in the course of time such schools would degenerate, and be promotive of error rather than of truth and piety.

The general sentiment of the Church, however, was strongly in favor of an institution, under the care of one or more Professors to be chosen by the General Assembly, for the instruction of candidates for the ministry in theology and cognate subjects.

In his Autobiography, Dr. Green observes that as early as the year 1799, Dr. Griffin, with whom he was intimate, endeavored by letter to persuade him to take part with those who about that time were engaged in establishing the Theological Seminary at Andover. But the date here given, if not a mistake of the printer, must have been an inadvertence on the part of Dr. Green, for at that time the establishment of the Seminary at Andover was not in agitation, and Dr. Griffin himself was not interested in the enterprise before the latter part of 1807 or the beginning of 1808, in the summer of which latter year he wrote to Dr. Green, as appears from a letter from Dr. Miller to Dr. Griffin, of the date of August 3, 1808. At the prompting of Dr. Miller, Dr. Green, as early as May, 1805, addressed an overture to the General Assembly representing the great need of ministers, and proposing that the Presbyteries should be enjoined to select suitable men within their several bounds, and to provide for their proper training for the sacred office. In this overture, however, no allusion was made to the project of an institution for their training. The overture itself was laid over to the next year, but the attention of the Presbyteries was called to its suggestions. This action called forth from the Rev. Dr. Smith, who, in connection with the Rev. Dr. Kollock, had charge of the theological department of the College, the following statement, in a communication made to the General Assembly of 1806. The Assembly recommended "it to the attention of all their Presbyteries and the youth concerned." (See printed Minutes, page 362.)

"The College of New Jersey was originally founded with a particular view to promote the interests of religion, as well as learning, by training up men of piety and talents for the ministry of the gospel. The Trustees of the institution have ever been attentive to this great object, and have made the most generous provision for the support of the theological students. As the encouragements here offered to such students are but little known, the Faculty take the liberty of mentioning them to you, and requesting you to co-operate with them in carrying into effect the benevolent designs of the Trustees, by sending hither any young men with whom you are acquainted who need the advantages here to be enjoyed. All persons who are actually engaged in the study of Theology, at whatever institution they may have received the preliminary parts of their education, may, upon producing proper testimonials of their character, pursue their studies here at the moderate charge of one dollar a week for board, and enjoy the assistance of the President and Professor of Theology, without any fee for instruction. The Professor gives lectures to the theological students twice in the week; and at each succeeding meeting examines them strictly on the subject of the preceding lecture. His course of lectures embraces Divinity, Ecclesiastical History, Church Government, Christian and Jewish Antiquities, and the duties of the pastoral office. He instructs those who desire it in the Hebrew language, so useful and almost indispensable to a good divine.

"At every meeting one or more of his pupils submits to his criticisms and remarks an essay or sermon on a subject previously assigned. The Professor, together with the President of the College, holds a Theological Society once in the week, for the discussion of important questions immediately relative to the science of divinity.

"The emulation and encouragement communicated by a variety of fellow-students, the opportunity of cultivating any branch of science, and an access at all times to a large and well-selected Theological Library, are other advantages of no small consequence.

"In behalf of the Faculty, SAMUEL S. SMITH, President."

Here, surely, was a nucleus around which might have been gathered a large body of divinity students; and had the friends of a special school for such rallied for the support, enlargement, and complete endowment of the College School of Divinity, including provision for the maintenance of indigent students, such as was subsequently made for this purpose in all our theological schools, and had a large number of this class of students, and of others in a less advanced state but also candidates for the ministry, been thrown into the College, the influence exerted by such a body of pious young men would in all probability have given such a tone to the moral sentiment of the institution as would have held in check, if not wholly prevented, the disorders which sometimes prevailed, and which caused some of its friends to look with distrust upon the management of the

College, and to withhold from it their countenance, but not their censure.

Dr. Green, having accepted the presidency of the College, to which he was elected on the 14th of August, 1812, set apart the 16th of November for special prayer for the divine blessing and guidance in the discharge of his official duties; and in his "Diary" of that date he wrote several admirable resolutions by which he would be governed in administering the affairs of the College. From his personal knowledge, the writer of this history can testify that so far as these resolutions had respect to his treatment of his pupils, they were faithfully adhered to, and it is his belief that Dr. Green most conscientiously aimed, throughout his entire incumbency, to give effect to the resolutions which he then formed. These resolutions were transcribed from his "Diary" into his Autobiography, and they are to be found on pages 343 and 344 of his Life.

Immediately after this latter record of them, and designedly in connection with it, occur the following sentences, to the last of which the writer must take exception, and for which he can find no excuse, excepting a lapse of memory and the congregating into the period immediately preceding his Presidency the irregularities of several years.

"My first address to the students," says Dr. Green, "produced a considerable impression, insomuch that some of them shed tears. This greatly encouraged me; but the appearance was delusive or fugitive. Notwithstanding all the arrangements I had made, and all the pains I had taken to convince them that their own good and the best interests of the institution were my only aim, I had the mortification to find that the *majority* of them seemed bent on mischief. *I knew before I left my pastoral charge that the College was in a most deplorable state*, and I went with the resolution to reform it, or to fall under the attempt; and truly it seemed for some time to be questionable which part of the alternative would be realized."

From his personal knowledge of most of the students of that period who were members of the College under both administrations, the writer is confident that his venerable and honored preceptor had fallen into an error, and that his nervous condition had greatly exaggerated to his own mind the difficulties he was to encounter in conducting the government of the College. That this was so is abundantly evident from the following extracts from the reports on the instruction and discipline

of the College made to the Board during the last two years or more of Dr. Smith's presidency, and that, too, by committees of their own body.

The first extract is from a report of the Committee of Visitors, a committee "*appointed to visit the College and to inquire into its state, with respect to the diligence of the students and their obedience to the laws, and to receive complaints from the Faculty concerning any idle, immoral, or disorderly students,*" etc. The date of this report is July 17, 1810.

After mentioning the cases of *two* students who were sentenced by the committee to receive an admonition before their respective classes, "the committee further report, *that during the present session the students of the College have in general been attentive to their studies, and that great order and regularity have been observed in the dining-room.*"

The Committee of Visitors, in their report of September 4, 1810, conclude their report with the statement, "that since the last meeting of the committee the students of the College have generally been very attentive to their studies; and that great order has been observed in the College and dining-room."

Besides the Committee of Visitors, the Board at this time were wont to appoint at each stated meeting a committee "*to inquire into the state of instruction and discipline of the College, and the manner in which each member of the Faculty in particular discharged his duty.*" This committee, in their report of the 27th of September, 1810, the day after the annual Commencement, say, "*that the discipline during the session has been kept up with much care,—that the students have been remarkably regular and orderly, both in the College and in the dining-room; and in general have been diligent in their studies.*"

On the 3d of January, 1811, the Committee of Visitors held a meeting in the library-room of the College, four members present. Richard Stockton, Esq., the chairman, in behalf of the committee, made the following report:

"The President of the College and the Tutors attended the committee. *It appears from their reports that since the last meeting of the Board of Trustees no instance of disorder, or disregard to the laws or authority of the College, necessary to be brought before the committee, have occurred, but, on the contrary, the utmost attention to study and good order have prevailed; and that the general deportment*

of the students, as well in the College as in the dining-room, has been exemplary and deserving of approbation. The committee therefore, having no case submitted to their consideration, adjourned *sine die*."

On the 9th of April, 1812, "the committee appointed to inquire into the state of instruction and discipline of the College, and as to the manner in which the officers of the Faculty have discharged their duties," reported:

"*That the conduct of the students in general during the last session has been orderly and correct, that they have with some few exceptions been diligent in their studies, more exemplary in all respects than has been the case for many winter sessions past; none having been sent away or suspended, and but few cases of discipline having occurred, not exceeding three, and those for slight offences.*"

And the committee conclude their report with the following remark:

"*It is with great satisfaction that the committee give this statement to the Board, as the result of their inquiries into the state of instruction and discipline of the College; and they indulge the hope that the laudable conduct of the students for the two last sessions, by restoring public confidence, will entitle it to the support and approbation of such as may wish to have their children at this institution.*"

This report was signed by Dr. Ashbel Green, who was its author, and by Dr. John Woodhull and Andrew Bayard, Esq.

Again, the Committee on Instruction and Discipline, in a report made October 1, 1812, say, "that they have attended to the duty assigned them, and find that there have been in the College the preceding session ninety-five students. . . . *That the students have in general been diligent, and have made good progress in their studies.* That there has been *some neglect as to their attendance on prayers*, and *some irregularities in the dining-room.* That *one* has been suspended for improper conduct in the time of public worship."

This is the most unfavorable report made in two years and more, and yet it is distinctly stated that the students *in general* had been diligent and made good progress in their studies. The neglect on the part of some of the students in their attendance on prayers, and the disorderly conduct of some in the dining-room, do not detract from the commendation bestowed upon the *students in general*, and furnish no excuse for the unqualified terms of censure used by Dr. Green in reference to the state of the College. It is rather surprising that the Col-

lege was, during this term, in as favorable a condition as it was reported to be by the committee. For more than one-third of this term it was known to the students that there was to be an entire change in the Faculty; the President's health was infirm, and the only Professor was absent by leave of the Board and his place supplied by temporary instructors; and in view of these facts the report is evidence that the College was *not* "in that deplorable state" which might require the moral martyrdom of the President elect in his efforts to reform it.

The writer regards the remark of Dr. Green, as to the state of the College at this time, as unjust, not only to the students, but especially so to Dr. Smith and his colleague, Dr. Maclean, the writer's father, who from the beginning to the end of Dr. Smith's presidency was associated with him in the instruction and government of the College, and to whose "long, various, and important services" the Board bore their testimony upon his resignation of his office, as they also did to those of the venerable head of the institution for the preceding eighteen years. See page 100.

TRUSTEES OF THE COLLEGE DURING DR. SMITH'S PRESIDENCY.

His Excellency Richard Howell, President of the Board from 1795 to 1801.
His Excellency Joseph Bloomfield, President of the Board from 1801 to 1812.

1795. Robert Harris, M.D., Philadelphia.
1795. Rev. John Rodgers, D.D., New York.
1795. Wm. Shippen, M.D., Philadelphia.
1795. Rev. Alexander McWhorter, D.D., Newark, New Jersey.
1795. Hon. Elias Boudinot, LL.D., Burlington, New Jersey.
1795. Rev. Azel Roe, D.D., Woodbridge, New Jersey.
1795. Hon. John Bayard, New Brunswick, New Jersey.
1795. Hon. Jonathan Bayard Smith, Philadelphia.
1795. Rev. John Woodhull, D.D., Freehold, New Jersey.
1795. Rev. James Boyd, New Jersey.
1795. Isaac Snowden, Esq., Philadelphia.
1795. Rev. Jonathan Elmer, New Jersey.
1795. Hon. John Beatty, Trenton, New Jersey.
1795. Rev. Wm. Mackay Tennent, D.D., Abington, Pennsylvania.
1795. Hon. Wm. Paterson, LL.D., New Brunswick.
1795. Rev. Andrew Hunter.
1795. Rev. Ashbel Green, D.D., Philadelphia.
1795. Rev. James F. Armstrong, Trenton, New Jersey.
1795. Hon. Richard Stockton, LL.D., Princeton.

1795. Rev. Jacob Van Artsdalen, New Jersey.
1795. Hon. Joseph Bloomfield, Burlington, New Jersey.
1795. Rev. Jedediah Chapman, New Jersey.
1798. Joshua Maddox Wallace, Esq., Burlington, New Jersey.
1800. Rev. Charles Henry Wharton, D.D., Burlington, New Jersey.
1800. Rev. Wm. Boyd, New Jersey.
1802. Rev. Joseph Clark, D.D., New Brunswick, New Jersey.
1802. Hon. Frederick Frelinghuysen, Millstone, New Jersey.
1802. Hon. Elisha Boudinot, Newark, New Jersey.
1803. Hon. Aaron Ogden, LL.D., Elizabeth, New Jersey.
1804. Hon. Henry Rutgers, New York.
1804. Rev. Ira Condit, D.D., New Brunswick.
1807. Samuel Bayard, Esq., Princeton, New Jersey.
1807. Rev. James Richards, D.D., Newark, New Jersey.
1807. Rev. Robert Finley, D.D., Baskingridge, New Jersey.
1807. Hon. Andrew Kirkpatrick, LL.D., New Brunswick.
1807. Rev. Samuel Miller, D.D., New York.
1807. Rev. George Spafford Woodhull, Cranbury, New Jersey.
1808. Andrew Bayard, Esq., Philadelphia.
1808. Rev. Andrew Hunter, Bordentown, New Jersey.
1809. Rev. James Brodhead Romeyn, D.D., New York.
1810. John Vancleve, M.D., Princeton, New Jersey.
1811. Rev. Asa Hilyer, D.D., Orange, New Jersey.

CLERKS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

1795. Walter Minto, LL.D.
1797. John McLean, M.D.

TREASURERS OF THE COLLEGE.

1795. Walter Minto, LL.D.
1796. Enos Kelsey, Esq.
1810. Samuel Bayard, Esq.

MEMBERS OF THE FACULTY DURING DR. SMITH'S ADMINISTRATION, FROM MAY 6, 1795, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1812.

Rev. Samuel Stanhope Smith, D.D., LL.D., President.

Walter Minto, LL.D., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy; died in 1796.

John Maclean, M.D., Professor of Chemistry and Natural History; from 1797 to 1804 Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy; from 1804 to 1808 Professor of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry; from 1808 to 1812 Professor of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, and Chemistry.

William Thompson, A.M., Professor of Languages from 1802 to 1808.

Rev. Henry Kollock, D.D., Professor of Divinity from 1803 to 1806.

Rev. Andrew Hunter, A.M., Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy from 1804 to 1808.

TUTORS.

David English, from 1794 to 1796, A.M., District of Columbia.

Joseph Caldwell, from 1795 to 1796, D.D., President of the University of North Carolina.

John Henry Hobart, from 1796 to 1798, D.D., Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, New York.

Robert M. Forsyth, from 1796 to 1797, A.B., Georgia; died in 1797.

Edmund Elmendorf, 1797, A.M., New York.

John Witherspoon Smith, 1797, A.M., Judge of the U. S. District Court of Louisiana.

Henry Kollock, from 1797 to 1800, D.D., Professor of Theology, as above.

Frederick Beasley, from 1798 to 1800, D.D., Provost of the University of Pennsylvania.

Elias Riggs, from 1800 to 1801, A.M., minister of the gospel, New Jersey.

Benjamin B. Hopkins, from 1800 to 1803, A.M., Philadelphia.

James Carnahan, from 1801 to 1803, President of the College of New Jersey.

John Melancthon Bradford, from 1803 to 1804, minister at Albany, New York.

Andrew Thompson, from 1803 to 1804, A.M., minister of the gospel.

William Neill, from 1803 to 1805, D.D., President of Dickinson College, Pennsylvania.

Alfred Ely, from 1804 to 1805, D.D., minister of the gospel, Massachusetts.

John Johnston, from 1805 to 1806, D.D., minister of the gospel, and Trustee of the College.

Isaac V. Brown, from 1805 to 1806, D.D., minister of the gospel, and Trustee of the College.

Hezekiah Belknap, from 1806 to 1807, A.M.; died in 1814.

James Patterson, from 1806 to 1808, A.M., minister of the gospel, Philadelphia.

Alexander Monteith, from 1806 to 1808, A.M., minister of the gospel.

Philip Lindsley, from 1807 to 1809, D.D., Vice-President of the College, and President elect; President of the University of Nashville, Tennessee.

John Smith, from 1808 to 1809, A.M., minister of the gospel.

William Dunlap, from 1809 to 1810, A.M., minister of the gospel.

William R. Weeks, from 1809 to 1810, D.D., minister of the gospel.

Henry Mills, 1810, D.D., Professor of Oriental Languages in the Auburn Theological Seminary, New York.

Humphrey M. Perrine, 1810, A.M., minister of the gospel.

John Bergen, from 1810 to 1812, D.D., minister of the gospel.

William A. McDowell, from 1810 to 1811, D.D., minister of the gospel, and Secretary of the Board of Missions of the Presbyterian Church.

John Flavel Clark, from 1811 to 1814, A.M., minister of the gospel.

Of the five hundred and thirty-one graduates, *twenty-one* were Presidents of Colleges, or Professors.

1795. Edward Darrell Smith, A.M., M.D., Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy in the College of South Carolina.

1797. Rev. Frederick Beasley, D.D., Provost of the University of Pennsylvania.

1797. Rev. John Watson, A.M., President of Jefferson College, Pennsylvania.

1797. Matthew La Rue Perrine, D.D., Professor of Ecclesiastical History and Church Government in the Auburn Theological Seminary.

1800. Rev. James Carnahan, D.D., LL.D., President of the College of New Jersey.

1800. Rev. Jacob Lindly, A.M., President of the University of Ohio.

1801. John Esten Cook, M.D., Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in Transylvania University.

1802. Rev. Henry Mills, D.D., Professor of Oriental Languages in the Auburn Theological Seminary.

1802. Rev. Wm. S. Reed, D.D., President of Hampden Sidney College, Virginia.

1803. Rev. William Neill, D.D., President of Dickinson College, Pennsylvania.

1804. Samuel Colhoun, M.D., Professor of Materia Medica in the Jefferson Medical College, Pennsylvania.

1804. Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, LL.D., Chancellor of the University of New York City, and President of Rutgers College, New Jersey.

1804. Rev. Philip Lindsley, D.D., Vice-President of the College of New Jersey, and President of Nashville University, Tennessee.

1805. Wm. P. C. Barton, M.D., Professor of Materia Medica and Botany in the Jefferson Medical College, Pennsylvania.

1805. James Rush, M.D., Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in the Jefferson Medical College, Pennsylvania.

1807. Charles Edward Pierson, M.D., Professor of Materia Medica in the Medical College of Ohio.

1808. Right Rev. Wm. Meade, D.D., President of the Theological School of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Virginia.

1808. Rev. Elijah Slack, M.D., LL.D., Vice-President of the College of New Jersey, and President of Cincinnati College, Ohio.

1809. Rev. John De Witt, LL.D., Professor of Sacred Literature and Church History in the Theological Seminary, New Brunswick.

1809. Rev. Thomas Skinner, D.D., LL.D., Professor in the Theological Seminary at Andover, Massachusetts, and also at New York.

1812. Shepherd K. Kollock, D.D., Professor of Rhetoric and Logic in the University of North Carolina.

Of the graduates of this period there was one Vice-President of the United States, viz., of the class of—

1810. Hon. George Mifflin Dallas, LL.D., of Pennsylvania.

There were *two* Presidents *pro tem.* of the United States Senate:

1804. Hon. Samuel Southard, LL.D., of New Jersey.

1805. Hon. James Iredell, of North Carolina.

The following were also Senators of the United States:

1796. Hon. John McPherson Berrien, LL.D., of Georgia.

1797. Hon. Henry W. Edwards, LL.D., of Connecticut.

1797. Hon. George McIntosh Troup, A.M., of Georgia.

1798. Hon. Daniel E. Huger, A.M., of South Carolina.

1799. Hon. John Forsyth, A.M., of Georgia.

1803. Hon. Alfred Cuthbert, A.M., of Georgia.

1804. Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, LL.D., of New Jersey.
1806. Hon. Arnold Naudain, M.D., of Delaware.
1806. Hon. John Williams Walker, A.M.

Some of the above-named Senators were also members of the House of Representatives.

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

1795. Hon. Silas Condit, A.M., of New Jersey.
1795. Hon. John Sergeant, LL.D., of Pennsylvania.
1796. Hon. William Gaston, LL.D., of North Carolina.
1797. Hon. Thomas Bayly, A.M., of Virginia.
1797. Hon. James W. Clarke, A.M., of North Carolina.
1797. Hon. Charles Fenton Mercer, LL.D., of Virginia.
1804. Hon. George Chambers, LL.D., of Pennsylvania.
1804. Hon. Thomas Hartley Crawford, of Pennsylvania.
1804. Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll, LL.D., D.C.L., of Pennsylvania.
1805. Hon. Stevenson Archer, LL.D., of Maryland.
1805. Hon. John A. Cuthbert, A.M., of Georgia.
1805. Hon. George Holcombe, A.M., of New Jersey.
1805. Hon. Henry W. Habersham, A.M., of Georgia.
1805. Hon. Thomas Telfair, of Georgia.
1806. Hon. Edward Colston, A.M., of Virginia.
1807. Hon. Alem Marr, A.M., probably of Pennsylvania.
1808. Hon. Wm. H. Heyward, " South Carolina.
1808. Hon. James Moore Wayne, LL.D., of Georgia, Speaker.
1809. Hon. Samuel W. Eager, A.M., of New York.
1809. Hon. Benjamin C. Howard, LL.D., of Maryland.
1810. Hon. Andrew De Witte Bruyn, of New York.
1810. Hon. Kensey Johns, LL.D., of Delaware.
1810. Hon. James T. Stoddert, A.M., of Maryland.
1812. Hon. William Halsted, of New Jersey.
1812. Hon. Samuel J. Wilkin, of New York.

The entire number in both Houses of Congress is thirty-seven, including Vice-President Dallas, the President of the Senate.

MEMBERS OF THE PRESIDENT'S CABINET.

1796. Hon. John McPherson Berrien, Attorney General of the United States.
1797. Hon. Richard Rush, A.M., Attorney-General, also Secretary of the Treasury.
1799. Hon. John Forsyth, Secretary of State.
1804. Hon. Samuel L. Southard, Secretary of the Navy.

With the exception of Mr. Rush, the above-named were also United States Senators.

UNITED STATES MINISTERS TO FOREIGN COURTS AND CONGRESSES.

1795. Hon. John Sergeant, Minister at the Panama Congress.
1797. Hon. Richard Rush, Minister at the English Court.

1799. Hon. John Forsyth, Minister at the Spanish Court.
1804. Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll, Minister at the English Court.
1805. Hon. Christopher Hughes, Minister at the Courts of Holland and Sweden.
1810. Hon. George M. Dallas, Minister at the Courts of Russia and England.

Of the above, Mr. Dallas was also Vice-President of the United States; and Messrs. Sergeant, Forsyth, and Ingersoll, members of Congress.

JUDGES OF THE UNITED STATES SUPREME AND DISTRICT COURTS.

1808. James Moore Wayne, LL.D., Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, also a member of Congress.
1795. John Witherspoon Smith, A.M., Judge for the District of Louisiana.
1796. Philip C. Pendleton, A.M., Judge for the District of Western Virginia.
1797. Wm. Frazer, A.M., Judge for the Eastern District of Wisconsin Territory.
1804. Thomas H. Crawford, Judge for the District of Columbia.
1805. Alfred Balch, A.M., Judge for the District of Florida.
1806. Lewis P. Balch, A.M., Judge for the District of Western Virginia.
1807. Thomson Mason, A.M., Judge for the District of Columbia.
1811. James Dunlop, A.M., Judge for the District of Columbia.
1812. John C. Nicoll, Judge for the District of Georgia.
1796. Elias Boudinot Caldwell, A.M., *Clerk* of the United States Supreme Court.
1795. Richard R. Keene, A.M., United States District Attorney for Louisiana Territory.
1808. Richard Smith Coxe, LL.D., United States Attorney for the District of Columbia.

GOVERNORS OF THE STATES.

1797. Henry W. Edwards, Governor of Connecticut.
1797. George M. Troup, Governor of Georgia.
1799. John Forsyth, Governor of Georgia.
1804. Samuel L. Southard, Governor of New Jersey.
1806. James Iredell, Governor of North Carolina.
1806. Patrick Noble, Governor of South Carolina.
1806. Samuel Sprigg, Governor of Maryland.
1812. Benjamin W. Seabrook, Governor of South Carolina.

Governors Edwards, Troup, Forsyth, Southard, and Iredell were also members of the United States Senate.

CHANCELLORS, JUDGES OF THE SUPREME AND SUPERIOR COURTS AND COURT OF APPEALS IN THE STATES.

1795. Hon. Elbert Herring, A.M., Judge of the Marine Court, City of New York.
1796. Hon. John M. Berrien, LL.D., Judge of the Supreme Court of Georgia.
1796. Hon. Wm. Gaston, LL.D., Judge of the Supreme Court of North Carolina.
1798. Hon. Charles Ewing, LL.D., Chief Justice of New Jersey.
1798. Hon. Daniel E. Huger, A.M., Judge of the Supreme Court of South Carolina.
1798. Hon. Thomas Sergeant, A.M., Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

1799. Hon. Frederick Nash, A.M., Judge of the Supreme Court of North Carolina.

1802. Hon. George Strawbridge, A.M., Judge of the Supreme Court of Louisiana.

1803. Hon. David K. Este, A.M., Judge, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Ohio.

1803. Josias Simpson, A.M., Judge.

1804. George Chambers, LL.D., Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

1804. Samuel L. Southard, Judge of the Supreme Court of New Jersey.

1805. Stevenson Archer, A.M., Presiding Judge of the Supreme Court of Maryland.

1805. Richard Brown Magruder, Judge of the Supreme Court of Maryland.

1805. Thomas Ruffin, LL.D., Chief Justice of North Carolina.

1806. Isaac N. Blackford, A.M., Judge of the Supreme Court of Indiana.

1806. James Iredell, A.M., Judge of the Supreme Court of North Carolina.

1806. John James Marshall, A.M., Judge of the Supreme Court of Kentucky.

1806. Moulton C. Rogers, A.M., Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

1808. James Booth, A.M., Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Delaware.

1808. George K. Drake, A.M., Judge of the Supreme Court of New Jersey.

1809. Thomas C. Ryerson, A.M., Judge of the Supreme Court of New Jersey.

1810. Oliver Spencer Halsted, Chancellor of New Jersey.

1810. Kensey Johns, LL.D., Chancellor of Delaware.

ATTORNEY-GENERALS OF THE STATES.

1799. James Rodgers, A.M., Attorney-General of Delaware.

1804. Theodore Frelinghuysen, LL.D., Attorney-General of New Jersey.

1804. Samuel L. Southard, LL.D., Attorney-General of New Jersey.

1810. Richard Stockton, Jr., A.M., Attorney-General of Mississippi.

OTHER MEN OF NOTE AMONG THE GRADUATES, NOT MENTIONED WITH THOSE WHO HELD OFFICE UNDER THE NATIONAL AND STATE GOVERNMENTS OR WERE OFFICERS IN COLLEGES AND OTHER SEMINARIES OF LEARNING.

1795. Joseph Warren Scott, LL.D., of New Jersey, a lawyer.

1795. Robert Johnstone Taylor, of Virginia, a lawyer.

1796. Rev. Henry Axtell, D.D., of Geneva, New York, teacher and preacher.

1796. John Starke Edwards, A.M., of Ohio. He was elected to the Congress of the United States, but died before he could take his seat.

1796. Rev. Wm. Ettinge, D.D., of New Jersey, minister of the Reformed Dutch Church.

1796. Rev. John Moody, D.D., of Pennsylvania.

1797. Edmund Morford, A.M., editor of the "Charleston Courier," and afterwards of the "Charleston Mercury."

1797. John Vancleve, M.D., of Princeton, New Jersey, a Trustee of the College, and in the summer of 1812 had charge of the Senior class in their study of Chemistry.

1799. William Jenkins, A.M., of Pennsylvania, a lawyer.

1799. Henry G. Wisner, A.M., of Goshen, New York, a lawyer.

1800. Rev. Benjamin M. Palmer, D.D., of Charleston, South Carolina.

1801. Nicholas Biddle, LL.D., of Pennsylvania, President of the United States Bank.

1801. Robert Goodloe Harper, of Maryland, a lawyer.

1802. William McIlvaine, A.M., Cashier of the United States Bank.

1803. David Thomson, A.M., President of the New Jersey Legislative Council.

1804. Rev. Alfred Ely, D.D., of Massachusetts.

1804. Rev. James Kirkpatrick, D.D., of New Jersey.

1804. Rev. Nathaniel Scudder Prime, D.D., of New York.

1805. Rev. John R. Crane, D.D., of Connecticut.

1805. Rev. Hooper Cummings, D.D., of New York.

1805. Rev. James Montgomery, D.D., of New York, minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

1805. John Morin Scott, A.M., of Philadelphia, a lawyer and Mayor of that city.

1807. Peter I. Clarke, of New Jersey, a lawyer.

1807. James King, A.M., of New York, a lawyer.

1808. Rev. Joseph L. Shafer, D.D., of New Jersey, a Trustee of the College.

1808. Stephen Van Rensselaer, of Albany, New York.

1808. George Wood, LL.D., of New Jersey, and afterwards of New York, a lawyer.

1809. Lewis D. Henry, Speaker of the House of Representatives of North Carolina.

1809. Rev. Wm. Anderson McDowell, D.D., Secretary of the Board of Missions of the Presbyterian Church.

1810. Joseph Cabell Breckinridge, A.M., Secretary of State for Kentucky.

1810. Rev. Jared D. Fyler, A.M., provisionally chosen Vice-President of the College; but, Dr. Lindsley having declined the office of President, the expected vacancy did not occur.

1811. John Kearney Rodgers, M.D., of New York.

1811. Rev. John Scudder, M.D., Missionary in India.

To this class, doubtless, many others might be added; but the writer's sources of information have not enabled him to learn their claims to be mentioned in a list of graduates who were professionally, or from office, men of note.

APPENDIX

TO THE CHAPTER ON DR. SMITH'S ADMINISTRATION.

THE following is the plan of agreement entered into by the committee of the Board and the committee of the General Assembly for the location and establishment of the Theological Seminary. (See Minutes of the Board, pages 377–380.)

"I. That the Theological Seminary about to be erected by the General Assembly shall have its location in Princeton, or its immediate vicinity, in the State of New Jersey; and in such connection with the College of New Jersey as is implied in the following articles.

"II. That the Trustees of the College engage that the General Assembly and the Directors to be by them appointed shall carry into full and complete effect, without any interposition, interference, let, or hindrance from them, the Trustees, or their successors, the whole plan of the Theological Seminary, as laid and agreed upon at a meeting of the Assembly in the present year of our Lord eighteen hundred and eleven. That is to say, that the said General Assembly shall appoint their Directors, choose their professors, carry on their instruction, govern their pupils, and manage their funds as to them shall seem best.

"III. That the Trustees of the College engage to the General Assembly freely to allow them to erect, at their own expense, on the grounds belonging to the College, such buildings for the accommodation of pupils and professors as they may judge proper, and which may not interfere with the buildings and their conveniences already erected by the Trustees; and to prevent all future dissatisfaction on the subject, that it be agreed, that when the General Assembly or the Directors of the Theological Seminary may wish to erect any buildings on the Col-

lege grounds, and there shall be any discordance of views relative to the same, then the General Assembly or the Directors aforesaid shall appoint three men, and the Board of Trustees the same number, and these six shall choose one man not belonging to either body; and these seven men, by a majority of votes, shall determine whether said building can be properly erected on said grounds; and if so, what shall be the site and size of the same; and that this determination shall be conclusive and final with both parties. Provided nothing in this article shall be understood to prohibit the General Assembly or the Directors of the Theological Seminary from making use of any other grounds within the limits prescribed in article first for the purposes aforesaid.

"IV. That the Trustees engage to the General Assembly to grant them every practicable accommodation in the buildings now existing, not only till others may be erected by the Assembly, but afterwards so long as the same may be desirable.

"V. That the Trustees agree to endeavor to receive into the College all the youth whom the Assembly or the Directors by them appointed may send to it for the purpose of education, subject to such examination at entrance, and to such discipline during their residence in the College, as the other pupils of the College are subjected to, the Trustees to receive for the expenses of board, tuition, and room-rent the same as for others; and giving to the Assembly the assurance that as pupils increase, and the funds of the College will permit, they will reduce as low as possible all the expenses of the pupils under their care.

"VI. That the Trustees agree to receive and hold for the use of the Assembly such sums of money as they may voluntarily choose to deposit in the hands of the Trustees for improvement, so as to incur no inconvenience to said Trustees from the limitation of their charter; and that such sums of money be accordingly invested in such funds as the Assembly shall direct; that the Trustees pay the interest thereof when received to the order of the Assembly, keep it wholly separate from the funds of the College, and pay over or transfer to the

order of the Assembly the principal sum whenever they shall direct.

"VII. That the Trustees grant to the professors and pupils of the Theological Seminary the free use of the College library, subject to such rules as may be adopted for the preservation of the books and the good order of the same.

"VIII. That if the General Assembly shall wish to establish at Princeton an elementary school for the instruction of youth in such learning as usually precedes their entrance into College, the Trustees agree to aid them in the undertaking by every accommodation and all the patronage in their power, so, however, as not to make drafts on the funds of the College for the purpose.

"IX. That if at any time the General Assembly shall find that the connection between the Seminary and the College does not conduce sufficiently to the great purposes contemplated to be answered by the said Seminary, they shall be at liberty to remove it to some other place; and the Trustees engage that while the Theological Seminary shall remain at Princeton, no Professorship of Theology shall be established in the College.

"X. That whereas the Trustees of the College have in their hands a fund, the annual income of which is nearly eighteen hundred dollars, appropriated by the donors to the education of poor and pious youth for the gospel ministry of the Presbyterian denomination, the Trustees give assurance to the Assembly that if the first of these articles takes effect they will pay a high regard to the recommendation of the Assembly, or of their Directors, as to the youth who shall receive the benefit of this fund.

"PRINCETON, June 26, 1811.

"PRINCETON, June 26, 1811.

"The foregoing articles were by the Committee of the Trustees agreed to be recommended to the Board for their final adoption on their part; and the Committee of the General Assembly expressed their full approbation of the same, and agreed to recommend them for the adoption of the Assembly, unless propositions (which the Committee are bound to receive

if offered) more advantageous to the interests of the Assembly shall in the mean time be presented to them.

"ARCH'D ALEXANDER,
DIVIE BETHUNE,
JACOB J. JANEWAY,
JOHN MCDOWELL,
ROBERT RALSTON,
Committee of the General Assembly.

ASHBEL GREEN,
RICHARD STOCKTON,
JOHN WOODHULL,
Committee of the Trustees of the College."

This is a remarkable instrument, in which every advantage is in favor of the Seminary,—the simple establishment of which at Princeton was deemed an ample compensation to the College for all the concessions made to the Seminary. Dr. Green drew up the plan of the Seminary, and, if the writer is not mistaken, Dr. Green was also the author of the above plan of agreement approved by the two committees.

Fortunately for both institutions, the Directors of the Seminary were under no necessity of erecting their buildings on the College grounds; and they made no attempt to establish a preparatory school to train poor and pious youth for entering the Seminary. The relations between the College and the Seminary have never been as intimate as the above articles allowed them to be, and the only two provisions in the above agreement which are now binding are these two: one preventing the Trustees of the College from appointing a Professor of Theology in the College, and the other granting the students of the Seminary the use of the College library without charge.

CHAPTER XVIII.

A SKETCH OF DR. SMITH'S LIFE.

Dr. S. S. Smith was born at Pequea, in the county of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, on the 16th of March, 1750. His father was the Rev. Dr. Robert Smith, an emigrant from Ireland, and for many years pastor of the Presbyterian church of Pequea, and the principal of an academy established there by himself.

President Smith's mother was Elizabeth Blair, a sister of those eminent divines, Samuel and John Blair, so well known to all familiar with the early history of the Presbyterian Church in this country. They were both Trustees of the College of New Jersey, and the latter was its first Professor of Theology and Vice-President. President Smith's father was also a Trustee of the College.

The following account of Dr. Smith's early training is taken from a memoir of his Life and Writings, prefixed to two volumes of his sermons published in 1821, two years after his death. To this memoir the writer is indebted for most of the facts and much of the language in this sketch which relate to the earlier part of Dr. Smith's life. The author of the memoir did not attach to it his name, nor does his name appear upon the title-page of the sermons as their editor; but it is known that to the Rev. Dr. Frederick Beasley, an eminent minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church, once a pupil and for many years an intimate friend, we are indebted for this generous and earnest tribute to the talents, learning, piety, and usefulness of his preceptor. Many of the facts of Dr. Smith's early life were doubtless derived from memoranda left by the Doctor himself.

"He was initiated," says the memoir, "into the elements of his own language by his mother, who was a woman of an excellent native understanding, adorned with the softest and most pleasing manners. His parents, encouraged by the

prompt parts and virtuous disposition of their son, which began very early to display themselves, determined that no exertions should be wanted to the assiduous cultivation of them, and that he should enjoy all the advantages of a liberal education which his country at that time afforded. At the age of six or seven he commenced the study of the learned languages in his father's academy, which, besides a general superintendence by his father, was entrusted to the care of instructors who had come from Ireland, and brought with them those rigid notions of scholastic discipline, and that minute accuracy in the system of teaching, which were prevalent in their native country. It was the custom of this school to require the pupils not merely to dip into the Latin and Greek classics, or pass in rapid transition from one to another, by which means a very superficial knowledge if any is obtained, but when once they had commenced an author, to read carefully and attentively the entire work. Besides this laudable and beneficial custom, the scholars of this academy were stimulated to exertion by being brought into frequent competition, and by having such honors as were calculated to awaken their boyish emulation and to quicken their diligence and attention. Latin was the habitual language of the school, and after the pupils had passed through a few of the elementary works, as the colloquies of Corderius and the fables of Æsop, any error which they committed in grammatical propriety, either in addressing their teacher or in speaking with one another, was punishable *as a fault* [a very unwise measure]. One literary exercise in the school was contested with more than ordinary emulation. When any class had advanced in its course beyond the Metamorphoses of Ovid and the Bucolics of Virgil, the members of it were permitted to enter into voluntary competition for pre-eminence. On alternate Saturdays eight or ten of the better scholars from different classes were allowed to try their skill in the language in the presence of the principal teacher. Each competitor was suffered to select a sentence within a certain compass, of one or two hundred lines, consisting of not more than six or seven hexameter verses. On this selected portion he was the sole examiner, and was permitted to inquire about everything with which he could make himself acquainted by the most diligent previous investigation; such as the grammatical construction of the sentences, the derivation of the words, their composition, relation, and quantity, the history or mythology referred to in the passage, the beauty and pertinence of the figures and allusions, together with the taste and delicacy of sentiment displayed by the poet. After the whole contest, which usually lasted several hours, was concluded, rewards were bestowed by the master upon those who discovered the greatest address and ingenuity in conducting it."

This mode of training, combined with his aptness to learn, will readily account for Dr. Smith's early proficiency in the Latin and Greek classics, and doubtless contributed not a little to the high rank he afterwards held among his class-mates at College, being regarded by both his teachers and his fellow-students at the end of his College course as the best scholar in the institution. Having finished his preparatory studies, he repaired to Princeton, and entered the Junior class in the autumn of 1767. At this time his maternal uncle, the Rev. John Blair,

was the acting President of the College, and the Tutors were men of ability and learning. As the course of study was then arranged,—and this continued to be the case for more than a half-century after,—the Junior year was devoted chiefly to mathematical studies, and from this circumstance this youthful aspirant after knowledge and distinction was brought more especially for that year under the instruction and influence of the mathematical Tutor, Mr. Joseph Periam, a scholar and teacher of no ordinary gifts, who, not confining his attention to his own immediate department, became enamored with the subtleties of metaphysics; and, having adopted the views of the Bishop of Cloyne, he succeeded in imparting a taste for the speculations of Berkeley to his favorite pupil, and no doubt to others. Under the teachings of Dr. Witherspoon, who the next summer arrived from Scotland, young Smith was led to revise the opinions which he imbibed from his Tutor in regard to the nature of matter, and to give them up for a more practical and common-sense view of things.

For his proficiency in his studies he was publicly presented by the Faculty before the conclusion of his first College year with the mathematical works of the Professor of that branch of science in the University of Oxford; and similar testimonials were given to him by his instructors at different stages of his progress. Mr. Madison, who entered College about the time that Dr. Smith was admitted to his first degree in the Arts, makes mention of him in a letter giving an account of the Commencement exercises of 1769, and speaks of him as the first scholar of his class. Mr. Madison's words are:

"After a short prayer by the President, the head oration, which is always given to the greatest scholar, was pronounced by Mr. Samuel Smith, son of a Presbyterian minister in Pennsylvania."

This "head oration" was the Latin Salutatory.

After commencing Bachelor of Arts, Dr. Smith returned home and assisted his father in his school, at the same time extending his acquaintance with science and literature by the perusal of the best writers with which the library of the family supplied him.

"The works of Pope, Swift, and Addison, which were now read with great avidity, served to form his taste upon the best models and imbue his mind with the principles of polite literature, while those of Locke, Burke, Warburton, and Edwards exercised and strengthened the hardier powers of the understanding, and introduced him to the more abstruse subjects of Metaphysics and Divinity."

To the circumstance of his having thus early become familiarized to excellent models of writing may in all probability be ascribed that delicacy and correctness of taste which are perceptible in all his productions. In cultivating the more elegant fields of the belles-lettres he seems, however, to have taken the greatest pleasure; and to this species of exertion his intellectual powers appear to have been best adapted by nature. Occasionally he attempted to give vent to his feelings in a sonnet or an ode, but he soon gave up all efforts of this kind, and directed his attention to objects more suited to his genius.

Before entering College, he is said to have had his mind deeply impressed with the importance of divine things; and he was early in life induced to devote himself to the work of the gospel ministry; and the year following the one in which he was graduated he returned to Princeton with the twofold purpose of assuming the position of a Tutor in the College and of pursuing his theological studies under the guidance of Dr. Witherspoon. He was at this time in the twenty first year of his age. His duty as a Tutor was to give instruction in the Latin and Greek classics, and to assist in cultivating among the students a taste for the belles-lettres. This position he held for two or three years, pursuing at the same time his studies for the ministry; and when he had completed the usual course of reading prescribed to students of divinity, he left Princeton, and was licensed to preach the gospel by the Presbytery of New Castle.

Induced in part by the state of his health, which had become somewhat impaired by his application to his studies, and also strongly influenced by the hope of rendering service to the sacred cause in whose interests he was now enlisted, he determined to spend some time in missionary labors in the western counties of Virginia. He found upon his arrival in this part of

the country a people lately come from Ireland, among whom were many pious and intelligent persons attached to the principles of the Presbyterian Church, who received him with much hospitality and greatly encouraged him in his labors. Here he spent some time, during two successive missionary tours performed in the same year, in giving catechetical instruction to the young, in preaching the gospel at every opportunity, and in grounding the people in the principles of the Christian faith. In all these labors he was eminently successful. As a preacher or pulpit orator he was universally regarded with the highest admiration.

"The people flocked from all quarters to listen to the popular missionary. On the Sundays on which it was known he was to preach, the churches within several miles of the one in which he was to officiate were deserted, and the several denominations, forgetting in the pleasure they felt those differences of opinion and forms of worship by which they were separated from each other, assembled in the same place, attracted by the charm of his fervid and impressive eloquence. So strong at length did the public sentiment become in his favor, that some gentlemen of wealth and influence, who had long felt the want of a seminary of learning for the education of their sons, determined to avail themselves of this favorable opportunity of accomplishing so important an object, and immediately set forward a subscription for the purpose. Fifty thousand dollars were soon subscribed for laying the foundations of a college, of which it was contemplated that he should become the President. No sooner was the plan projected and the subscription list filled up than those ardent and enterprising men commenced the erection of the buildings of that seminary, which was afterwards chartered by the legislature, and in compliment to those distinguished patriots of England, John Hampden and Algernon Sidney, denominated Hampden Sidney College."

Before entering upon his duties as the head of the projected College, he returned to Princeton, and was united in marriage to Miss Ann Witherspoon, the eldest daughter of Dr. Witherspoon. Dr. and Mrs. Smith had nine children, five of whom survived him. Their son, the Hon. John Witherspoon Smith, was United States District Judge for Louisiana, and the Hon. John C. Breckinridge, Vice-President of the United States, was the son of their daughter, Mrs. Breckinridge.

Both as President of this new seminary of learning and as pastor of the church he met the most sanguine expectations of those who invited him to these positions. His reputation as a pious and learned divine, and as an eloquent and successful preacher, increased more and more. The frequency and vehe-

mence of his mode of preaching, however, added to his arduous duties in the seminary, were too trying to a constitution which, although naturally sound, was not robust, and in the course of three or four years his health was greatly impaired, and his expectorations immediately succeeding the public exercises of the church were tinctured with blood. This appearance did not at first abate his zeal or restrain his exertions, but at length he was found to discharge blood in considerable quantities from his breast, and it became necessary that for a time he should desist from repeating this painful and dangerous experiment upon his lungs. To recruit his strength and recover his health it was thought advisable that he should retire for a season to a watering-place among the western mountains of Virginia, known by the name of the Sweet Springs. After remaining there a few weeks, he found the effusion of blood from his lungs to cease, and the slow fever which attended it to disappear. Soon after his return home with recovered health and with the expectation of renewed labor in his chosen field, an event occurred which led to his leaving Virginia altogether, for in September of that year (1779) he was chosen Professor of Moral Philosophy by the Trustees of his Alma Mater, and, accepting this appointment, which had been tendered to him by a unanimous vote of the Board, he arrived at Princeton in the following December, and entered at once upon his duties here. The only other members of the Faculty at this time were the President, Dr. Witherspoon, and the Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, Wm. Churchill Houston, Esq. The number of pupils was small, and for the next two years their instruction was conducted exclusively by the President and Professors without the aid of Tutors; and during a large part of these two years either Dr. Witherspoon or Professor Houston was absent attending to his duties as a member of the National Congress. Professor Houston succeeding Dr. Witherspoon in 1780, and giving place to him again in 1782, Dr. Smith therefore was at this time the only officer of the College constantly and regularly devoted to his duties in the institution itself. In 1781, the number of students continuing to increase, the Hon. James Riddle, of Pennsylvania, then a recent graduate of the institu-

tion, was chosen Tutor, and served two years in that capacity. Upon his resignation, the Rev. Dr. Ashbel Green and his friend Mr. Samuel Beach, then just admitted to their first degree in the Arts, were elected Tutors, and held their offices for two years, when Mr. Beach resigned, and Mr. Green was chosen Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in the room of Professor Houston, who had resigned; and when Professor Green resigned his chair (in 1785), Walter Minto, LL.D., was chosen in his room, and continued his connection with the College until his death, in the autumn of 1796, about eighteen months after Dr. Smith became the President.

The gentlemen named above as Professors in the College were the only College officers of this rank associated with Dr. Smith during Dr. Witherspoon's time. In 1783 Dr. Smith was made Professor of Divinity as well as of Moral Philosophy, and in the same year he received from Yale College the degree of Doctor in Divinity. In 1810 he received from Harvard the degree of Doctor of Laws. When, in 1779, he came back to Princeton to assume a permanent relation to the College, the institution was, in consequence of the ravages of the war, almost entirely prostrated. Its funds had been lost, or by depreciation of the currency had become almost worthless, its students were but few in number, and its principal building in such a state of dilapidation as rendered it unfit for the purposes of its erection. Funds were to be collected, students to be gathered, buildings and library and apparatus to be renewed, as well as instruction to be given to the youth who were now once more resorting to Nassau Hall for a liberal education. In all these matters, and especially in the one of instruction, and in superintending the repairs of the principal College edifice, Dr. Smith had a large share. From his own funds, obtained from the sale of land in Virginia, he advanced certain sums to assist in making such repairs to the building as were absolutely necessary for the accommodation of the students and the instruction of the classes. He was, of course, repaid his advances; but this does not detract from the wisdom or the generosity of his conduct in this transaction.

In November, 1782, three years after his return to Princeton,

Dr. Smith suffered from another bleeding from the lungs, which threatened his life most seriously. But, observing that the bleeding occurred after certain stated intervals, he resorted to the use of the lancet a short time before the flow of blood from the ruptured vessel would have begun, and by opening a vein in the arm he checked and finally prevented its discharge from the lungs. By this means the rupture was healed.

In September, 1786, he was chosen Vice-President of the College, and, residing in the President's house, he came to be regarded by both the Trustees and the community generally as the representative of the College on all ordinary occasions. The institution was gradually recovering from the depressed condition to which it had been reduced by the War of the Revolution and by the state of things in the country at large; and Dr. Smith continued to devote himself to the instruction of the students in those departments of which he had the more special charge, and also to the oversight of College affairs generally, in connection with the President, Dr. Witherspoon. But amidst all his labors in matters of teaching and of discipline he found time for the diligent prosecution of his researches in the various departments of knowledge cognate to those of Divinity and Moral Philosophy, of which he was the Professor. The results of these labors we have in his published works. The first of these given to the public was "An Essay on the Causes of the Variety of Complexion and Color in the Human Species." The substance of this essay was pronounced in the form of an oration before the American Philosophical Society, of which he was a member, on the 27th of February, 1787. The Society having expressed their satisfaction with it, the author was encouraged to give to his discourse the form of an essay, and to publish it that same year. It was very favorably received, and was republished in Great Britain. Revised and enlarged by the author, it was published a second time in this country in 1810; and there were appended to it "Animadversions on Certain Remarks on the First Edition of this Essay, by Mr. Charles White, in a Series of Discourses delivered before the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester, in England; and also Strictures on Lord Kames's Discourse on

the Original Diversity of Mankind," and an appendix. Of this second edition Dr. Beasley remarks:

"But it may be reasonably doubted whether by introducing into it a greater accumulation of matter, although that matter be of a very interesting and useful kind, and undoubtedly contributes to the information of the reader, he has not upon the whole weakened the impression which the argument produces upon the mind. However this may be in its present form, it is indisputably a masterpiece of philosophical writing, and such as would have done honor to any man that ever lived."

Although the writer has not had an opportunity to compare the two editions of the essay, from what he has seen and read of the second he has no doubt with respect to the correctness of the judgment here expressed.

The chief causes of the varieties of the human species Dr. Smith treats under the heads of Climate,—of the State of Society,—and of the Manner of Living. And although written nearly a century ago, this essay is worthy the attention of those interested in the discussions now going on in regard to the origin and unity of the human family.

In the advertisement to the second American edition, the author observes of his essay:

"As its object is to establish the unity of the human species, by tracing its varieties to their natural causes, it has an obvious and intimate relation with religion by bringing in science to confirm the verity of the Mosaic history."

And again:

"Genuine philosophy has ever been found the friend of true religion. They are only spurious pretences to science which have wantonly arrayed themselves against the Holy Scriptures."

No one probably did more to enlarge the scientific part of the college curriculum in our American colleges during the time of his presidency than Dr. Smith,—if indeed any one did as much. In the sketch of his administration it was shown that at his suggestion, and under his prompting, the first provision for the instruction of under-graduates in Chemistry was made at Nassau Hall as early as 1795, and in Natural History the year following, and that a Cabinet of Natural History was purchased by President Smith and his colleagues and sold to the College at the cost to themselves in 1805. And it is by no means

improbable that the impulse given to the study of the Natural Sciences during this period, and the use made of these studies in certain quarters by the enemies of revealed truth, contributed to the doubts and fears of some leading divines in the Presbyterian and other Churches with respect to our colleges being any longer suitable places for the training of candidates for the ministry. For even in the discourse by Dr. Archibald Alexander preached before the General Assembly in 1808, we find an explicit declaration of his own doubts on this head. After expressing the opinion that the Presbyterian Church would not have "a regular and sufficient supply of well-qualified ministers of the gospel until every Presbytery, or at least every Synod, should have under its direction a seminary established for the single purpose of educating youth for the ministry, in which the course of education from its commencement shall be directed to this object," he adds, as a reason for this opinion, "for it is much to be doubted whether the system of education pursued in our colleges and universities is best adapted to prepare a young man for the work of the ministry. *The great extension of the physical sciences, and the taste and fashion of the age, have given such a shape and direction* to the academical course that I confess it appears to me to be little adapted to introduce youth to the study of the Sacred Scriptures." (Dr. Alexander's Life, pages 314 and 315.) In reference to these remarks, Dr. Green, in his Autobiography, says, "Encouraged by this, I used all my influence in favor of the measure."

But, in the writer's opinion, Dr. Smith's course was the wiser one. If our ministers appointed for the defence of the gospel are to be thoroughly equipped for their work, it is not to be done by keeping them in ignorance of the physical sciences, and of the arguments which men of perverse minds may draw from them in opposition to the teachings of Scripture, but by making them acquainted with both the truths and the falsehoods which have been deduced from them, guarding them against what is false and enforcing what is true; taking care that those employed to perform the office of instructors be men of sound views both in religion and in science.

Convinced of the truth of his remark, cited above, that "Gen-

uine philosophy has ever been found the friend of true religion," and that "They are only spurious pretences to science which have wantonly arrayed themselves against the Holy Scriptures," Dr. Smith hesitated not to encourage the study of the Natural Sciences in the most liberal manner. And yet he was not ignorant of the perversions of the truth sought to be deduced from them; but, fully aware of these perversions, he would have his pupils taught to know what they were and how they were to be met and overthrown. Hence, in the introduction to this essay we find the following remarks:

"Infidelity, driven from all her moral grounds of objection against the gospel, has lately bent her principal force to oppose the system of Nature to that of Revelation. From natural science, which has been cultivated with more than common ardor and success in the present age, she now forms her chief attacks against the doctrines and the history of religion. And on this quarter she has pressed them with the greatest zeal. While others, therefore, are successfully defending the interior fortresses of religion, and extending her practical sway over the hearts of men, I thought I might render a valuable service to her cause by co-operating in some degree with those who are defending her outworks and carrying their attacks into the enemy's camp. *I have taken one point of defence which was thought to be peculiarly vulnerable.*"

And nobly did he defend it.

His next publication was a volume of "Sermons;" sixteen in all, prepared for the press and published by the author in 1799. The selection was from his ordinary pulpit discourses, and was made at the suggestion and urgent desire of a valued friend, and given to the public with some hesitation on the part of the author, from an apprehension of the difficulty of rendering a volume of this kind sufficiently attractive to command the attention of any considerable number of readers.

The sermons are on various topics, but they all contain much scriptural truth, and that too upon the most important articles of faith and practice, presented in an animated style, but lacking perhaps in some instances somewhat of the warmth with which they were delivered from the pulpit, and which caused his public discourses to be so much admired. And they furnish evidence the most abundant that he did not fail, as has sometimes been ignorantly and recklessly alleged against him, to hold forth in his discourses the person and offices of Christ as they are presented in Holy Scripture.

By one at least, if not more, of the religious newspapers, currency has been given to the statement that a younger brother, the Rev. Dr. John Blair Smith, once said to him, "Brother Sam, you don't preach Jesus Christ and him crucified, but Sam Smith and him dignified;" attributing to Dr. John Blair Smith a remark made by a rude and ignorant man of the coarser sort, a better judge of strong drink than of sound doctrine.

The seventh sermon in this collection, entitled "The Lord's Supper a Memorial of Christ," is of itself a complete refutation of the charge; and in the whole volume there is scarcely a sermon in which there are not one or more passages showing the slanderous character of the anecdote given above.

Dr. Smith's "Lectures on the Evidences of the Christian Religion," 12mo, were published in 1809. By competent judges they have been commended as having a place among the best works on this subject.

This volume was republished in London. A copy of the London edition was given by the author to the College library.

His "Lectures on Moral and Political Philosophy," in two volumes octavo, were published in 1812, the year in which he resigned the presidency of the College, and his "Comprehensive View of the Principles of Natural and Revealed Religion," in one volume octavo, in 1816.

Besides these larger works, Dr. Smith prepared and published the following. In 1781, a funeral sermon on the death of Richard Stockton, a member of the Continental Congress and a signer of the Declaration of Independence. In 1790, a sermon on Slander, preached in the Brattle Street Church, Boston; also, in 1790, a discourse on the "Nature and Danger of Small Faults," in South Church, Boston. His inaugural oration was delivered at the annual Commencement, September, 1795, but was not published until after his resignation.

In 1795 he published a discourse on the "Nature and Reasonableness of Fasting, and on Existing Causes that call us to that Duty;" and in the same year another, entitled "The Divine Goodness to the United States of America." It was delivered on the day of Thanksgiving and Prayer. In 1797, a discourse

on the death of the Rev. Gilbert Tennent Snowden, pastor of the Presbyterian church at Cranbury, New Jersey. In 1800, an oration on the "Death of General Washington." In 1808, a discourse on "The Nature, the Proper Subjects, and the Benefits of Baptism;" with a brief appendix on the mode of administering the ordinance. In 1809, a discourse entitled "The Resurrection of the Body," delivered in the Presbyterian church in Georgetown, D.C.; and in 1810, a sermon on the "Love of Praise," delivered on the Sabbath preceding the Commencement, with an address to the candidates for the first degree in the Arts. Of the above-mentioned discourses, the one on "Slander," the one on the "Nature and Danger of Small Faults," and also the one on the "Love of Praise," were republished in 1821, in the collection of Dr. Smith's Sermons, in two volumes octavo, edited by the Rev. Dr. Beasley.

Dr. Smith's philosophical works possess a high degree of merit; and had he devoted himself exclusively to such pursuits he would, doubtless, have attained great eminence as a writer on philosophy. His treatises on Moral and Political Philosophy and on Natural and Revealed Religion were regarded by perfectly competent judges as among the best on these subjects in the English language. Dr. Beasley in his memoir speaks of them most favorably, and yet with much discrimination; and the writer recollects a conversation with the Rev. Dr. Matthew Brown, the learned and well-known President of Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, with respect to Dr. Smith's Moral and Political Philosophy, in which he made mention of this work in terms of very high commendation.

Upon his accession to the presidency, Dr. Green substituted for Dr. Smith's lectures on Moral and Political Philosophy the outlines of Dr. Witherspoon's course of instruction on these topics, accompanying the recitations on these outlines with some brief comments of his own. These outlines had been edited by Dr. Green some years before; and this circumstance will account in part for the change in the text-book here mentioned.

Dr. Smith's "Principles of Natural and Revealed Religion" were not in print until the year 1815, three years after he retired from his office as President of the College; and this itself

would be a sufficient reason for the introduction of other works in their room.

On most points in controversial theology Dr. Smith was a decided Calvinist; and yet the writer recollects a remark made by the Rev. Dr. Carnahan, who pursued his theological studies, to some extent at least, under Dr. Smith's guidance, that the Doctor accorded more fully in opinion with Richard Baxter than with any other of the English divines who may be regarded as belonging to the Calvinistic school, or that in theology he might be designated as being a Baxterian rather than a Calvinist; and, moreover, that in regard to the fall and recovery of man he held the supralapsarian view, in doing which he probably differed from both Calvin and Baxter.

Of his ability and success as President of the College we have already spoken in our sketch of his administration. From this it appears that he was upon the whole eminently successful in promoting the interests of the institution, and that he left it in a more advanced condition in almost every respect than it was at the time he became its President. It is true, indeed, that the history of his administration is not one of uniform tranquillity and progress, and that a spirit of disorder and revolt against wholesome restraint did occasionally, and in one instance most disastrously to the welfare of the College, manifest itself among the students; yet a candid review of all the facts having a bearing upon the outbreak here alluded to will show that for the most part these disorders were due, not to a want of foresight and promptness on the part of the Faculty, or to neglect in enforcing faithfully the rules of the College, but to false notions of liberty and to a spirit of lawlessness then prevalent throughout the country, and which, extending themselves to the youth in our colleges, made not a few of them restive under the discipline and requirements of college life.

This view of the case is set forth clearly and at length in Dr. Beasley's memoir. And yet it is by no means improbable that Dr. Smith was not through the whole period of his administration the efficient disciplinarian that he was at first, his feeble health preventing him.

That Dr. Smith commanded the thorough respect of the stu-

dents generally, and the sincere esteem and love of many, and these among the best, cannot be questioned. On this head we have the published testimony of two of the most distinguished, who themselves became heads of two different universities, and who had the best opportunities to know the truth of what they have positively affirmed in regard to this point, having been at different periods not only students of the College but also officers of it. Reference is here made to Drs. Beasley and Lindsley, and corroborative verbal statements on this head the writer has heard from others. Dr. Smith was a Tutor when Aaron Burr was a student of the College; and in a "Memoir of Colonel Burr," by Matthew L. Davis, an anecdote is related of Burr's presiding at a meeting of the Cliosophic Society, and of his administering a reproof to Dr.—then Mr.—Smith for want of promptness in attending the said meeting. And the story is repeated in Parton's Life of Burr. So far as Dr. Smith is concerned, there is not a particle of truth in this statement; and it is impossible that there should be, for Dr. Smith was never a member of the Cliosophic Society, and he was never present at any of its meetings. He was one of the founders of the American Whig Society, which was a resuscitation of a previous one known in those days as the Plain-Dealing Society.

While Dr. Smith possessed qualities of mind and a polish of manners which eminently fitted him for his station, and in his intercourse with his family and other friends was noted for his kindness and affability, his constant attention to official engagements and his devotion to study interfered more or less with his manifesting these qualities in his ordinary intercourse with his pupils or others. The custom of the age, in keeping youth at a respectful distance from their teachers, probably had its influence to some extent upon the Doctor's mind, in the reserve and stateliness of manner which as a general rule he is said to have exhibited towards those with whom he was not on terms of intimacy; yet, if not always beloved by his pupils, he was always regarded with respect and veneration.

The large number of his pupils who rose to eminence, and his success in interesting them in those branches of knowledge the instruction in which was his special province, and in calling

into vigorous exercise their moral and intellectual powers, evince his great ability as a teacher.

As a pulpit orator he stood in the first rank of American preachers. His sermons, as he himself tells us in the preface to the volume of his sermons published by him in 1799, were modelled, in some degree at least, after the manner of the French preachers of the close of the seventeenth and the beginning of the eighteenth century, who were so remarkable for their fervor both in the composition and in the delivery of their discourses. And there can be no doubt that Dr. Smith's graceful and earnest oratory added much to the impression produced by his sermons. In addition to the full testimony of his biographer on this head, we have the following from the pen of the Rev. Dr. Archibald Alexander. (See Dr. Alexander's Life, page 265.) The extract is taken from an account of a visit made in the summer of 1801 to the Middle and Eastern States:

"Princeton was taken in my journey homeward. The appearance of the Trustees and Professors struck me with awe. . . . The President, Dr. Samuel Stanhope Smith, I had seen in Philadelphia six or seven years before; and certainly, viewing him as in his meridian, I have never seen his equal in elegance of person and manners. Dignity and winning grace were remarkably united in his expressive countenance. His large blue eye had a penetration which commanded the respect of all beholders. Notwithstanding the want of health, his cheek had a bright rosy tint, and his smile lighted up his whole face. The tones of his elocution had a thrilling peculiarity, and this was more remarkable in his preaching; where it is well known that he imitated the elaborate polish and oratorical glow of the French school. Little of this impression can be derived from his published discourses, which disappoint those who do not know the charm of his delivery; and yet Dr. Smith's discourses themselves are not wanting in some of the best qualities and characteristics of a good sermon."

From education and conviction attached to the Presbyterian Church, he was nevertheless a man of the most catholic spirit, and to his brethren of all denominations engaged in efforts for the advancement of the kingdom and cause of Christ he bade God-speed. But naturally his own direct labors were within the branch of the Church of which he was a prominent leader and so great an ornament. In the proceedings of the Synod of New York and Philadelphia, and afterwards in those of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, he was wont to take an active part. He was a member of the committee to

digest and report a plan for organizing the General Assembly, to prepare drafts of a constitution for the government of the Presbyterian Church, of a directory for public worship, etc.; and, as an eloquent speaker, in all matters of debate he stood in the foremost rank, if not unrivalled.

In politics he was a Federalist, and a warm supporter of Washington and of his measures; and in 1801 he was a member of the Electoral College of New Jersey to choose a President for the United States, and with his colleagues he cast his vote for John Adams for this office. Upon the death of Washington he delivered, at Trenton, at the request of the citizens, a eulogy upon the life and character of Washington, which was greatly admired and passed to three editions.

It is known that soon after the death of Washington it was proposed and urged by many that the 22d of February—the day of the year on which he was born—should be regarded, in all time to come, as a holiday, and that, too, by all classes of people, throughout the United States. This was probably done in the hope that the observance of the day would tend to keep succeeding generations mindful of Washington's political views and measures, and thereby serve to perpetuate them. The students of the College, partaking of the spirit of this proposal, sent a committee to Dr. Smith to ask that they might be permitted to keep the 22d of February as a holiday. Upon receiving their request he felt constrained to deny it, under the conviction that, for the most part, the day would be spent in idleness, at least, if not in dissipation; and that the observance of this day being once established, it would come to be regarded as a precedent in other cases. He therefore pleasantly remarked to the committee who waited upon him, that if he acceded to their wishes they would soon have in their calendar as many Saints' days as the Roman Catholic Church had in hers.

The circumstances connected with his resignation have been given in the narrative of his administration. Relieved from the heavy pressure on his nervous system, to which he had for more than thirty years been subjected, he recovered to a limited extent his wonted health, and devoted his time to a revision and publication of his numerous lectures, and found no

little pleasure in directing the studies of two grandsons, of whom he had taken charge from their early childhood, upon the death of their mother.

Surrounded by such of their children and grandchildren as then composed their family, Dr. and Mrs. Smith passed their lives in great peace and comfort, quietly and cheerfully awaiting the summons for their departure, and finally falling asleep in Jesus, Dr. Smith dying on the 21st of August, 1819, in the seventieth year of his age. Such of the Trustees as could assemble for the occasion attended the funeral, and in behalf of the Board made provision for the funeral services. The sermon was preached by the eldest clerical member of the Board, the venerable John Woodhull, D.D., for which he received the thanks of the Trustees at their next stated meeting, September 28, 1819, and also a request to furnish a copy of his sermon for publication.

As in like cases, the Board resolved to erect a marble monument to their late President; and at their request the Rev. Dr. Samuel Miller prepared a Latin inscription for it, of which the following is a copy:

Hoc tumulo conditur
Quod mortale fuit Viri admodum reverendi
Samuelis Stanhope Smith, S.T.D., LL.D.
Nuper Collegii Neo-Cæsariensis Præsidis,
et ejusdem
Sacrosanctæ Theologiæ et Philosophiæ moralis Professoris.
Natus Pequeæ, Pennsylvaniensium, A.D. MDCCL.
Evangelii Ministri insignis Filius, ipse insignior
Literis humanioribus in Aula Nassovica imbutus;
In eadem Tutor tres annos;
Ordinibus sacris initiatus, A.D. MDCCLXXIV:
Academiæ Hampden Sidniensis apud Virginienses
Fundator et primus Rector;
Inde vocatus ejus Alma Matre, ad munus Professoris
A.D. MDCCLXXIX:
Vice-Præses creatus A.D. MDCCLXXXVI:
Denique Præsidis dignitate ornatus, A.D. MDCCXCV:
Quibus muniis omnibus præclaris et gravissimis,
satisfecit.
Quanta ipsius laude, quantoque bono publico,
Alumni permulti studiosi et sibi devinctissimi
Ubique testantur.

Laboribus fractus assiduis, morbisque creberrimis
Sed eheu! aliis inserviendo ipse consumitur,
Sceptrum academicum alteri dedit, A.D. MDCCCXII.
Tandem languore lento paulatim confectus
Animam Deo placide reddidit die 21mo Augi., A.D. MDCCCXIX,
Aetatis suæ LXIX.
Theologia, Philosophia, omnique doctrina excultus,
In docendo peritus, in scribendo ornatus,
In concionando perpolitus, gravis et valde disertus.
Beneficentia, hospitalitate, urbanitate, venustate præstans,
Ecclesiæ, Patriæ, Literarum, Collegii Decus.
Hocce Marmor
In memoriam operarum ejus, dotumque eximiarum
et reverentiæ suæ,
Curatores Collegii Neo-Cæsariensis
Ponendum atque inscribendum curaverunt.

When a youth, the writer often saw Dr. Smith; but he is not able from his personal knowledge to speak of those peculiar traits of character which made Dr. Smith the man he was, and gained for him the love and esteem of his many friends and the admiration of a still larger number of acquaintances. He will therefore close this sketch with the following extracts, some of them taken from Dr. Green's Autobiography, others from a letter of the Rev. Dr. Lindsley, for several years Vice-President of the College of New Jersey, and afterwards President of the University at Nashville, and others still from Dr. Beasley's memoir. Dr. Green's account of a conversation between Dr. Smith and himself exhibits the *perfect candor, kindness, and faithfulness* of Dr. Smith in dealing with those who sought his advice:

"I have heretofore told you that I had some difficulty in deciding on a profession for life; and that the alternative that perplexed me was, whether to devote myself to theology or law. After much debate in my own mind, and consultation with my father and other friends, the point was decided in the following manner: Dr. Smith, the son-in-law of Dr. Witherspoon, and his successor in the Presidentship, was at this time Vice-President of the College. He invited me, while in the tutorship, to accompany him to Tusculum, the country seat of Dr. Witherspoon, to take tea and spend a part of the evening. On our walk to the town, as I had not hitherto consulted him on the question that embarrassed me, I resolved to open my mind freely to him and to ask his advice. I did so; the conversation was of some length, but I can give only its substance. When he had attentively heard my statement, the doctor said, 'Do you not mistake in this matter? Is it really a question in regard to your *duty?* Is it not rather a question which produces a conflict between your *inclination* and your *duty?*' This roused me. For although I now

believe that Dr. Smith's suspicion was right, I did not so view it *then*, and therefore answered promptly and earnestly, 'No, sir, I think not; if I know myself, I am resolved to take the path of duty, if I can find it, whithersoever it may lead me, or whatever may be its consequences.' 'Theology,' replied the doctor, 'is not the road either to fame or wealth. The law in this country leads to those objects. But if you wish to do good, and prefer an approving conscience before all other considerations, I have no hesitation in saying that you ought to preach the gospel.' We were near the College when these remarks were made; I hastened to my study, and there, in a very solemn and decisive manner, made my election in the vocation in which I have spent my life,—having never, for a single moment, regretted my choice; although often tremblingly fearful of the responsibilities I then assumed. I have often thought with gratitude of the fidelity of Dr. Smith, in the conversation here recited, and I am glad of an opportunity to mention it to his honor.

"It was my happiness, while Tutor and Professor in the College, to possess the friendship and confidence both of Dr. Witherspoon and of Dr. Smith, my superiors in age and station; and to their kindness and patronage I was greatly indebted for the favorable circumstances in which I commenced my professional career."

In the foregoing sketch mention was made of a frequent and copious bleeding from the lungs, which most seriously threatened the life of Dr. Smith; and as a full report of the means used for his relief will serve to set forth in a strong light *certain of his more remarkable traits of character*, including his aptness for inquiring into the causes and reasons of things, the soundness of his judgment, even in matters in which he himself had the deepest interest, his resolute will in adhering to his convictions as to the course he ought to take, and that, too, in most trying circumstances, I shall here give all that is said on this head in Dr. Beasley's memoir, adding thereto other extracts, in which the author of the memoir presents his own impressions of Dr. Smith's personal qualities:

"So great was his activity and devotedness to duty, that besides his labors as an instructor, he had been in the habit of officiating also as a preacher to the students. These exertions, being above his strength and unsuited to the natural delicacy of his constitution, occasioned a recurrence of the symptoms of his former complaint. One evening in the beginning of November, 1782, the blood burst forth apparently from the same part of the thorax, or upper region of the breast, from which it had formerly oozed in smaller quantities, but now with greatly increased violence. It resembled the spring of the blood from a vein or minute artery which had been punctured by a lancet. The first flow of this alarming rupture, for the blood spouted to a distance from his mouth, was checked in a short time by bleeding in the arm and feet, to fainting. The hemorrhage, however, returned the next evening, about three-quarters of an hour later than the evening preceding, and was

again restrained by a still more free use of the lancet. Evening after evening the same scene returned, only at each successive recurrence being somewhat later than on the preceding day, but with a stronger impulse and circumstances more alarming. On this occasion, when death seemed inevitable, the resignation of Mr. Smith to the will of God, his confidence in his just and righteous providence, and firm reliance on the merits of his Saviour, demonstrated that he was not only a public teacher of the doctrines of religion, but that he deeply felt its power. While he was tranquil, self-collected, and humbly resigned to the will of God, *his presence of mind, and his nice discernment* in marking the progress of his disorder and suggesting the best expedients by which to obtain relief, are well worthy of remark, and even of admiration. Learning from the experience of several anxious days that the flux of blood returned at stated intervals, he proposed to the physicians to endeavor to anticipate its approach by opening his veins just before the time of its regular return. As such a large quantity of blood had been discharged already, not less than two gallons in a few days, the attending physicians were averse from making so hazardous an experiment, declaring by repeating the operation beyond the absolute necessity of the case they were only increasing debility of the system, which would be at the imminent peril of life. But Mr. Smith remarked, in contradiction of their theory, that although so much blood had been lost, his arterial system, especially towards the approach of the time in which the paroxysm took place, was unusually strong, and the indication of its approach was a slight rise of the pulse and *a gentle titillation at the ruptured spot.* On the fifth evening, near the usual time of its return, Mr. Smith, with uncommon fortitude and presence of mind, perceiving the symptoms, solicited one of the physicians, who happened to be alone with him, watching by his bedside, instantly to open his vein, and, if possible, to prevent the flux from the breast. The good doctor, deterred by his own theory, refused to comply with Mr. Smith's urgent request, and, while he was proceeding with his argument to justify his refusal, the blood, released from the bandage which obstructed it, spouted into his face, at the same time running in a small stream from his mouth. Frightened at his own mistake, as soon as he could recover from his surprise he promoted its flow as much as possible by increasing the stricture upon the superior part of his arm and opening another vein. When by these means the diseased flux from the mouth was arrested for the time, Mr. Smith, somewhat impatient at the objections of his physicians, and their delay to what he conceived to be the only remedy that was likely to be effectual in his critical situation, earnestly solicited the doctor to leave a lancet with him. He believed that, urged by a sense of danger, he could summon resolution to perform the operation on himself; and thought that, guided by the symptoms, he could prevent the return of the disease, when a bleeder might not always be present to afford his aid. He thought, moreover, that by daily anticipating the period in which the blood flowed from the diseased part he might so far check the impulse of the fluid on that part as to allow the sides of the wound to unite and heal, since the current in the veins might be preserved in that calm and temperate motion which would not again force them asunder. The physician, after much persuasion, consented at last to resign the lancet to him, trembling lest he was putting the life of his friend at great hazard. Mr. Smith, however, confident of the correctness of his own views, resolutely but cautiously opened a vein the next day, somewhat earlier than the usual time of the

paroxysm, a person holding him up in bed while he performed the operation on himself. He drew from his arm nearly, if not quite, the quantity which had been necessary since the accident took place, which, according to his calculations, prevented the eruption for that day. Extravasated blood, however, which had collected in large quantities in the cavities of the thorax, and coagulated there, excited a slight disposition to cough, and it was computed that from six to eight ounces must have been expectorated by him during as many hours. This appearance, though alarming, did not discourage his cool and reflecting mind from repeating the experiment which had been so successful on the preceding day, although he was apparently almost exhausted even of the small quantity of blood requisite to maintain the functions of life. The experiment was now completely successful. The violence in the action of the system abated. Day after day the same course was pursued, with the same result. He was now, indeed, reduced to a state of extreme debility and decay, insomuch that he was unable to move a limb, could not speak to his attendants except in whispers, could not be raised in bed without fainting, and truly appeared to be rapidly approaching the period of his dissolution. But his Heavenly Father thought proper to determine otherwise, and to raise him from the valley of the shadow of death to become a chosen instrument of usefulness to his church, a blessing to the seminary [College], and an ornament to his country. . . . During his future life it is said to have been his constant practice, when he felt any symptoms of a tendency to his old complaint, or any unusual action in his system, to resort to the lancet for relief, which he had learned to use for himself without difficulty or apprehension; and, contrary to the opinion usually entertained on that subject, he did not find the necessity of resorting to it increase but diminish during his advancing years."

With respect to his personal appearance and character, Dr. Beasley says:

"His person was somewhat above the ordinary size, his limbs well proportioned, his complexion fair and delicate; the features of his countenance, which were regular, remarkably handsome and strongly marked with lines of thinking, were crowned by an open and manly forehead, and a large blue eye in a high degree expressive and penetrating, and which, when anything interested him, kindled with intelligence, and spoke the language of an ardent and noble mind. To a person thus well proportioned he added an agreeable and insinuating address, and an ease and urbanity of manners that would have adorned the most polished circles and given grace and dignity to a court. His principles were all of a high and honorable kind, and bore the stamp of greatness and of the sternest integrity. No man had a deeper detestation of vice, or would more instinctively have shrunk from any act that cast a blemish upon his character. Slander did, indeed, essay to tarnish his reputation, and that envy which could not reach his excellence endeavored to bring him to its own level; but the uniform tenor of his life answered and refuted the aspersions of his detractors. In domestic life his manners were amiable, affable, and engaging. As a husband, parent, and master, no one could be more gentle, affectionate, and lenient in the exercise of discipline. To his family he was indulgent even to a fault. As a friend and companion he is not so highly to be commended as for his domestic qualities. There was a coldness, reserve, and even stateliness in his de-

meanor, arising probably from his habits of abstract reflection and close application to study, which threw a damp at first upon the efforts of those who were desirous of approaching on terms of intimacy and friendship. Upon more familiar intercourse, however, this reserve was laid aside towards those whom he esteemed, and his natural frankness, cordiality, and susceptibility of the tenderest attachments appeared. Upon one thing his friends could calculate with perfect confidence, that he would never deceive them by false appearances. He professed no regard which he did not feel, and where he made overtures of esteem and friendship, it was always done in candor and sincerity. His generous and noble mind was infinitely superior to all dissimulation, disguise, or artifice. He was equally above all intrigue and management to promote his own elevation. The honors which were conferred upon him came unsought and unsolicited. To the advantages and splendor which are derived from wealth he appeared to be entirely indifferent. Of these his own intrinsic worth and real greatness prevented him from ever feeling the want, while his religion taught him to elevate his views and affections above them. His piety was genuine and sincere without being obtrusive; deep and heart-felt without being gloomy; ardent but not noisy; active but not ostentatious. His uniform integrity and uprightness of conduct, his sedulous devotion to all his moral and religious duties, his unabated zeal for the promotion of the temporal and spiritual interests of his fellow-men, the readiness and alacrity with which he entered into all plans of usefulness, and, above all, his calm, composed, and happy exit from the world, showed, as far as such matters can be exhibited to the view of men, that he had a good conscience, and that the fear of God reigned in his heart and was the ruling spring of all his actions."

In a letter to the Rev. Dr. Sprague, of the date of February 2, 1818, the Rev. Dr. Lindsley says:

"When I first became acquainted with Dr. Smith, he had already attained the summit of his well-earned celebrity. Throughout the Middle and Southern States he was regarded as the most eloquent and learned divine among his contemporaries. . . . Of the government of the College at this period of its greatest prosperity, under President Smith, I can hardly use language too favorable. . . . My present deliberate opinion is, that he was one of the ablest and most successful disciplinarians of any age. I speak of him as he was in his best days; and these alone ought to testify as to his capacity and conduct. . . .

"Of his published works, though numerous and diversified, I shall take no further notice than to add the remark that few men in any position have written as much and as well. These, however, do not fairly portray the man. Of their literary merit the critical reader will judge for himself. His philosophy and his biblical exegesis in some instances may be questioned or disallowed, but all concede to him *candor, honesty, habitual reverence for truth and righteousness, and great ability in the exposition and defence of his theories.*

"He was a diligent, persevering student through life. He knew how to employ every leisure moment with pen or book. He was conversant with the literature, science, philosophy, and politics of ancient and modern times. He was a classical scholar in the highest and best application of the phrase. He was master not only of the mechanism and grammar of the Greek and Latin languages, but was deeply

imbued with the spirit of the great authors. His delicate and cultivated taste enabled him to discriminate and to relish the finest and the most exquisitely wrought passages, as well as the more obvious beauties and sublimities, of the poet and the orator. He wrote and conversed in Latin with great facility, and was a first-rate prosodist. In these accomplishments I have rarely met his equal.

"He was not a recluse. His varied duties, public and professional, required him to be much abroad in the world and to mingle with all sorts and classes of people. His house was frequented by the good, the great, the wise, the intelligent; and humble merit was always welcome to his board and fireside. He was not ambitious, except in the apostolic sense. Instead of any leaning to covetousness, the tendency of his benevolent nature was rather to the opposite extreme.

"He was free from envy, jealousy, and resentment. Of these I could never detect in him the slightest indication. He had enemies, and he knew them. He was often misrepresented, and sometimes grossly slandered. But he uttered no words of complaint, or anger, or unkindness. I believe he forgave them and prayed for them. He was an Israelite indeed, in whom was no guile. He appeared incapable of deception, or intrigue, or crafty management for any purpose.

"He was no bigot or dogmatist. He cheerfully conceded to others the same liberty, with all the rights of conscience and judgment, which he claimed for himself. He could demolish error or heresy without abusing or denouncing men, or sects, or parties.

"In the General Assembly, Synod, and Presbytery of his Church, he was confessedly *primus inter pares*, or at least second to none, if report and tradition may be credited. But, as my observation did not extend to these, I shall attempt no description. There was a wide difference in the character of his eloquence between his early and later years. I happened while on a visit to Virginia, in 1810, to meet with several elderly persons who had heard him preach when a young man. They spoke of him as an impassioned orator, like Whitefield, or their own Davies and Henry. They spoke, too, of his patriotic speeches at the beginning of the Revolution, and of their marvellous effect upon the people. Now, I never witnessed anything of this sort. He had long before my day been disabled for any such efforts. In the pulpit, when I heard him, he was comparatively calm and subdued in manner, though the most dignified, graceful, and impressive of preachers.

"At the age of sixty-two, he was compelled by ill health to relinquish all his public employments. During the remaining seven years he lived in retirement. This was perhaps the most beautiful and instructive period of his life. It often looms up before me like a bright, blessed, glorious vision, such as we dream of but never realize. . . .

"To the last this good man continued accessible and attractive to all; and he well knew how to engage in pleasant and profitable conversation persons of every variety of age, rank, and condition. Always the Christian gentleman, it was impossible for him to make an approach towards levity or coarseness in word or act. I never heard from his lips an anecdote or allusion, a hint or expression, which might not have been whispered in seraphs' ears. This innate purity or acquired sense of propriety, I think, was peculiar and characteristic. It certainly is not always prominent even among divines.

"He took great interest in youthful candidates for the ministry. He delighted

much in their society. His little parlor was often filled with them. And then what words of wisdom, of kindness, of encouragement, of counsel! And the prayer! —for he always concluded these meetings with prayer. The prayer of the dying patriarch—of the ascending prophet!—for such to us he seemed. Thus blandly and peacefully passed away the latter years of the veteran invalid soldier of the cross, doing what he could,—still, as ever, faithful to his vows and zealous in his Master's service.

"If he had faults, I saw them not; or, if I did, I have long since forgotten them. Such are my recollections of Dr. Smith."

In a paper addressed to his grandson, James Carnahan Macdonald, Esq., Dr. Carnahan, giving some account of his early life, and of his entering College at Princeton, makes the following remark respecting Dr. Smith:

"Dr. Smith, notwithstanding the reports I had heard of his haughtiness and reserved deportment towards students, received us [Messrs. Carnahan and Jacob Lindly] very courteously; and I must say that during my connection with the College as a student, and as a Tutor, no man ever treated me more kindly."

George Washington Parke Custis, of Arlington, was a student at Princeton from November, 1796, to September, 1797, and the correspondence between him and President Washington is given in a memoir of Mr. Custis by his daughter, Mrs. Mary Lee, wife of General Robert E. Lee. From this correspondence we extract the following passage, in which Washington, writing to his adopted son, speaks of the College and of Dr. Smith. The extract is from a letter written from Mount Vernon, July 23, 1797:

"With respect to your epistolary amusements generally, I had nothing further in view than not to let them interfere with your studies, which were of more interesting concern; and with regard to Mr. Z. Lewis, I only meant that no suggestions of his, if he had proceeded to give them, were to be interposed to the course pointed out by Dr. Smith, or suffered to weaken your confidence therein. Mr. Lewis was educated at Yale College, and, as is natural, may be prejudiced in favor of the mode pursued at that seminary; *but no college has turned out better scholars or more estimable characters than Nassau. Nor is there any one whose president is thought more capable to direct a proper system of education than Dr. Smith;* for which reason, if Mr. Lewis or any other was to prescribe a different course from the one you are engaged in by the direction of Dr. Smith, it would give me concern. Upon the plan you propose to conduct your correspondence, none of the evils I was fearful of can happen, while advantages may result; for composition, like other things, is made perfect by practice and attention, and just criticism thereon."

N.B.—The *italics* are not in the original letter, but have been introduced to mark the more readily the passage in which mention is made of Dr. Smith and of the College.

CHAPTER XIX.

DR. GREEN'S ADMINISTRATION, FROM SEPTEMBER 30, 1812, TO SEPTEMBER 25, 1822.

At a special meeting of the Board, fourteen members being present, the Rev. Dr. Ashbel Green was unanimously chosen President of the College on the 14th of August, 1812, with the understanding that he was not to enter upon the duties of this office until the expiration of the current College year. On the previous day the Rev. Dr. Alexander McLeod, of New York, was chosen Vice-President and Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

On Tuesday, the 29th of September, the day before the annual Commencement, the Trustees received from Dr. Green a communication informing them of his acceptance of the presidency, and also one from Dr. McLeod declining the offices tendered to him.

At this time, also, Mr. John Bergen, one of the Tutors, resigned his position in the College.

The sessions of the Board were continued through three successive days, on the last of which, October 1, they proceeded to the work of filling the vacancies in the Faculty, and to this end they chose Mr. Elijah Slack Vice-President of the College and Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, Mr. Philip Lindsley Senior Tutor, and re-elected Mr. John F. Clark Junior Tutor. These three gentlemen, with the President, constituted the entire Faculty for the first year of Dr. Green's presidency, the only change being the election of Mr. Lindsley as Professor of Languages, which took place at a meeting of the Trustees held on the 4th of May, 1813.

Before making these several appointments, careful inquiry was had in regard to the probable income of the College for the ensuing year, and it was estimated that the income applicable

to the payment of the teachers would be something above six thousand dollars, and by this the Trustees were guided in their selection of the officers of the College and in determining the salaries to be paid to them severally. From this income was also to be paid the annuity of twelve hundred and fifty dollars granted to Dr. Smith. The President's salary, some time before Dr. Smith's resignation, had been fixed at two thousand dollars a year, with the usual perquisites; and this continued to be the allowance to the President during the whole time of Dr. Green's incumbency.

To Mr. Slack there was assigned a salary of one thousand dollars a year, and the use of a professor's house; to Mr. Lindsley six hundred dollars a year, with board and lodging in the College buildings; and to Mr. Clark four hundred dollars a year, with the same perquisites. When Mr. Lindsley was chosen Professor, his salary was made one thousand dollars a year.

Arrangements were made for the public inauguration of the President elect on Wednesday, the 25th of November, about a week after the opening of the winter term of the College, and the following programme for the occasion was adopted by the Board:

"1. That Dr. Woodhull [the senior clerical trustee] introduce the exercises by prayer and singing.

"2. That at the close of the psalm, the presiding member of the Board, in the name of the Board, present to the President elect the key of the College, the key of the library, and a copy of the printed laws, pronouncing him at the same time, in the Latin language, the President of the College and invested with all the powers and privileges of that office.

"3. That immediately after this, Dr. Miller address the President in a short speech, also in the Latin language, to which he will be expected to reply in the same language.

"4. That the President then ascend the pulpit and deliver to the audience convened on the occasion an inaugural oration in English.

"5. That Dr. Clark conclude with prayer, singing, and the usual benediction."

But when the time for the inauguration was come, there was not a quorum of the Board present, and of course there was no inauguration. Nor did Dr. Green take the oaths of office until May 4, 1813, at a special meeting of the Trustees called for this and other purposes; for on the second Tuesday in April, the time for the stated spring meeting, there was not a quorum present.

In the above programme no provision was made for administering to the President elect the oaths prescribed in the charter, perhaps under the impression that these oaths would be taken in the presence of the Board, before the public ceremonies were begun. At the meeting in May it was made a question whether there should yet be a public induction of the President into his office. The following is the minute in regard to it:

"The President of the College stated to the Board, that, in obedience to their order of the first of October last, he had prepared the exercises, both Latin and English, which were required of him by said order on his inauguration into office, and he laid copies of the same in manuscript before the Board, for the inspection of the members, professing at the same time an entire willingness to waive, on his part, the public exhibition of these exercises, and the whole ceremonial which it was intended should accompany them, if the Board should judge the same to be now unseasonable, or from other circumstances inexpedient. Whereupon the Board considering that by the failure of a quorum, at two successive meetings, those exercises, and the accompanying ceremonial which was ordered, have been unavoidably delayed, till an attention to them now might be deemed unseasonable, and that by the late burning of the church in Princeton [then the only one], and the absence of the students in the recess of the College, they have neither a suitable place in which to perform those exercises nor could have the presence of those to whom they might be most useful, Resolved, That it will, in every view, be most proper that the public exhibition of these exercises shall be omitted."

At this meeting Mr. Lindsley was chosen Professor of Languages, and also Clerk of the Board. Messrs. Slack, Lindsley, and Clark severally took the oaths of office required by the charter.

The usual committees were appointed, with the exception of the Committee of Visitors, and the one on the instruction and discipline of the College. The matters usually embraced in the reports of these two committees were to some extent included in the report of the committee to examine the minutes of the Faculty, of which committee the Rev. Dr. Miller was the chairman. And the President, seemingly of his own motion, making a report at the beginning of each session on the state of the College, the regular appointing of the first two committees above named was given up.

Mr. Slack was chosen Clerk of the Faculty in the November previous, but Dr. Green himself kept the minutes of the first

session, and recorded them in the Faculty's book of minutes, and the minutes of the Board from May 4, 1813, to April 5, 1815, are in his handwriting, although Professor Lindsley was Clerk of the Board during these two years. Dr. Green seems to have had a fondness for work of this description, or at least an anxiety that everything pertaining to his administration, whether connected with the action of the Faculty or of the Board, should be properly recorded.

The committee on the minutes of the Faculty reported:

"That they had carefully examined the said minutes, and find them kept with great attention, regularity, and accuracy, and that they recommend to the Board the adoption of the following resolutions, viz.:

"I. That the provisional order recorded on page 369 [pp. 9 and 10], concerning students not prepared to pay their College dues, be and it is hereby confirmed.

"II. Whereas two cases of discipline appear on the minutes to be referred to the ultimate decision of the Board, and whereas it is found on inquiry to be the opinion of the Faculty that the discipline of the College will be fully maintained without any additional infliction on the part of the Trustees, therefore,

"Resolved, That the cases above mentioned be left on the ground on which they have already been placed by the Faculty.

"III. Resolved finally, That in the opinion of this Board the proceedings of the Faculty in the various and interesting and difficult cases in which they were called to act during the last session were enlightened, judicious, and firm, and entitle them to the warmest thanks of every friend of the College.

"The above report was agreed to."

What was the number of students in the College during the winter session of 1812–13, or the number of new students received that term, cannot be ascertained from the minutes of the Faculty, nor from those of the Board; no reference to this matter being made in either set of minutes. It is possible that in a special report of the President to the Board mention may have been made of the number of the students; but no such report is on record. From the report made by the Committee *on the instruction and discipline* of the College, October 1, 1812, it appears there had been, the previous session, thirty-eight in the Senior class, thirty-six in the Junior, seventeen in the Sophomore, and four in the Freshman. Of course, if all in the three lower classes returned to College in November, 1812, there must have been of the *former* students fifty-seven in all, and if to this number were added those admitted in the autumn of

1812, we should have the whole number of students in the College during the first term of Dr. Green's administration. Of the new students, some were examined at or near the time of the previous Commencement, but how many is not known. In the Faculty's minutes there are given the names of only *twelve* who were examined and admitted to College on and after the 12th of November.

Of the thirty-six Juniors who were students of the College in the summer term of 1812, *thirty-two* were admitted to the first degree in the Arts at the Commencement of 1813. To *one*, who had not studied the Greek language, a certificate of his proficiency in the other branches of study was given. One received an honorable dismission, and two others were dismissed by order of the Faculty. And the following is the testimony of the Faculty in regard to the *thirty-three* who were honored either with a regular diploma or a certificate:

"The examination was not general, but detailed and strict. The performance of each student in each article of study was carefully noted in writing at the time, and is herewith presented to the Board. A disparity among the candidates for degrees will be observed, as must always be the case in a class such as the present, consisting of upwards of thirty members. But the *general performance* was such as to do *the highest credit* both to the youth and the institution; and a large proportion distinguished themselves in the handsomest manner. Nothing could exceed the readiness and the accuracy with which they went through the subjects on which they were questioned.

"The Faculty have perfect freedom to recommend the whole class for the first degree in the Arts, and only lament, as they do sincerely, that an opportunity could not be offered to the class to do that honor to themselves and the institution which it is confidently believed they would have done if there had been any suitable place in which to exhibit the public exercises of Commencement."

The above extract bears the evidence of its authorship. It was unquestionably written by Dr. Green, and by him transcribed into the minutes of the Board; although in the minutes of the Faculty it is in the handwriting of Vice-President Slack. From his personal knowledge of the members of this class, the writer is fully persuaded that this testimony is strictly true, and that the commendation given was justly merited. And yet he must add, that of the credit here tacitly claimed for the Faculty, a portion at least is due to their predecessors of the year before; and the students here so highly lauded

constituted *nearly two-thirds* of those who were in College under both administrations. (See remarks on pages 107–110, under the head of Dr. Smith's administration.)

At the meeting of the Board in September of this year, a standing committee of five persons was appointed to examine into the character and qualifications of all persons nominated for the Degree of Doctor of Laws or of Doctor of Divinity, and to report the result for the information of the Board. It was decided by the Board that by the will of Mr. Hugh Hodge who bequeathed to the Trustees, in trust, certain real estate for the education of poor and pious youths for the gospel ministry, "the President of the College has a right to nominate the persons who shall be objects of the said charity."

The number of students having increased during the summer term of 1813, it was resolved,

"That formal notice be given the Directors of the Theological Seminary that in time to come there is no prospect that the Theological students can occupy any room in the College edifice as a lodging-room."

The number of new students this session was *thirty-two.*

In compliance with the request of the Directors of the Theological Seminary, it was resolved, that two of the young gentlemen recently graduated should receive from the charitable funds of the College the same allowance as formerly.

The committee appointed to examine the minutes of the Faculty reported:

"That the Faculty appear to have attended to the business of the College with a great degree of diligence. . . . There appears to be nothing in the minutes that demands the immediate and particular attention of the Board, unless it be what is contained in the following extract, viz.:

"August 2, 1813. 'It appeared it would be desirable if something more could be done to promote among the students the sanctification of the Sabbath; but it did not appear that the Faculty as such could at this time adopt any additional and formal orders on the subject.'

"The committee submit to the Board the propriety of making any new regulations respecting the sanctification of the Sabbath."

The report was accepted, but it does not appear that any further action was had in regard to it.

The committee appointed to confer with the Trustees of the Presbyterian church in this place respecting the rights of the

College in the said church made a report, which was accepted, and entered on the minutes. (See Minutes, vol. ii. page 391.)

The committee appointed to attend the General Assembly to endeavor to procure the permanent site of the Theological Seminary in Princeton reported:

"That agreeably to their appointment they attended the General Assembly, and that the Assembly passed an act locating the Theological Seminary permanently at Princeton.

"A. GREEN, Chairman.

"September 30, 1813."

The committee on the revision of the College laws, of which Dr. Green was the chairman, made a report, the consideration of which was postponed until the next meeting.

The charge for board in the College refectory was fixed at two dollars and seventy-five cents a week, an advance of twenty-five cents a week.

It was ordered, that the books purchased from Dr. Smith be retained for the use of the College library.

The above narrative embraces all matters of any special interest during the first year of Dr. Green's administration, unless it be the following action of the Faculty, of May 13, 1813, in regard to the re-admission of dismissed students. The following is the minute on this subject:

"On application of several students dismissed from College during the last session to be re-admitted to the same, it was determined, after mature consideration of the cases of the applicants severally, to propose to each of them the two following questions:

"1st. Do you admit that the discipline inflicted by the Faculty in your case was just?

"2d. Do you solemnly pledge your truth and honor, if you shall be restored to your standing in the College, both that you will show an exemplary regard to all the laws of the College yourself and will use your personal influence to promote such a regard to the laws in others?

"It was agreed, in case these questions should be answered in the affirmative, to restore the applicants to their former standing as members of the College."

In the judgment of the writer, the course here adopted was not a wise one; and yet it continued to be the course pursued in like cases during Dr. Green's entire administration, unless the writer's memory fails him.

We can readily conceive of a case, unless the Faculty were infallible, in which they might err in their judgment respecting the extent of the criminality involved in the conduct of a student dismissed by them, and consequently in regard to the justice of the sentence passed upon him. Believing that the Faculty acted honestly, and with the best light they had, he may have submitted without complaint to the decision of the Faculty, and yet he might not be able to admit with truth that the discipline in his case was just. It was enough that he submitted to it, and manifested a disposition to conform in all respects to the rules of the institution. If the Faculty were satisfied that he would do this, the admission and the promise required were unnecessary; and if they believed he would not in future be attentive to the rules of the institution, they should not have restored him upon any admissions or promises whatever. The mere admission of a young man to the privileges of the College involves an obligation on his part to obey all the rules of the institution; and, except in very special circumstances, and in reference to some specific offence, to which there is for the time being more than ordinary temptation, it is best to rely upon this tacit and implied engagement without exacting a formal pledge.

The next term of the College began on Thursday, the 11th of November, 1813, and during this term fifty-eight *new* students were received into the College: two of them into the Senior class, twenty-five into the Junior, twenty-three into the Sophomore, and eight into the Freshman. Nineteen were dismissed,—some at their own request, others at the request of parents, and the rest by order of the Faculty.

James S. Green, a son of the President, and a graduate of Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, was admitted to the privileges of a *resident* graduate.

This session was rather a turbulent one; not that the students in general were disposed to be disorderly, for such was not the case, but there was a number of unquiet spirits, not more than fifteen or twenty in all, who seemed bent upon mischief and upon annoying the Faculty. With two or three exceptions, it is believed that all concerned in these disorders entered

College after Dr. Green's accession to the presidency. The most prominent of them unquestionably did. The most flagrant act, and one endangering the lives of their fellow-students, was the explosion of a pound or more of gunpowder in one of the entries of the College, about nine o'clock on a Sabbath evening. Having discovered two of the parties concerned in this nefarious deed, the Faculty had their conduct represented to the grand jury of the county, by whom an indictment was found against the older one of the two, who had left College some weeks before, and had taken lodgings in the village. He pleaded guilty to the indictment, and was fined one hundred dollars and costs of suit. In his Autobiography Dr. Green has given a full report of the affair. The action of the court and of the Faculty served to check for some time any further disorders in this line, and no right-minded person can fail to see that such acts as the one above mentioned are deserving of the severest reprobation and of the highest college censure. In our narrative of Dr. Smith's administration (see page 92) we mentioned, with some comment, an ordinance passed by the Trustees requiring a student to give testimony against his fellow-students guilty of violating college law, but exempting him, *in words*, from saying anything to implicate himself. The writer argued that such a provision was perfectly nugatory, as the mere refusal to give testimony on this ground would be an admission of the witness's participation in the offence sought to be established by his testimony; and this proved to be the case in the criminal prosecution above spoken of. Several students were subpœnaed to give testimony with respect to the explosion of the gunpowder. Four of them refused on the ground that in so doing they might implicate themselves more or less. This refusal the Faculty regarded as evidence of their guilt, and proceeded to deal with them upon that footing. It is true, indeed, that the Faculty offered to overlook their offence upon certain conditions, one of which was, that they make known all their associates in guilt, and another, that all parties concerned should come before the Faculty and make such disclosures and answer such questions as the Faculty should propose, ask forgiveness for their offences,

and pledge themselves not only to an exemplary obedience to the laws on their own part, but also to use their whole influence to promote such obedience on the part of others.

They were prepared at once to make every required concession so far as they were individually concerned, but without the consent of their companions they were not prepared to comply with the condition requiring them to give up the names of the others implicated. They were allowed an hour to decide what course they would pursue. Their associates not consenting to have their names surrendered to the Faculty, they declined to give the information required of them. Whereupon they were dismissed from College. Upon this, their companions came before the Faculty, avowed their participation in the acts of those just dismissed, and requested to be placed upon the footing at first proposed by the Faculty. This, after considerable delay and discussion, was eventually done, and the whole matter settled, but not until after it was referred to the Board for their aid and counsel. The course pursued, whether wise or unwise, shows how perfectly idle was the provision in the ordinance passed by the Board in September, 1810, requiring the students to give testimony in matters relative to the violation of college law, by which provision a student was excused from answering a question directly implicating himself.

The case should be an extreme one in which resort is had to the civil tribunal to ferret out and punish offences against college law, or to compel a student to bear testimony against his fellow-student.*

Although in his Autobiography Dr. Green has given a full account of the course taken by the Faculty in the matter above mentioned, and also of the action of the Board, so far as the

* The writer is happy in being able to say that, during the fifty years that he was an officer of this College, he was but once engaged in any civil prosecution against a student for a violation of the laws of the College and of the State; and in this case, although he reluctantly took part in it, it was contrary to his views and wishes that the prosecution was undertaken, and it was mainly through his efforts that the whole affair was terminated before it reached the State court. On several occasions, however, it was his duty and pleasure to take the place of a guardian for a student of the College who had unfortunately subjected himself to arrest for a thoughtless violation of the laws of the State or for a breach of its peace.

students were concerned, he does not say anything in regard to the highly laudatory resolutions of the Board respecting the measures adopted by the Faculty to suppress the spirit of insubordination then prevailing. These resolutions were adopted at the recommendation of the committee, of which Chief-Justice Kirkpatrick was chairman, and they were as follows:

"I. Resolved, That in the opinion of this Board the testimony given by the implicated students, on their examination in the presence of the Board, evinces that there has existed an extensive, deep-laid, and most criminal conspiracy on the part of a number of the students against the order and authority of the College, which in the attempt to carry it into execution endangered the lives of the students and actually injured the property of the corporation, and which if it had not been detected and counteracted must have degraded the reputation and subverted the best interests of the institution.

"II. Resolved, That the Board consider the Faculty as having manifested, on this occasion, a degree of prudence, vigilance, fidelity, and energy which demand their warmest thanks, and which deserve well of every friend of the College.

"III. Resolved, That upon a deliberate review of the whole proceedings of the Faculty in relation to this disgraceful conspiracy, the Board are persuaded that if there has been any error, it has been an error on the side of lenity.

"IV. Resolved, That the Board have such entire confidence in the wisdom and fidelity of the Faculty, that with this expression of their opinion they refer the whole business back to the Faculty, to be disposed of as they may think proper.

"V. Resolved, That after the Faculty have used their agency in the business, the Board will be ready to receive such further reference, or take such review, or such further measures in regard to it, as shall appear proper.

"Signed, ANDREW KIRKPATRICK, Chairman.

"On motion, Resolved, That the students implicated in the above report be called before the Board, and that the resolutions contained in said report be read to them; which was immediately done.

"The President of the College reported to the Board that the Faculty had taken order in the case of the implicated students, that they had dismissed two of their number, and that the remaining six were waiting for any communication which the Board might wish to make to them.

"The Board having observed that in the course of the testimony given yesterday by the implicated students that some of them appeared to have acted upon a principle altogether inadmissible and highly mischievous,—viz., the right of the students to review and judge of the proceedings of the Faculty in conducting the discipline of the College,—therefore, on motion, Resolved, That every student implicated in this conspiracy be required in the presence of this Board formally and explicitly to renounce the above-mentioned principle, and give a solemn pledge to the Board that he will not attempt in any case hereafter to countenance or act upon it.

"The said students were then called in, and in the presence of the Board the following questions were then put to them:

"1. Do you relinquish and renounce upon your honor the principle that the students have a right to review or in any manner interfere with the decisions of the Faculty in cases of discipline, or to express dissatisfaction therewith by disrespectful conduct, acts of mischief, and insubordination? Do you solemnly renounce all such pretensions?

"2. Do you promise and engage to and with this Board to abstain hereafter from all acts founded on such a principle, to conduct yourself with respect and decorum to the officers, and to conform to the laws of the institution?

"To both which questions each of the students did solemnly and explicitly answer in the affirmative; and then, after an admonition from the Chairman of the Committee, in the presence of the Board, they were informed that they would occupy their former standing in the College."

This ended the whole case. Of the eleven known to have been implicated in that explosion of gunpowder, for which a prosecution was commenced before the criminal court of the State, two had been dismissed by the Faculty before the case was brought to the notice of the grand jury; one was dismissed after the trial in the county court, and before the matter was brought to the notice of the Trustees; two were dismissed after the investigation by the Board; and the remaining six were fully restored to their standing in the College. Four or five others, who were guilty of disturbing the good order of the institution, were dismissed by the Faculty, or removed by their parents, at the request of the Faculty.

That the students will have their own views of the official acts of the Faculty, as wise or unwise, as just or unjust to themselves and to their fellow-students, is a thing that any Faculty must expect and be prepared to meet; and it is a great point gained in the governing of a college when the students can be made to see and acknowledge the justice of the discipline inflicted by the college authorities. But it sometimes happens that, from misapprehension of the facts of the case, students who are in themselves submissive to law and correct in their deportment are led to think that the Faculty have erred in their handling of particular cases, and then, from a generous but ill-judged sympathy, they are in danger of giving an indiscreet expression to their views and feelings; and this is one of the most delicate and difficult cases to manage in conducting the discipline of a literary institution.

Nothing can justify a disrespectful treatment upon the part

of any portion of the students of the decisions of the Faculty; and such conduct should receive its appropriate rebuke, even to the dismissing from college of the parties so concerned, if the flagrancy of their conduct should call for it. Still, where there is reason to believe that the sympathizers with those who have been subjected to college censure have acted under a mistaken view of the case, it is better to bear with some things in their language and deportment, although not as becoming as they ought to be, and to take measures to have them properly informed in regard to the grounds of the Faculty's action; not formally, indeed, but indirectly, nor as recognizing any right on their part to sit in judgment upon the acts of the Faculty and to require the Faculty to rescind or modify their decisions, but to remove all apprehension that they themselves and their fellow-students are liable to be dismissed from college on insufficient grounds and without sufficient evidence of their criminality. It should be known as the avowed policy of the Faculty that they are prepared individually, and as a body, to receive respectful representation from *any* and *every individual* student as to facts within his personal knowledge which he may believe, if made known to the Faculty, would modify if not entirely reverse their decision. And it should also be known that they will in no case whatever yield to any combination of students, however many in number, who shall seek by unlawful demands, under the name of respectful petitions, to deter the Faculty from the full maintenance of college authority. It would be far better, and the wiser policy, to close for a season, if need be, the doors of the institution, than for the Faculty to submit to any interference with its discipline from any quarter whatever.

The next Commencement of the College occurred on Wednesday, the 28th of September, 1814, when thirty candidates, members of the Senior class, were admitted to their first degree in the Arts. The exercises of this occasion were much enlivened by the unexpected appearance of General Winfield Scott, then a youthful hero, on his return to Virginia from his campaigns in Canada. The Trustees of the College, hearing of his arrival in the village, invited him to attend the Com-

mencement exercises, which were then going on. Although still suffering from his wound received in battle and from the fatigues of his journey, he consented to do so, and upon his entrance he was cordially greeted by the whole assembly. The Valedictory orator, Mr. Bloomfield McIlvaine, of Burlington, New Jersey, made to him a very appropriate and handsome address, and the Trustees conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts. In the Reminiscences of his Life, written many years after this event, General Scott referred to the above-mentioned occurrences, and that, too, with evident pleasure.

The order of exercises for this Commencement, the first public Commencement at which Dr. Green presided, was as follows:

"Prayer by the President, Dr. Green.

"1. The Latin Salutatory Oration, by John B. Dabney, of Virginia.

"2. The English Salutatory Oration, by Stephen Saunders, of Connecticut.

"3. *An Honorary Oration*, on Moral Science, by Hugh L. Hodge, of Pennsylvania.

"4. *An Honorary Oration*, on Belles-Lettres, by William W. Miller, of New Jersey.

"5. *An Honorory Oration*, on Military Characters, by Melancthon B. Williams, of New Jersey.

"6. *An Honorary Oration*, on the Character of a Statesman, by William M. Atkinson, of Virginia.

"7. *An Honorary Oration*, on Chemistry, by Henry Carrington, of Virginia.

"8. " " " " Classical Literature, by Robert W. Condit, of New Jersey.

"9. *An Honorary Oration*, on Natural Philosophy, by Horatio Cozzens, of the District of Columbia.

"10. *An Honorary Oration*, on Mathematics, by Jonathan Price, of New Jersey.

"11. " " " " Sacred Literature, by Lemuel F. Leake, of New Jersey.

"12. *An Oration*, by Elias W. Crane, of New Jersey.

"13. " " " Elias Harrison, of New Jersey.

"14. " " " Thomas M. Stuart, of South Carolina.

"*Debates.*

"1st. Is it probable that the downfall of Bonaparte will be beneficial to the United States?

"15. Respondent, William B. Griffith, of New Jersey.

"16. Opponent, Abraham Walker, of Georgia.

"2d. Is it consistent with the rights of conscience, and conducive to public utility, that Religion should be supported by the laws of the State?

"17. Respondent, James Ramsay, of South Carolina.

"18. Opponent, Robert Steele, of Pennsylvania.

"19. Replicator, John D. Wells.

"3d. Is Mathematical Science more useful in the learned professions than classical literature?

"20. Respondent, James Hamilton, of New Jersey.

"21. Opponent, Archer Gifford, of New Jersey.

"*Conferring of Degrees.*

"*Valedictory Oration*, by Bloomfield McIlvaine, of New Jersey.

"Prayer and Benediction."

The following minute, under the date of September 27, 1814, the day before the annual Commencement, occurs in the records of the Faculty for that year:

"The arrangement for the competitions in the College, agreeably to the printed statutes, having been some time since announced to the students, the Faculty were now convened to attend to these competitions. It was resolved that the names of the successful competitors be mentioned publicly on the day of Commencement, and it was likewise resolved that a book be presented to each victorious competitor in testimony of his success.

"Competitors appeared on the following subjects of study, viz., Mathematics, English Composition, Reading English, Making Latin, and Geography."

The competitions in Mathematics, in English Composition, and in the reading of English were confined to the members of the Junior class; those in Geography, to the members of the Sophomore class; and those in the making of Latin, to the members of the Freshman class. Ten prizes were awarded.

Similar competitions took place the next year, after which they were given up for many years, and they were not revived until recently, except with respect to public declamations on the evening before Commencement, for which gold medals were given to the successful competitors, from 1865 to the present time.

The following is the copy of an extract from the last will and testament of the late Jasper Smith, Esq., of Lawrenceville, New Jersey, laid before the Board at this time:

"Item, I give and bequeath to the Trustees of Princeton College four hundred dollars, to be paid by my Executors in one year after my decease, to be applied by the said Trustees the interest annually in the best way and manner as the said Trustees shall order and direct for the promoting of real religion, either in educating some pious youth for the gospel ministry, or other ways."

Mr. Smith had subscribed one hundred and thirty dollars to the Vice-President's fund, which sum was paid with the bequest of four hundred dollars.

A committee which had been appointed to consider and report to the Board "whether any, and if any, what rule, with respect to age, ought to regulate admission into the College," reported (and very wisely):

"That they are of the opinion that no specific rule can with advantage be adopted on this subject; but that everything of this nature ought to be committed to the discretion of the Faculty, to judge, in each case, of the fitness of the candidate for admission into the institution."

And this has been the uniform course since the establishment of the College. It was

"Resolved, That the interval between the close of the final examination and the Commencement be six weeks."

A committee appointed, a year before or more, to consider whether any further religious ceremonies or solemnities ought to be connected with the annual Commencements, made report that, in their opinion, no measures ought to be taken on this subject at present, and that the committee ought to be discharged. The report was adopted by the Board.

The next term of the College began on Thursday, the 10th of November, 1814; and it was in some respects the most remarkable one during President Green's administration. The number of students was a little above one hundred. About a month after the term began there was apparent among the students an unusual interest in the subject of religion, and this awakening to the importance of personal piety and of a well-founded hope of vital union with Christ gradually increased, until serious thought and feeling seemed to pervade almost the entire body of students. The results were in every view of them most happy. A number, large in proportion to the whole, became hopefully pious, and adorned a profession of their faith in Christ by a godly walk and conversation through life; and not a few became ministers of the gospel, and some of them quite eminent in their respective churches.

At the meeting of the Board the ensuing spring, the Presi-

dent of the College made a detailed report respecting the state of the College during this term; in which he gave an account of the origin and progress of this work of grace, which at the request of the Board was published. It attracted attention both at home and abroad.

The effect of this work upon the deportment of the youth in general was most happy, and everything that the best friends of the College could desire in regard to it. There were a few instances "of dismission from College, two of which occurred in the early part of the term."

The Trustees expressed their approval of having a separate service for the students of the College and the students of the Seminary, and the families of the Professors. In consequence of the burning of the church edifice the previous year, this became a matter of necessity; and the trial then had convinced the Trustees and Faculty that it would be best to continue to have their religious service on Sabbath morning in the College Chapel, even after the rebuilding of the church.

The next Commencement occurred on the 27th of September, 1815, when forty students were admitted to their first degree in the Arts. Dissatisfied with the assignment of the honors, one member of the class, and he one of the best scholars in the class, declined to accept a degree, and refused to perform the part assigned him in the Commencement exercises.

The subjects on which the members of the Senior class were examined for their first degree are given in a report of the Faculty as the following: Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy, Geography, Geometry, Conic Sections, Practical Mathematics, Spherics, Moral Philosophy, Logic, English Grammar, Arithmetic, Algebra, Latin, Greek, and Belles-Lettres, Evidences of the Christian Religion, Natural Theology, and the Holy Scriptures.

"A question having risen with regard to the powers of the Board to apply any part of their funds, including those of the charitable funds, toward the support of students at the Theological Seminary in this town, Resolved, That the subject relating to the same be committed to Dr. Boudinot, Dr. Stockton, and Chief-Justice Kirkpatrick, to consider, and report thereon at the next meeting of the Board."

Probably owing to the infirm health of the chairman, no re-

port was made, and at the meeting of September 26, 1816, a new committee was appointed, which consisted of Dr. R. Stockton, Chief-Justice Kirkpatrick, and Judge Elisha Boudinot. Their report, signed by Messrs. Stockton and Kirkpatrick, was presented September 29, 1818. It was read, and no doubt written, by Mr. Stockton. It is a carefully-prepared and able report, and was adopted by the Board. It takes some positions at variance with certain views presented many years before by Dr. Boudinot in regard to the powers of the Board with respect to their trust funds, although no allusion is made in this report to those views, and probably the committee in preparing their report had no reference to them. (See Appendix to Dr. Witherspoon's Administration.)

One of the most important positions of this committee in regard to the powers of the Board with respect to the holding of funds is in these words:

"A corporation has the same legal capacity to have and to hold estates as natural persons, unless restrained by its charter. The charter under which we sit contains no provision by which the general corporate immunities and privileges are withheld." (Minutes of the Board, vol. ii. page 485.)

The report concludes with the opinion that there is nothing in the charter, or in the terms of the bequests giving certain funds for the education of poor and pious youth for the gospel ministry in connection with the Presbyterian Church, to prevent the Trustees from spending them at their discretion at this or any other institution with this end in view; at the same time recommending that as far as it can be done to advantage the avails of the trust funds should be expended for the aid of poor and pious students in the College itself.

A report was made by the Finance Committee on the condition of the College funds; and that the report was everything that such a report should be is evident from the names attached to it, viz., Robert Lenox, Henry Rutgers, and Robert Ralston.

A minute of a very unusual character in the history of college boarding-houses is met with in the records of the Board of this date:

"It having been represented to this Board that the style of living in the refectory is more luxurious than it ought to be, it was, on motion, Resolved, That the

President be requested to state to the Steward the opinion of the Board on this subject, that no unnecessary expense may be incurred for furnishing the table of the students."

The Board met again on the 9th of April, 1816. At this meeting

"The Committee appointed to execute a certain contract with the Trustees of the Presbyterian congregation of Princeton reported, that a deed had been drawn out and executed by which that contract has been carried into effect, and the duty imposed on the Committee performed.

"RICHARD STOCKTON."

The committee appointed to examine the minutes of the Faculty reported:

"That they had performed the duty assigned them; and that the Faculty have been very attentive to business, and that the minutes of their proceedings be approved to page 191."

The Faculty having referred to the Board the case of a student, lately a member of the Junior class, who, in addition to other gross improprieties, had uttered threats of personal violence against different members of the Faculty, and had written an insolent and abusive letter to the Vice-President, the Trustees, upon an examination of the case, expelled the party implicated in these offences from the institution.

At the ensuing Commencement thirty-four members of the Senior class were admitted to their first degree in the Arts.

Rev. Dr. Charles Wharton, rector of St. Ann's Church, Burlington, New Jersey, who had been a Trustee of the College for sixteen years, resigned his place at the Board. This excellent man was a Roman Catholic priest and a Jesuit before he became a minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church. His views were liberal, and his spirit a truly catholic one.

The committee on the Faculty minutes recommended that the minutes be approved, and say that the Faculty had been very attentive to business, having met above thirty times during the term.

A resolution was adopted requiring each member of the Senior class to pay one dollar towards defraying the expense of printing the triennial catalogue.

Two hundred dollars were added to the respective salaries of

Professors Slack and Lindsley, and the same amount was added to Dr. Smith's annuity.

The following resolution in reference to the President's fees for diplomas was adopted:

"On motion, Resolved, That the President of the College receive five dollars as his fee from each individual admitted to a bachelor or master's degree in this institution, except when such degrees are conferred *causa honoris*."

Before the adoption of this rule, candidates for the first degree had been required to pay a fee to the President, but not so in case of those admitted to the second degree. This demand of a second fee proving to be unsatisfactory to the graduates of the College, it was soon given up.

During the two preceding years, the deportment of the students *in general* was very circumspect and praiseworthy. The influence of the two literary societies in favor of law and order during this period was very marked and happy. In fact, the societies were more rigid in requiring their members to be punctual in their attendance upon their College exercises and correct in their conduct than the Faculty were. This favorable condition of things was in a considerable measure due to the recent religious awakening in the College.

The next term began on Thursday, the 7th of November, 1816; but, as usual, the Faculty met two or three days earlier, for the examination of new students. Fifty were admitted; some of them on probation.

This session of the College proved to be the most turbulent one during Dr. Green's administration. Most of the students who had been here during the revival in the winter term of 1814–15 had finished their course and been graduated; and in their room there had entered not only many worthy and excellent youths, but also a considerable number of a different class of persons, who were restive under the moral and religious restraints of the College. These, uniting with the few already in the College who were disposed to indulge in irregular courses, were more than a match for those desirous to preserve order; and hence they disregarded alike the laws of the College and those of their respective literary societies.

There were some instances of irregularity and disorder at

the time of the Christmas holidays, which were the occasion of more or less discipline on the part of the Faculty; but the principal outbreaks occurred in the latter part of January, 1817, which ended in an entire interruption of the College exercises for two or three days, and in the dismission and expulsion of a considerable number of those engaged in the disorders. Many others obtained permission to go home, so that when the exercises were resumed there were only about thirty students present. After fastening the doors of the Tutors and of sundry students, the rioters set fire to the out-building in the rear yard, and began to ring the College bell, with shouts of fire and rebellion. This occurred about two o'clock in the morning of the Sabbath, the 19th of January. Through the promptness and energy of Mr. Slack, the Vice-President, who succeeded in entering the building, these disorders were soon suppressed, and all was quiet for the rest of that night and the following day. On the next day, January 20, the Faculty instituted an inquiry into the origin of the disorders and in reference to the parties implicated. Sundry students seen by Mr. Slack upon his entering the building were called before the Faculty, but they all declared that they had taken no part in the disorders; two of them, however, admitted that they knew some who were concerned in them, and their plans of operation.

Believing that there was an extensive combination, the Faculty thought it best that certain of the students who were believed by them to be leaders in the existing disorders should be sent home, at least for a time and until full inquiry should establish the fact of their guilt or innocence. They therefore addressed letters to the parents or guardians of these individuals requesting their recall to their several homes, and promising in case it should be ascertained that they were not implicated in the disorders they should be promptly restored without any detriment to their good standing in the institution. Before the letters were despatched, the Faculty learned that those who had taken part in the disorders were ready to go to greater lengths in defying the authority of the College; and in consequence of this information they resolved, instead of sending the letters, to dismiss them at once, and to require them, under the penalty of

expulsion by the Trustees, not to return again to the College building, but to go at once into the town, assuring them that if they complied with this order no further penalty would be inflicted upon them, and their clothing and trunks should be sent to them without any examination of their contents.

Word was also sent to the Mayor, requesting that the police force of the borough might be held in readiness to protect the property of the College and to arrest any who should attempt to destroy or injure any part of it. Receiving word that the Marshal would be ready at two o'clock P.M. of that day, the Faculty proceeded at that hour to dismiss fourteen of the students. The Marshal, however, was not ready to preserve the peace, and all the dismissed students, with two or three exceptions, returned to the College edifice, and stirred up their companions in mischief to join them in resisting the authority of the Faculty. Finding that they were not supported by the civil arm as they expected, the Faculty retired from the College building and left it in the possession of the rioters.

It is the impression of the writer that not much further damage was done to the building; but the mischief-makers induced a number of their fellow-students to unite with them in a remonstrance to the Faculty against the decision respecting the fourteen dismissed students; and a deputation from the students waited upon the Faculty, and requested that the dismissed students should be restored, and that regular testimony should be adduced to establish their guilt. This demand on the part of the students was made in the evening of Tuesday, the 21st of January, and the committee presenting it were told that they should have an answer at as early an hour as practicable.

On the next morning the Faculty, upon considering the course proper to be taken in reference to this request of the students, felt constrained to abide by their previous action; and they so informed the committee. It is scarcely probable that the committee expected any other answer, as in no event could the Faculty give the least countenance to any combination of the students with those under discipline to interfere with that discipline. The first result of this Faculty action was a suspension

of the regular exercises of the College, accompanied with the breaking of doors and windows in the College edifice; but in a very short time those engaged in these disorders were compelled to leave, some in consequence of being arrested by the civil authority, and others from an apprehension of such an arrest.

In some of their measures the Faculty acted under the advice of a committee of the Board of Trustees, which had been previously appointed as an advisory committee to the Faculty in all cases in which legal measures might be deemed necessary.

Twelve of the fourteen dismissed students were expelled by the Trustees, and two of them, upon a reconsideration of their cases, were restored by the Faculty. Several others, subsequently discovered to have been participants in the disorders, were dismissed by the Faculty. Processes against twenty of them were issued from the county court, but it is believed that none of them were indicted. Upon a further inquiry, the Faculty permitted three or four of the dismissed students to resume their places in the College.

From a printed statement made by the Trustees of the College, April 10, 1817, it appears that the Board unanimously approved the course taken by the Faculty, and condemned the rioters as altogether without excuse, and without even a pretence for their unwarrantable and disgraceful conduct.

And such appears to have been the judgment of the public, as the vacancies occasioned by the dismission of so large a number of disorderly students were more than supplied by the increase in the number of new students the next year.

The writer cannot, however, conclude this statement of one of the most serious disorders in the history of the College without an expression of his surprise that, in his Autobiography, Dr. Green seems to make so little of this outbreak of youthful passion and folly as compared with his detailed report respecting the disorders of the second year of his Presidency. Perhaps it may have been due in a measure to his greater familiarity with college disorders, and to his riper experience in matters of college government and discipline.

In this connection the writer is prompted to make a few remarks in reference to the proper mode of dealing with such outbreaks, it being his firm conviction that in the suppression of disorders of this kind the Faculty should *not* rely for the success of their measures upon either the Trustees or the civil authority. It is time enough for the Trustees to give their advice when officially called to review the proceedings of the Faculty, as they are at the close of every term. The Faculty, and not the Trustees, are, in the view of the students and of their parents, and of the community in general, the persons responsible for the right management of the College, and they should be unwilling to shift this responsibility or to share it with others; and least of all should they be subjected to advice or counsel which they do not seek, and which might embarrass them in carrying out their own views with respect to the measures best to be adopted, and for the success or failure of which they and not their advisers will be held responsible, both by the Trustees and by the public.

In the above case it might have been a matter of prudence to let the borough authorities know that there was danger that the public order and peace would be disturbed and that the College property would be wantonly destroyed, and leave it to the said authorities to take their own measures to preserve the peace; but, as the event proves, it was *not* wise in the Faculty to make their own action dependent upon any promised aid from the borough police force. Without such a promise, it is probable that the Faculty would have pursued a different course from the one they did, and one less irritating to the students; and instead of dismissing, apparently, although not really, upon a mere suspicion, those who were believed to be the leaders in the disorders, had they deferred action until a full investigation was had, and contented themselves for the present with guarding against further disorder, by vigilance on their own part and by warning privately some of those whom the Faculty had reason to suspect of being concerned in the disorders of the necessary consequences to themselves and others if the disorders were continued, the result might have been very different from what it was, and could scarcely have been worse. Had the

Faculty found it to be impossible to maintain the order and exercises of the College in consequence of the prevailing spirit of insubordination among the students, it would have been better to have suspended the College exercises for a few days—which, as it was, they were compelled to do—and directed the students to return home until they received notice of the reopening of the term. This mode of suspending College orders, without censuring any one as a participant in the recent riot, would soon have put a stop to the existing combination and dispersed the rioters. This effected, without any serious embarrassment the Faculty might have effectually prosecuted their inquiries, and very soon have sent word to those whom they were willing to have return that the way was open for them to do so. The others, not so notified, would have been, to all intents and purposes, dismissed from the institution. If, upon such a temporary suspension of College orders, any of the students refused to leave the town, this refusal, except for reasons satisfactory to the Faculty, would itself be a just ground for discipline, and of dismission from the College.

The advantage of this course over the one delivering the refractory students into the hands of the civil authority is this: it is less trying to the feelings of the parents, and is less likely to array them against the action of the Faculty with respect to their sons. The parents expect the Faculty, as far as possible, to treat the youth intrusted to their care as they would their own sons, and to protect them from the action of the criminal courts, rather than to prosecute them before those courts. A case may arise in which it would be the duty of a father to deliver over his own son to the arm of the civil authority; and so, too, in the case of a youth at college; but such cases are of very rare occurrence, and should be of such a glaring character that the propriety of the measure is seen at once.

At the meeting of the Trustees, April 8, 1817,

"a note was read by the President of the College from Joseph Pitcairn, Esq., late Consul of the United States at Hamburgh, in which he presents to the institution a set of Astronomical Maps, constructed by Professor Bode, of Berlin. Whereupon it was Resolved, That the thanks of the Board be presented to Joseph Pitcairn, Esq., for the very valuable donation of Astronomical Maps made by him to this College; and that the President of the College make known to Mr. Pitcairn that

this vote has been passed by the Board, and also that the President take order that the maps be properly bound, and that the name of the donor be printed on the cover of the volume."

As before mentioned, the Trustees unanimously approved the course of the Faculty in reference to the disorders of the preceding term, without taking exception to any part of it; yet at the very meeting at which they did so, and ordered a full statement to this effect to be signed by their presiding officer and published, they took some action, or allowed some remarks to be made, not recorded in their minutes, which induced the Vice-President to tender his resignation at the close of the next or second term of that College year. What was the precise character of the objections made to the Vice-President's course in the performance of his duty as an officer and a teacher the writer has no means of ascertaining, but he does know that he was a good scholar and teacher, and a most faithful and upright man, fearless in discharging his duties as an officer of the College, and yet not lacking in those qualities of heart and head which ought to have secured for him the respect and esteem of the students,—as they did from the better class of them,—although his manners were not as attractive as they might have been.

Mr. Slack having resigned, Mr. Henry Vethake, recently Professor in Queen's College, New Brunswick, was chosen Professor of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, and Chemistry, and the Rev. Philip Lindsley, the Professor of Languages, was chosen Vice-President of the College, still retaining his professorship. These appointments were made in September, 1817, at the time of the annual Commencement, at which twenty-one candidates were admitted to their first degree in the Arts. This is much the smallest class graduated, in any *one* year, during Dr. Green's administration, and it was owing to the large number in this class dismissed from College for the part taken by them in the disorders of the previous session.

Mr. Lindsley's salary was made one thousand five hundred dollars a year, with an allowance for a house, Mr. Vethake's one thousand three hundred dollars, with a house, and three hundred dollars were voted to Mr. Slack. The thanks of the

Board were also given to Mr. Slack for his services in arranging and preserving the articles in the Philosophical Hall and in the Cabinet of Natural History. In 1863 the Board conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. He had previously received from some other institution the degree of M.D. Dr. Slack was a graduate of the College, being admitted to the first degree in the Arts in 1808. He was distinguished for his good scholarship, and upon leaving College he engaged in teaching a classical school in the city of Trenton, where he became known to some of the leading Trustees. His reputation as a successful teacher directed the attention of the Board to him, and this, together with his proficiency in mathematical studies, secured for him the appointment of Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. When made a Bachelor of Arts Mr. Slack was probably the oldest member of his class; still, he was a comparatively young man when, four years later, he was chosen Vice-President of the College and Professor in his particular department. But in those days it was not an easy matter to find a preacher qualified for a chair such as the Trustees were called upon to fill; and as it was requisite that the Vice-President of the College, according to the terms of subscription to the Vice-President's fund, should be of the clerical order, they the more readily chose Mr. Slack to fill the place.

Upon leaving Princeton, Mr. Slack removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he became the President of the college in that city, and also the Professor of Chemistry in the medical school there.

Leaving Cincinnati, he removed to Middle Tennessee, where for some years he was engaged in teaching at the head of one of the institutions of that State. He returned to Cincinnati, and continued there until the time of his decease, which occurred in 1866.

At this time, September 25, 1817, Dr. Green, the President of the College, Dr. Miller, Dr. Boudinot, Dr. Stockton, and Dr. Woodhull were appointed a committee to inquire whether any, and, if any, what further measures may be taken to extend and improve the College establishment in this place, and to report, if practicable, at the next stated meeting of the Board. At the next

meeting, April 14, 1818, the committee, through their chairman, made their report; which, after some consideration of it, was referred to the same committee, enlarged by the appointment of three additional members,—Mr. Comfort, Mr. Brown, and Dr. Vancleve,—with instructions to make such changes as they deemed proper, and to have the report printed for the use of the members of the Board at the next regular meeting.

The following resolution was adopted in reference to the Valedictory oration at the annual Commencement:

"On motion, Resolved, That the Faculty be requested to appropriate the Valedictory Oration, as an honor, to the best speaker in the class; provided, that he be not disqualified on account of deficiency in scholarship or in morals."

The President of the College laid before the Board a letter from Dr. David Hosack, of New York, in which he proposes to arrange, at his own expense, the minerals in the Cabinet of this College, and to add to their number, provided a proper place for their being suitably exhibited be furnished.

"Whereupon, on motion, Resolved, That the thanks of this Board be given to Dr. Hosack for his generous offer, and that the President inform him of the same. The Board appointed Dr. Green and Dr. Vancleve a committee to designate a proper place in which to exhibit the minerals of the College in a manner to answer the wishes of Dr. Hosack."

The requisite provision was made, and Dr. John Torrey, then a young man, was employed by Dr. Hosack to arrange the specimens in the cases provided for them. The room selected was one adjoining the former library-room, in the building south of the President's house. This collection consisted of upwards of a thousand specimens. The expenses for the cases, as well as for arranging the minerals, were defrayed by Dr. Hosack. Some years after, at the request of the Faculty, a portrait of Dr. Hosack was painted for the College by the well-known artist Rembrandt Peale, which was presented to the institution by President Carnahan and Professor Maclean.

The next term of the College began on Thursday, the 6th of November, 1817; the Faculty were convened some days before, for the examination of new students. During this term the additions to the several classes amounted to forty-four; and for the second term of this College year to twenty-six; making the

entire number of new students for the year *seventy*. Three or four others who had left College the previous year returned, and were re-admitted.

On the whole, the order in the College and attention to study were satisfactory, and the occasions for severe discipline but few. During the latter part of the second term there appears to have been a more frequent visiting of the hotels than usual, for the purpose of eating and drinking, which was the occasion of great anxiety to the President, and to which he makes the following reference in his "Diary" of August 10 and 15:

"Dr. Miller made a communication in regard to the state of the College, which alarmed and affected me much. . . . 15th. This morning we suspended one student, and three others were lectured before the Faculty. This week past I have been oppressed in mind, and very anxious about the College."

The Faculty minutes of the 10th and 14th of August show that the occasion of this anxiety was the secret frequenting of the taverns by some of the students, in order to obtain suppers more to their taste than those furnished at the College refectory.

At their meeting of April 14 of this year, the Trustees adopted the following resolution in regard to students *expelled* from College:

"On motion, Resolved, That no student who has been expelled from the College shall be restored but by act of this Board."

Whatever may have been the occasion for passing this resolution, no exception can be taken to the resolution itself, since *expulsion* from the institution is a punishment the infliction of which the Trustees always retained in their own hands, and never committed to the Faculty. Any six members of the Board called together to consider the propriety of such discipline, in any given cases, were competent to pass this censure. Their action the full Board, but not the Faculty, were competent to reverse or modify.

The land given by Dr. Elias Boudinot to meet the expense of founding the Cabinet was sold to Mr. James Pompelly, of the State of New York; and it was now ordered that a deed conveying it to him be executed and delivered to him.

"Messrs. Lenox and Bayard were requested to ascertain, by inquiries in New York and Philadelphia, the probable expense of erecting in front of the College

property a fence with a brick or stone base and iron railings, and to report at the next meeting of the Board.

"Dr. Miller, Dr. Janeway, and Mr. Bayard were appointed a committee to inquire into the expediency and probable expense of procuring glass or wire doors for the several compartments of the College Library."

Nothing definite resulted from these inquiries. Professor Vethake appeared before the Board and took the usual oaths of office.

The Commencement this year (1818) occurred on Wednesday, the 30th of September, on which occasion forty-three members of the Senior class were admitted to the first degree in the Arts.

In reference to salaries, the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That when any notice is made for the increase or diminution of the salary of any of the officers of the College, or to create a new salary, no vote shall be taken thereon till after an adjournment."

The most important measure at this meeting of the Board was the erection of a professorship, under the title of "The professorship of Experimental Philosophy, Chemistry, and Natural History," and the election of Mr. Jacob Green, a son of President Green, to fill this newly-established chair, his salary to be one thousand dollars a year. The Professor elect took the usual oaths at a special meeting of the Board, held on the 24th and 25th of November.

Some of the Board were not in favor of the measure, and four years after there was a decided majority in favor of again uniting this class with that of Mathematics and Mechanical Philosophy.

The measure of creating a new chair did not originate with President Green, but when proposed to him he favored it, and wisely maintained its propriety and importance, irrespective of the person who might be called to fill it. From his "Diary" it appears that he was desirous that his son should receive the appointment of Professor should the Board resolve to elect another Professor. In view of the probable increase of students, the Faculty desired the appointment of a third Tutor, as well as of a third Professor; but this measure the Board refused to sanction at this meeting, and it was resolved:

"That Professor Green be allowed a room in the College, with the usual perquisites of a Tutor, if it be judged expedient by the Faculty that another officer should reside in the College."

He, however, did not take a room in the College building.

"Dr. Vancleve [a member] informed the Board that Drs. Lewis Dunham and A. R. Taylor with himself had been appointed by the Medical Society of New Jersey to inquire whether any arrangement could be made by the Board with regard to conferring Medical degrees. On motion, Resolved, That this subject be referred to Colonel Ogden, Dr. McDowell, and Chief-Justice Kirkpatrick, and that they report as soon as convenient."

At the next stated meeting of the Board, April 13 and 14, 1819, this committee reported:

"That in their opinion it would be inexpedient to enter into such an arrangement previous to the establishment in this institution of a course of instruction in Medical Science."

The report was approved by the Board.

On the subject of taverns, etc., the following resolution was adopted:

"On motion, Resolved, That the President, Chief-Justice Kirkpatrick, and Mr. Stockton be a committee to consider the law of the College respecting the students frequenting taverns and eating-houses, and the whole system of regulations on this subject; and to report whether, in their opinion, any, and, if any, what alterations it would be expedient to make in the same; and also whether some restraints might not be advantageously laid upon tavern-keepers in relation to the students.

"To report at the next stated meeting of the Board.

"The chairman of the committee appointed to consider of measures for extending the College establishment and to print a report on that subject, reported that agreeably to the instructions given to the committee they had had printed the report on the subject committed to them, and that copies of this report are now on the table of the Board. Whereupon it was, on motion, Resolved, That the Board will meet on the 24th of November next, at three o'clock P.M., for the special purpose of considering the important subject of the report."

Agreeably to this resolve, the Board assembled on the day mentioned, the Governor of the State, the President of the College, and ten other Trustees being present. Their sessions continued through that and the next day. On the second day another Trustee was present. The minutes having been read, the Board proceeded at once to the consideration of the report, and the following was the result of their deliberations:

"Resolved, 1st, That an additional edifice is wanted.

"Resolved, 2d, That the Board will as soon as possible proceed to the erection of an additional edifice.

"Resolved, 3d, That it be a distinct and separate edifice.

"Resolved, 4th, That the new edifice when erected shall be placed under the government of a different faculty, as soon as the number of students shall render it expedient.

"The *ninth* article of the printed report, relative to the chemical and philosophical apparatus, was committed to Dr. Richards, Dr. Vancleve, and Mr. Brown, to report as soon as convenient. The committee made their report at the same meeting, whereupon it was Resolved, That $100 be appropriated for the improvement of the apparatus.

"The President [Dr. Green], Dr. Miller, and Dr. Vancleve were appointed a committee to look out for a suitable site for the new edifice, and to report at the next meeting of the Board.

"The Board having considered the printed report by articles, and having made sundry alterations and amendments in the same, it was, on motion, Resolved, That the whole subject be committed to the President [Dr. Green], Dr. Stockton, Dr. Miller, Dr. Richards, Mr. [Geo. S.] Woodhull, Dr. Vancleve, and Mr. Brown, to prepare a statement for publication, embracing the resolutions and views of the Board relative to the contemplated improvements in the College establishment."

The following resolutions, designed to encourage liberal subscriptions to the contemplated improvements, were then adopted:

"Resolved, 1st, That the proposed new edifice be called after the name of the individual who shall first give the sum of $25,000 or more for its erection.

"Resolved, 2d, That if any number of persons of the same name shall first give the above-specified sum for the aforesaid purpose, the edifice shall be called after their name.

"Resolved, 3d, That if any person, or association of persons, shall give the sum necessary for the establishment of a professorship, lectureship, fellowship, scholarship, exhibition, or premium, such professorship, lectureship, fellowship, scholarship, exhibition, or premium shall be called after the name of the donor.

"Resolved, 4th, That the sum necessary to found a professorship be $25,000, a fellowship $5000, and a scholarship $2500.

"The Rev. George S. Woodhull was appointed the agent of the Board to visit the Southern States during the ensuing winter to solicit donations for the building of the new edifice.

"The following gentlemen were appointed agents to solicit donations for the new edifice, viz., the Honorable Wm. Johnson, of South Carolina, the Hon. Joseph Cabell Breckinridge, of Kentucky, and the Hon. Charles Fenton Mercer, of Virginia [in their respective vicinities].

"And the committee appointed to review and new-model the report for publication were authorized to appoint such additional agents as they may judge expedient.

"It was resolved, That a committee be appointed to make a respectful application to the Legislature of this State, at their next session, for aid in erecting the new

edifice, either by a grant of money or of a lottery. And that Chief-Justice Kirkpatrick, Dr. [Richard] Stockton, Dr. Green, Mr. Brown, Dr. Vancleve, be the said committee."

The application was made, but the Legislature refused to grant the solicited aid. The entire effort to obtain the funds requisite for the erection of another college building proved a failure, and the scheme for enlarging the institution was therefore abandoned; not by a formal resolution of the Board, but simply by their taking no further action in regard to it beyond the following resolution, of April 14, 1819:

"On motion, Resolved, That all committees appointed at the meeting of the Board in November last, to manage the concerns of the new College, be continued, and that all further proceedings relative to said new College be postponed."

At the next meeting the committee was again continued; and this was the end of the matter.

As the proposed plan did not succeed, and as it is highly probable, if not morally certain, that no attempt will be made by the College authorities to revive the scheme of having under one Board of Trustees a collection of colleges, with separate Faculties, it is not worth while to discuss the wisdom or expediency of such a measure.

A matter of interest to the writer occurred at this special meeting of the Board. Two weeks previously the winter term of the College opened with a large accession of new students, and it was deemed necessary that an additional Tutor should be appointed to assist the Professor of Languages in the instruction of the Freshman class in the Greek language, and also to aid the other Tutors in maintaining order in the College buildings. Ten of the new students had for some weeks before their admission pursued their studies privately under the guidance of the writer, and they were all successful in their applications for admission, some to the Junior class, some to the Sophomore, and the rest to the Freshman. Upon the recommendation of the Faculty, prompted by the Rev. Mr. Lindsley, the Vice-President and Professor of Languages, the writer, although a youth yet in his nineteenth year, was chosen the third Tutor, and, upon being apprised of his appointment, took the usual oaths of office, and began a connection with the College, as

a member of its Faculty, which continued without interruption for fifty years, during which period he filled the posts of Tutor, Professor, Vice-President, and President. Very soon after Mr. Maclean entered upon his duties as a Tutor, Dr. Green advised him to give up his theological studies for a year and devote himself exclusively to the study of those branches of learning which had a direct bearing upon the discharge of his duties in the College, and added that he thought he ought to look forward to a permanent connection with the College. Of this, however, he did not *then* entertain any serious thought, although he followed the President's advice with regard to his studies. Not until invited to take temporary charge of the department of Mathematics and Mechanical Philosophy had he any expectation of remaining beyond the time of completing the usual course in the Theological Seminary, of which he was a member at the same time that he was a Tutor in the College.

A committee was appointed to consider the expediency of *renting* a house in the village for the accommodation of such students as could not be comfortably lodged in the College. Upon their report it was left to the discretion of the Faculty, in conjunction with the Trustees residing in the village, to take such measures on the subject as to them might seem proper. It was not found necessary to make any such provision.

A committee appointed at the last meeting of the Board to consider the expediency of raising the qualifications for admission into College reported the following resolutions, which were adopted, viz.:

"Resolved, 1st, That after September, 1819, no student shall be admitted into the Freshman or lowest class in the College unless he be accurately acquainted with the grammar, including prosody, of both the Greek and Latin tongues, unless he be master of Cæsar's Commentaries, Sallust, select parts of Ovid's Metamorphoses, Virgil, the Orations of Cicero contained in the volume *in usum Delphini*, the Evangelists of the Greek Testament, Murphy's Lucian, or Dalzel's Collectanea Minora, the three first books of Xenophon's Cyropædia, and of Mair's or Clark's Introduction to the Making of Latin; and unless he be well acquainted with Arithmetic, English Grammar, and Geography."

"Resolved, 2d, That no student shall be admitted to an advanced standing unless he be found on examination to be equal to the class for which he is a candidate."

These resolutions indicate what, in the judgment of the Col-

lege authorities, ought to have been the qualifications required for admission into College; but they were not, and could not have been, rigidly enforced at that time.

The average number of students in the College during the winter term of 1818–19 was about one hundred and fifty, and the deportment of the students generally and their attention to study were commendable. There was on the part of the Faculty a strict attention to discipline, and occasionally a call for the infliction of College censures; and, in consequence chiefly of disorderly conduct in the refectory, near the close of this term, several students were dismissed from the institution, some of whom, however, were permitted to return the next session. The disorders in the refectory were not occasioned by anything connected with the provisions, or the manner of serving them; but the time for their meals furnished certain parties a convenient opportunity to unite in showing their dissatisfaction with the manner in which the rules of the College with respect to regularity and order were enforced. The firmness manifested by the Faculty on this occasion served to check any further resistance to the lawful exercise of authority by the officers of the College. The dissatisfaction expressed was directed against the writer, then the youngest member of the Faculty, and who, as an officer of the College, was perhaps more efficient than discreet.

The next meeting of the Board was held on the 13th and 14th of April, 1819. At this meeting provision was made for still another revision of the College laws, the President of the College being the chairman of the committee. It is probable that the measure originated with him.

"The committee appointed in October last to devise a system of regulations in regard to taverns, eating-houses, etc., reported, and their report, after some consideration, was referred to the committee on the revision of the College laws."

On the subject of the necessary expenses of a student at this institution, it was

"Resolved, That the following notice to the parents and guardians of the youth in this College be given through the medium of the public newspapers, to be signed by the Governor of the State, and published by the Clerk at the expense of the Board, viz.:

"As great complaints have frequently been made in regard to the amount of

expense incurred by some of the youth belonging to this College,—complaints arising wholly from superfluous expense, since the *necessary* charges of the institution are certainly moderate,—and as all other means which have been used to correct this evil have been found inadequate, the Trustees of the College give this notice to the parents and guardians of the youth, that they ought to pay no debt contracted in this town which they have not explicitly authorized. And the Trustees do earnestly request that no such debt may be paid by any parent or guardian. The Trustees have also to request that parents and guardians would pay a special regard to the statement made to them twice a year, in the circular letters* of the College, which is to this effect, 'that the spending of much money by the students of this College is not necessary, useful, or honorable, but in all respects injurious. That whenever parents put considerable sums of money at the disposal of their children, they furnish the means of vice and the temptations to it, and have in such cases nothing to expect but that idleness, dissipation, and dishonor will be the consequence; and that when excess of expense is suspected the President of the College ought immediately to be consulted on the subject.

"'The necessary annual expenses of this College, exclusive of clothes, books, and pocket-money, amount to about $225, and if an equal sum be allowed by parents who make all their purchases in this place for clothes, books, and incidental charges, so as to make the whole sum $450, the allowance is not only sufficient but ample. Many live with entire reputation on less, and none ought to expend more.

"'Having given the statement and made the request contained in this notice, the Board must leave the concern with the parents and guardians of youth. It is impossible either for the Trustees or the Faculty of the College to prevent the spending of money when it is possessed, or the contracting of unnecessary and unlawful debts, if through a false principle of honor these debts be paid.'"

The following report was presented and adopted:

"The committee appointed to draught a system of rules for conducting the exercises and whole proceedings of Commencement, reported, That after maturely deliberating on the subject committed to them, they recommend to the Board the adoption of the following system of rules, viz.:

"1. That at each autumnal meeting of the Board there shall be appointed, as early as possible, a committee of two of their own number, who shall be styled 'the Committee of Arrangements;' and who shall be charged with the ordering and regulating everything on the day of Commencement not officially entrusted to others, agreeably to these rules and the orders of the Board. For this purpose they shall be vested with full powers.

"2. It shall be the duty of the President, at some suitable time previous to the Commencement, to inform the students generally of what will be expected from them on that day; to enjoin upon them to assemble in the College hall at the

* In his Autobiography, Dr. Green claims that this institution was the first to begin the plan of sending regular quarterly reports to the parents and guardians of youth in college; and that this method was adopted here the first year of his presidency.

proper hour, and take the place assigned them in the procession; and also to remind them, as he may think expedient, of the importance of contributing their part to render the exercises of Commencement as dignified and impressive as possible.

"3. The clergy of every denomination who may be present, the Alumni of the College, and strangers of distinction, shall be invited to walk in the procession to the church, and shall have their places regularly assigned to them, it being understood that such of the clergy as are Alumni of the College shall take their place as such.

"4. The Marshal of the borough and at least three assistant Marshals shall be employed, at the expense of the College, to attend at the church during the Commencement exercises, to take charge of the doors, to prevent noisy or irregular ingress or egress, and generally in aid of the President to keep order through the church. And it shall be the duty of the President to give such notices and to make such remarks on the subject of order, previously to and during the exercises, as he may deem proper.

"5. That the choice of the speakers be made on the principle of pre-eminent merit in scholarship, moral conduct, and good speaking, and in such manner as shall render it an honorable distinction.

"6. That the exercises of the day shall not ordinarily occupy more than four hours and a half; and that the Faculty be requested so to regulate the number of speakers, and the length of the speaking, that a longer space of time shall not be consumed."

Two hundred dollars were appropriated for the purchase of books for the library, one-half for the purchase of recent publications in chemistry, natural philosophy, and natural history, and the other half in procuring recent publications on mathematics and mechanics. One hundred dollars were also appropriated for the improvement of the philosophical and chemical apparatus.

The committee appointed to devise measures to prevent the unnecessary frequenting of taverns by the students at the close of the session, after the dismission of the several classes, reported the following resolutions, which were approved and adopted by the Board, viz.:

"Resolved, 1st, That the students are subject to the laws of the College after they are dismissed at the close of each session, until they take their departure from this town.

"2d, That it shall hereafter be the duty of the Steward to provide stages or other carriages for them, at their expense, to depart in, so that the several classes shall leave the College in the order in which they are discharged, and so as there shall be no unreasonable detention. And in the mean time, until their departure, the Steward shall provide for them in the Refectory.

"3d, That if any student, after the dismission of his class, shall go to a tavern without permission, or there receive any entertainment, or do any act prohibited

by the laws of the College, he shall be considered as committing the same offence as if he had done the same act before the dismission of his class, and be punished accordingly. And it shall be the particular duty of the *Tutors** to attend to the due execution of these laws.

"4th, That the substance of the foregoing resolutions be incorporated into the laws of the College; and each class shall be reminded of its duty in this respect before its dismission."

After a few trials, the whole scheme of providing conveyances was given up.

From the beginning of Dr. Green's administration to the close of the present term, April, 1819, if not before, it had been customary with the Faculty to inquire into the causes for absence from all College exercises, in the College Chapel, on every Monday, after the evening prayer. But this was found not to be a sufficient guard against the neglect of the College exercises; and therefore a change was made in the mode of receiving reports of absences, and also the excuses for them, by which a more rigid inquiry could be made respecting them. The change consisted chiefly in distributing the duty of hearing the excuses among the several members of the Faculty, to whom the absentees were required to render their excuses in private, at such times as might be designated by several officers having this matter in charge.

During the summer term of 1819 thirty-seven *new* students were received. Of those admitted to the Sophomore and Freshman classes, three were required to prepare for an examination on the Catechism.

In the early part of this term, several of the scholars, learning that they could be received at Union College, and admitted to the same standing there which they had here, simply upon presenting a certificate of that standing and of their leaving without censure, applied, with the consent of their parents, for regular dismissions; which were, of course, given to them. By means of these they were admitted into Union College, and were enabled to shorten their College course by two months, the Commencement at Union occurring in July, that at Nassau

* And why make it the particular duty of the Tutors? The President and Professors were at least equally interested with the Tutors in enforcing the laws of the institution, and in this particular instance had equal facilities.

Hall in September. What probably first directed their thoughts to this course was the circumstance that the Rev. Dr. Nott, President of Union College, being on his way at this time to Philadelphia to attend a meeting of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, spent a Sabbath in Princeton, and by invitation preached in the College Chapel an eloquent discourse, which greatly impressed them with his power as an orator and teacher. The whole number dismissed from College this term at their own request, or at the desire of parents, was twenty; one-half of whom, if not more, went from Princeton to Schenectady. It was, however, the first and the only exodus of the kind.

The next Commencement took place on Wednesday, the 29th of September, 1819, at which thirty-two members were admitted to the first degree in the Arts.

The thanks of the Board were presented to the Rev. Dr. John Woodhull for the sermon delivered by him at the funeral of the late President Smith, and a copy was requested for publication. (Of this and further action of the Board in regard to the funeral, see Sketch of Dr. Smith's Life.)

The following resolution was adopted by the Trustees in reference to certain students who in the judgment of the Faculty ought not to be permitted to return to College the next term :

"Whereas the Faculty have stated to the Board that there are a number of the students whose conduct has been such that they believe it would be dangerous to the interests of this institution to suffer them to return, it was, on motion, Resolved, That the Faculty be and they are hereby authorized to write to the parents or guardians of the youth immediately, without giving a previous admonition, *as one of the rules requires*, and inform them that the said students cannot be permitted to return to College."

This action shows the inexpediency of such stringent rules as may interfere with the deliberate judgment of the Faculty in administering the discipline of the College. Had the language of the rule referred to in the above resolution been qualified so as to require a previous admonition only in such cases as did not call for the prompt removal of the individuals who in the judgment of the Faculty were unwholesome members of the institution, there would have been no need for any action of the

Board in the present instance. With a wise and judicious Faculty there is no need of specific and minute instructions for their guidance in conducting the government of the College, and with an unwise one no instructions whatever will secure a judicious administration of its affairs.

The next term of the College began on Thursday, the 11th of November, 1819. The number of candidates examined and admitted this term was twenty-one, and during the next term sixteen, making in all for the year thirty-seven.

At the session of the Trustees April 11, 1820, a memorial signed by all the students of the College, praying the extension of the period of vacation, was read, and, after some discussion, was ordered to lie on the table for further consideration. It was subsequently referred to a committee, which made a report in favor of granting the petition; but the Board decided that it was inexpedient to alter the existing arrangement.

"It was ordered, That the house lately occupied by the family of Dr. Smith be put in good repair for the accommodation of the Vice-President [Dr. Lindsley], and that a sum not exceeding $800 be appropriated for that purpose, under the direction of the Committee of Repairs."

On Wednesday, the 27th of September, 1820, the Commencement exercises were attended as usual, after which forty-three candidates were publicly admitted to the first degree in the Arts.

The order of the College was for the most part satisfactory, there being but few occasions for the exercise of discipline.

In reference to a history of the College the following resolution was adopted:

"On motion, Resolved, That Dr. Miller, Dr. Green, and Mr. Woodhull be a committee to take into consideration the subject of publishing a historical account of the College of New Jersey, and to report at the next stated meeting what in their opinion may be considered as the most proper way of accomplishing so desirable an object."

It is probable that to the adoption of this resolution the College is indebted in no small degree for Dr. Green's valuable sketch of the early history of the College, from 1746 to 1768.

"Dr. Miller, Dr. Green, and Mr. Woodhull were [also] appointed a committee to take into consideration the state of the College generally, and to report at the

next meeting of the Board whether any, and, if any, what improvements may be made in the present establishment."

At the same time, "Chief-Justice Kirkpatrick, Dr. Stockton, and Mr. Ewing were appointed a committee to devise some plan for the government and police of the borough of Princeton, which shall more effectually protect and promote the interests of the College, and for this purpose to exert their influence with gentlemen holding offices in the State, or who may be likely to aid the views and wishes of the guardians of the institution whenever they have opportunity."

It is the impression of the writer that nothing came from either of these resolutions.

The next College year began on Thursday, the 9th of November, 1820. During the first term thirty-six *new* students were admitted to the several classes, and in the course of the second term twenty-four others, making a total of sixty new students for the year.

During the latter part of the first term there was more thoughtfulness than usual among the students in regard to divine things, and several cases of hopeful conversion.

At the stated meeting of the Board, held on the 10th of April, 1821, the following instructions were given to the Clerk respecting the manner in which the names of the Trustees should thereafter be recorded in the minutes of the Board:

"Ordered, That it be the duty of the Clerk, in future, when he first introduces the name of a Trustee upon the minutes of any meeting of the Board, to write the name in full with the titles belonging to it.

"Ordered, That no military titles of members of the Board be hereafter recorded in the minutes."

It is evident that the Trustees of that time had no thought of making the College a military school.

The Hon. T. Frelinghuysen, who had been elected a Trustee, was prevented from accepting the appointment by the circumstance that his professional engagements would not permit him to do so, as some of the courts in which he was chiefly engaged held their sessions at times when the Board were wont to have their meetings. Some years after, Mr. Frelinghuysen was Chancellor of the University of the City of New York, and still later President of Rutgers College.

The Hon. John Sergeant, of Philadelphia, was chosen a Trustee in the room of Mr. Frelinghuysen.

"It was ordered, That a manuscript catalogue of the books now in the Library be made, under the direction of Mr. Woodhull and the Librarian, to be submitted to the Board at their next meeting; and that $50 be appropriated to the payment of such persons as may be employed by them in that service."

It was also "Resolved, That in future all purchases of books for the Library be made *on the application and under the direction* of the Faculty; that when procured the said books be immediately deposited in the Library, and, after being properly numbered and recorded, be taken out of the Library under the same regulations as other books.

"The committee on the state of the College was continued as a standing committee, to report whenever they think proper." But it does not appear that they ever made a report.

"A committee was appointed to inquire whether any, and, if any, what abatement can be made in the expenses of an education in this College, and to report at the next stated meeting of the Board."

The next meeting of the Board was held on Tuesday, the 25th of September, 1821; and on the following day, being the day of the annual Commencement, forty candidates, members of the Senior class, were admitted to the first degree in the Arts.

"Dr. Janeway was appointed a committee to ascertain whether any gentlemen who have been educated by the charitable funds of this College have failed to comply with the conditions of their bonds to the Treasurer, and to report as soon as convenient."

The report was made at the next stated meeting of the Board, when the names of *eight* persons were mentioned as having failed to comply with their obligations. The committee was continued.

The committee on the reduction of College expenses made a report recommending a reduction in the charges to the extent of seventeen dollars a year (viz.: twenty-five cents a week on the board, four dollars from the tuition-fees, two dollars on servant's wages); and they reduced the Steward's rent from twelve hundred dollars to eight hundred dollars. It is implied, in a subsequent report on the subject, that the proposed reductions were ordered by the Board, although the actual adoption of the report of the committee is not mentioned in express terms.

It was resolved to effect an insurance on the College buildings and on the library, viz., to the extent of fifteen thousand dollars on the main building, five thousand dollars on the library,

and two thousand dollars on the building in which the library was deposited.

The following resolutions were submitted by the Hon. Richard Stockton. The first was adopted, and the other postponed for further consideration, viz.:

"Resolved, 1, That the monthly holiday given to the students on the first day of every month be abolished, and that the spring vacation hereafter be five weeks.

"Resolved, 2, That hereafter no student of this College shall until after the Commencement be a manager or subscriber to any public ball or dance; and that this prohibition be extended to the members of the Senior class as well as to the other students."

The attention of the Trustees having been called to the fact that students who had had the professional services of physicians in Princeton often left the place without paying for these services, the subject was referred to a committee, upon whose recommendation it was made a prerequisite to the obtaining of a degree that satisfactory evidence should be furnished to the Board, if required, that the candidates had severally paid their medical bills; and in case of under-graduates about to leave the College, the Treasurer, before refunding to them any moneys, was required to satisfy himself that they had discharged the physicians' bills.

These rules were seldom if ever enforced, and they were soon lost sight of.

The committee on the history of the College was continued.

During the vacation immediately following the Commencement above mentioned, Professor Vethake resigned his place in this institution, to accept the professorship of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in Dickinson College. This change brought with it, in the course of the ensuing year, other changes of great moment to this College.

The following is the record respecting the resignation of Professor Vethake in the minutes of the Trustees, under the date of April 10, 1822:

"The Clerk informed the Board that soon after the last Commencement he received a letter from Professor Vethake requesting him to tender to the Board of Trustees his resignation of the office of Professor of Mathematics and Mechanical Philosophy; that he communicated this fact to the President and several other members of the Board, who, on considering the subject, were of the opinion that it was

unnecessary to convene the Board before the regular time; and that the Faculty might make such provisional arrrangement for the instruction of the students during the winter session, in the department vacated, as they should judge expedient."

The record in the minutes of the Faculty under the date of November 7, 1821, is as follows:

"Deeming it necessary that an additional officer of the College should be immediately appointed in consequence of Mr. Vethake's resignation, the Faculty chose [*pro tem.*] Mr. Robert Baird for a Tutor."

In the distribution of the duties assigned by the Faculty to the several officers for the ensuing term, they allotted to Mr. Maclean the duties connected with the professorship of Mathematics and Mechanical Philosophy, and to Mr. Baird the instruction of the Freshman class in Greek, Latin, Arithmetic, and Composition. Of this provisional arrangement the Board were pleased to express their approval, and, of their own motion, continued it for the rest of that College year.

Thirty *new* students were admitted during the first term of the current College year, and sixteen in the course of the second term, making for the year fifty-six; and several, who from one cause or another had left College, returned and assumed their places in the institution.

Although in general the students were orderly and attentive to their studies, there were two or three occasions which called for the exercise of much prudence and firmness on the part of the Faculty.

As mentioned above, the Trustees, at their last meeting, had added a week to the spring vacation, and at the same time abolished the usual holiday which for twenty years had been allowed the students on the first day of each month.

Not satisfied altogether with this arrangement, the students sent a committee to the President on Monday, the 4th of February, 1822, and requested that they might have the next day for a holiday. The President submitted their request to the Faculty, who with entire unanimity decided that the request could not be granted consistently with the recent order of the Trustees relative to holidays. The next day a paper was presented to the Faculty requesting them to reconsider their decision, and at the same time stating that if the request for a

holiday was not granted the petitioners would feel compelled to neglect the College duties of that day. The request was not complied with, and the students who had signed the paper absented themselves from their College exercises. But beyond this they were not guilty of any disorderly conduct. This induced the Faculty to pursue a more lenient course than they would otherwise have done, and they therefore contented themselves with calling upon the subscribers, individually, to answer the inquiry, whether they adhered "to the principles and import of the paper they had signed;" and upon their answering in the negative, they were further asked, "Do you express your regret at having signed the paper, and pledge your truth and honor to have no concern in future with any transaction or combination the design of which shall be to oppose the lawful authority of the College?" Upon receiving full and explicit answers to these questions, the Faculty agreed to proceed no further at present in the infliction of discipline. Still, the whole matter was considered as left open to further action therein should it be found necessary; but happily this was not the case, and the whole affair ended without further trouble.

Another matter of interest to the good name and welfare of the College was the occasional firing of crackers, or confined gunpowder, in the entries of the main College building, and more especially the attempt to explode one of large dimensions and containing between three and four pounds of powder. This act was a reckless and wicked attempt to disturb the order of the institution, and one endangering the lives of any who might happen to be near the place where the parties concerned had resolved to explode this destructive instrument.

The attempt to fire it was prevented by the writer, then a Tutor of the College, who detected the individual selected to ignite the slow-match attached to it just as he was about to apply a lighted cigar to the match.

The parties concerned in this transaction were discovered and dismissed from the institution, and no one of them was ever permitted to return to it. Their detection and punishment, it is believed, had the hearty approval of the great body of the students, who had no sympathy with those concerned in

these acts, and were glad to have the authors of them removed from their society.

With the exception of the few individuals engaged in these disorders, the deportment of the students at this very time was regular and exemplary.

The matters specified above, viz., the resignation of Professor Vethake, and the provisional arrangement for supplying his place, the demands made upon the Faculty for a holiday, and the exploding of gunpowder in the entries of the College, all had their share in inducing the Board of Trustees, at the end of the term, to appoint a committee of their own number

"to inquire into the general state of the institution, in point of instruction and discipline; into the duties performed by the respective members of the Faculty; whether it is necessary to continue the establishment as at present organized; to investigate and discover, if it be possible, the persons who have been engaged in the late attempts to destroy the College edifice, or any of its offices; whether any loss of reputation has been sustained by the institution, and, if so, what has caused it. That the said committee have power to send for any papers or persons that shall be thought necessary to enable them to perform the duties hereby imposed upon them; and that said committee consist of five members, to be selected by ballot."

The committee were Messrs. Ewing, Stockton, Romeyn, Miller, and Richards,—all men of note.

The following is their report:

"The committee appointed to examine into the general state of the institution, after as full an inquiry as was practicable into the several particulars included in the duty assigned them, report:

"I. For information concerning the instruction of the institution, together with the duties performed by the respective members of the Faculty, they refer the Board to minutes of the Faculty, pages 27 and 28, where the distribution of the studies for the session is determined, compared with the written reports of the members of the Faculty. For information concerning the discipline of the institution, to pages 32–35 of the same minutes.

"II. In answer to the inquiry, whether it is necessary to continue the establishment as at present organized, they deem it necessary to premise, that from official notice received by the Board subsequent to the appointment of this committee, it appears that Mr. Vethake resigned his professorship after the meeting of the Board last fall. This fact being known to the Faculty, they, with the advice of a few of the Trustees, in October last, entrusted Mr. Vethake's department for the session to Mr. Maclean, then a Tutor in the College, and appointed Mr. Robert Baird a Tutor *pro tempore* in his place. With this information of the present state of the Faculty they recommend,

"1. That the departments occupied by Professors Vethake and Green be united in one professorship, to be styled the Professorship of Mathematics and Natural

Philosophy, to take effect at the stated meeting in the fall, when the Board shall proceed to elect an incumbent.

"2. That the Professor be aided by a Mathematical Tutor, to be elected at the same time.

"3. That instruction in the philosophy of the human mind be added to the duties of the President.

"III. That they have used all due diligence in endeavoring to discover the persons in the late attempts to destroy the College edifice. After examining a majority of the members of the Faculty, and maturely weighing the communications made to them, there is sufficient testimony to satisfy them that a cracker of a very large and dangerous size was constructed in the room of ——, of the Sophomore class, and that ——, of the Junior class, made an attempt to set fire to it on the evening of the 30th of March last.

"IV. Whatever loss of reputation the institution may have sustained, they are of the opinion that it would be equally unavailing and unseasonable to attempt to estimate its extent or to ascertain its sources. They are, however, of the opinion that the frequent combinations of the mass of the students to resist the laws of the College and the authority of the Faculty, which have occurred for the last few years, together with the disgraceful practice of firing crackers, thereby endangering the lives of the Tutors and students, and destroying the property of the institution, have contributed materially to this unfortunate result.

"In concluding this report, the committee submit the following resolutions for the adoption of the Board:

"Resolved, 1, That the late combination of the students of the College, for the purpose of compelling the Faculty to give them a holiday, was not only a direct and dangerous violation of the written laws of the College, but an act subversive of the vital interests of the institution, tending to destroy its very existence.

"Resolved, 2, That the Board are of the opinion that the Faculty, under all the circumstances of the case, acted properly; and they are hereby instructed specially, should proceedings of a like character again occur, to proceed against those concerned therein with the utmost rigor of the laws. And that this resolution be communicated to the students at the beginning of the next session, immediately before the customary pledge to obey the laws.

"Resolved, 3, That the Board approve the conduct of the Faculty in appointing Messrs. Maclean and Baird to their respective offices, *pro tem.;* and that Mr. Maclean be continued in office until the next Commencement, with a salary of eight hundred dollars, beginning with the time of his appointment."

The report was signed by all the members.

It was afterwards resolved that two hundred dollars be added to the eight hundred dollars already voted to Mr. Maclean for his services, terminating at the ensuing Commencement, provided he remains until that time. And Mr. Baird was chosen a Tutor of the College by the Board.

Through the kindness of Mr. Vethake, Mr. Maclean received from Dr. Mason the offer of a professorship with the salary of

one thousand dollars a year; but both Dr. Green and Mr. Lindsley earnestly insisted that he should remain here, and he therefore declined the offer from Carlisle.

In tendering his resignation, no mention was made by Professor Vethake of the reasons which induced him to do so; but it is known that they were the following:

Dr. John M. Mason, of New York, an eminent scholar, divine, and pulpit orator, had been invited to assume the oversight of Dickinson College, as its President, with the privilege of nominating the Professors needed in the several departments. From his personal knowledge of Professor Vethake, who for a year, if not longer, had been a teacher in Columbia College, New York, while Dr. Mason was the Provost of that institution, he was very desirous to secure Mr. Vethake's services for Dickinson College, and most earnestly urged him to go to Carlisle, Pennsylvania, the seat of that college, and to become its Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

Still, Mr. Vethake was in doubt as to the expediency of his accepting this offer; and had Dr. Green been as earnestly desirous to retain his services as Dr. Mason to get them, Mr. Vethake would probably have remained here. Unquestionably, he would have left Princeton with greater reluctance than he did had there been manifested upon the part of Dr. Green a strong desire to have him remain. It is true that Dr. Green advised him to stay where he was, and assured him that he would consult his own good by doing so, but at the same time he left the impression upon Mr. Vethake's mind that he was willing to have him go, so far as the College was concerned. This was probably owing to a temporary ebullition of feeling on the part of Dr. Green, occasioned by the circumstance that Mr. Vethake did not sooner inform Dr. Green respecting the offer made to him by Dr. Mason, and that he had spoken of it to two or three of his more intimate friends before mentioning it to Dr. Green, who was peculiarly sensitive to any appearance of a lack of respect for his official position as the head of the College.

But Mr. Vethake, who was as sensitive perhaps as Dr. Green himself to any lack of a just appreciation of his official standing and services, was in turn displeased, and he made up his

mind to visit Carlisle immediately after the close of the College term, and, if he should find the condition of things there at all hopeful, to resign his place at Princeton. This he did, and his doing so paved the way for the changes made in the Faculty in the course of that year.

At the request of Mr. Vethake, the writer accompanied him when he called upon Dr. Green to inform the Doctor of his offer from Carlisle, and was present at the interview between them.

The facts here stated became known to one of Mr. Vethake's friends, a member of the Board, and probably had much to do in instituting those inquiries into the state of the College which resulted in combining into one the departments of Professors Vethake and Green, the retiring of Professor Green, and eventually in the resignation of the President. It is possible that the provisional arrangement made by the Faculty for supplying the department made vacant by the resignation of Professor Vethake may have suggested, to the author of the resolution appointing the committee to inquire into the state of the College, the expediency of employing in future but one Professor for the two departments, and of appointing an additional Tutor to assist the Professor in the Mathematical department. Be this as it may, in the judgment of the writer the measure itself was an ill-advised one and uncalled for. Dr. Green wisely but ineffectually resisted it; and, finding that he was overruled in regard to it, he made up his mind, upon a careful consideration of the subject, and after a conference with two of his confidential friends (both Trustees of the College), that it was his duty to tender his resignation of the presidency, which he did at the next autumnal meeting of the Board. His purpose to resign he had not made known before this, but continued to discharge his official duties just as if he had resolved to retain his place in the College during life.

After presiding at the Commencement exercises, at which thirty-nine members of the Senior class were admitted to their first degree in the Arts, he delivered to Governor Williamson, the President of the Board of Trustees, a letter containing his resignation, of which the following is a copy:

"To the Board of Trustees of the College of New Jersey.

"Gentlemen,—My age and infirmities, with some other considerations not necessary to be specified, admonish me to retire from the arduous and responsible office of the President of the College. That office I do hereby resign, conscious of having endeavored for ten years past to discharge its duties with fidelity, and often with anxieties and exertions, which I ought never to recollect without lively gratitude to God that he sustained me under them. In bidding adieu to the College, it affords me much satisfaction that I do not leave it in an unprosperous state; as is fully evident, I apprehend, from the state of its buildings, its literary apparatus, its funds, its course of study, its number of pupils, its reputation among sister institutions and the public at large. That it may prosper yet more and more, that the design of its founders may ever be sacredly regarded, that a gracious God may direct all your counsels and bless all your measures for the good of the important institution committed to your care, and that you may at last receive the reward of good and faithful servants, is, and shall be, the earnest prayer of,

"Gentlemen, with great respect,

"Your obedient servant,

"Ashbel Green."

"Nassau Hall, September 25, 1822."

In the Doctor's Autobiography the date of this letter is September 27, but the copy of it in the minutes of the Board is dated, and correctly, September 25, 1822.

The President's letter was referred to a committee to report thereon, and to prepare a suitable answer. Committee, Dr. Woodhull, Chief-Justice Kirkpatrick, and Dr. Romeyn.

This committee reported, the next day, the following resolutions and answer:

"Resolved, I., That Dr. Green's resignation of the office of President be accepted.

"Resolved, II., That the following answer to his letter, announcing his resignation, be transmitted to him:

"Rev. and dear Sir,—The Board of Trustees received your letter of resignation with unfeigned regret. Had any reason, from its tenor, for hope of success been left, they would have endeavored to retain your services in a station which you have occupied so long with personal respectability and benefit to the institution.

"In accepting your resignation, they cannot withhold the expression of their highest respect for your ministerial character, your general influence in the Church of God, your uniform and unwearied exertions to promote the best interests of the students under your care both for time and eternity. Under your auspices the College has not only been extricated from its financial difficulties, but it has secured a permanent source of increasing income, while it has sent forth a number of students not exceeded in former times, calculated to give stability to its reputation, and a ledge for the continuance and growth of its usefulness to the Church and State.

"We tender you our unanimous thanks for your zeal, fidelity, and wisdom in the administration of its concerns, and our ardent prayers for your comfort and happiness in the decline of life.

"With these assurances of our feelings and our wishes, we remain your affectionate friends."

The above report was adopted, and it was resolved that a copy of the letter be prepared and signed by the President of the Board, and delivered to Dr. Green by Dr. Richards, Dr. McDowell, and Mr. Lenox. A copy was accordingly made, and, having been signed by Governor Williamson, as President of the Board, was presented to Dr. Green. A copy of it is given in Dr. Green's Autobiography.

This terminated Dr. Green's official connection with the College. At the first vacancy among the clerical members of the Board, Dr. Green was chosen a Trustee of the College, but he declined the appointment.

The above sketch contains, it is believed, a full and correct account of Dr. Green's administration, so far as the ordinary instruction and discipline of the College are concerned. But during the time of his connection with it as its President, several societies were formed in the College, which were of more or less service to the interests of religion, partly by their direct influence upon the students themselves, and in part by the good done to others through their instrumentality.

It is the belief of the writer that none of the societies here referred to originated with Dr. Green, but they were all encouraged by him, and he was a liberal contributor to their funds.

These societies were—1st. The Nassau Hall Bible Society, established on the 27th of February, 1813, by the students of the College and the members of the Theological Seminary. This Society took part in the organizing of the American Bible Society, and rendered other important services to the Bible cause.

2d. The Nassau Hall Tract Society, organized January 11, 1817, by the united action of the students of the two institutions.

3d. The Nassau Hall Education Society was formed in 1821,

with the view of aiding indigent youth of talent and of good moral character in obtaining a liberal education, without reference to their future profession or employment. This Society aided a number of youth, and among them two Greeks, who were graduated at the College in 1840 and died a few years after.

4th. The Princeton Sabbath-School Society was organized in the summer of 1815, principally through the efforts of Mr. John S. Newbold, a member of the Junior class, whose death about three years after was a source of great grief to his College and other friends. The students contributed liberally towards the expenses attending the establishment of the schools,—their contributions amounting to four hundred and seventy-five dollars; and not a few of them gave their assistance in teaching.

Young Newbold, and others engaged with him, were hopeful converts in the revival which occurred in the College the preceding winter; and there can be no doubt that the Princeton Sabbath-School Society of that time owed its existence chiefly to that revival.

Dr. Green instituted a weekly lecture, designed for the religious instruction of the students. The attendance on it was voluntary, but it was often largely attended; and it was continued by him all the time that he was at the head of the College. In every way that he could, officially and unofficially, in public and in private, he labored to promote the spiritual welfare of his pupils; and he never lost sight of the great object for which the College was founded.

PROFESSOR GREEN.

On the day after Dr. Green's resignation the Board transmitted to Professor Green a tender of their thanks for his services while in charge of the department of Experimental Philosophy, Chemistry, and Natural History.

Upon leaving Princeton, Professor Green went to Philadelphia with his father, and resided there, engaged in literary and scientific pursuits. In connection with the well-known Dr. George McClellan and others, he took part in establishing the Jefferson Medical School of that city, and was its first Pro-

fessor of Chemistry. This position he held until his decease, which occurred in 1841. When a recent graduate, he published, in connection with a young friend, a volume entitled "An Epitome of Electricity and Galvanism."

He was a contributor to various scientific journals, and edited an edition of Turner's Chemistry, and subsequently published one prepared by himself. He received from Yale College, in 1827, the degree of M.D., and elsewhere the degree of LL.D.

He was well versed in the studies of his department, and was a good teacher; he was also a gentleman of culture in different branches of knowledge.

PROFESSOR VETHAKE.

Beyond all question Dr. Vethake was a man of superior talent, extensive and varied learning, and an excellent teacher; also a gentleman open and honorable in all his transactions. The different positions which he held in several of the prominent colleges and universities of our country bear testimony to his merits as a scholar and a college officer.

His published works, as given in Allibone's Dictionary, are the following, viz.:

1. "Principles of Political Economy," Philadelphia, 1838, pages 415; second edition, 1844. This work embodies the substance of his lectures on this subject during many years.

2. A number of occasional addresses on education, etc., contributed to periodicals.

3. He also edited and wrote most of the articles in volume xiv. of the "Encyclopædia Americana," 1847.

TRUSTEES OF THE COLLEGE DURING DR. GREEN'S PRESIDENCY, FROM 1812 TO 1822.

1812 to 1815. Robert Harris, M.D., Philadelphia.
1812 to 1821. Hon. Elias Boudinot, LL.D., Burlington.
1812 to 1822. Rev. John Woodhull, D.D., Monmouth County.
1812 to 1816. Rev. J. Francis Armstrong, A.M., Trenton.
1812 to 1822. Hon. Richard Stockton, LL.D., Princeton.
1812 to 1819. J. M. Wallace, Esq., Burlington.
1812 to 1816. Rev. Charles H. Wharton, D.D., Burlington.
1812 to 1813. Rev. Joseph Clark, D.D., New Brunswick.
1812 to 1819. Hon. Elisha Boudinot, Esq., Newark.

1812 to 1817. Henry Rutgers, Esq., New York.
1812 to 1822. Rev. James Richards, D.D., Newark.
1812 to 1817. Rev. Robert Finley, D.D., Baskingridge.
1812 to 1822. Hon. Andrew Kirkpatrick, LL.D., New Brunswick.
1812 to 1822. Rev. Samuel Miller, D.D., New York and Princeton.
1812 to 1822. Rev. George S. Woodhull, A.M., Cranbury and Princeton.
1812 to 1822. Andrew Bayard, Esq., Philadelphia.
1812 to 1822. Rev. John B. Romeyn, D.D., New York.
1812 to 1822. John Vancleve, M.D., Princeton.
1812 to 1822. Rev. Asa Hillyer, D.D., Orange.
1813 to 1822. Robert Lenox, Esq., New York.
1813 to 1822. Rev. Jacob J. Janeway, D.D., Philadelphia.
1814 to 1822. Rev. John McDowell, D.D., Elizabethtown.
1815 to 1819. Robert Ralston, Esq., Philadelphia.
1816 to 1822. Rev. David Comfort, A.M., Kingston.
1816 to 1822. Rev. Isaac V. Brown, D.D., Lawrenceville.
1817 to 1822. Hon. Aaron Ogden, LL.D., Elizabethtown.
1817 to 1822. Rev. Wm. A. McDowell, D.D., Morristown.
1819 to 1822. Hon. Joseph Bloomfield, Esq., Burlington.
1820 to 1822. Hon. Charles Ewing, LL.D., Trenton.
1821 to 1822. Hon. John Sergeant, LL.D., Philadelphia.
1822 to 1822. Hon. Samuel L. Southard, LL.D., Trenton.

CLERK OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

1813 to 1822. Rev. Philip Lindsley.

TREASURER OF THE COLLEGE.

1812 to 1822. Samuel Bayard, Esq.

MEMBERS OF THE FACULTY FROM 1812 TO 1822.

1812 to 1822. Rev. Ashbel Green, D.D., LL.D., President of the College.
1812 to 1817. Rev. Elijah Slack, A.M., Vice-President of the College.
1817 to 1822. Rev. Philip Lindsley, A.M., Vice-President of the College.

PROFESSORS.

1812 to 1817. Rev. Elijah Slack, A.M., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

1813 to 1822. Rev. Philip Lindsley, A.M., Professor of Languages.

1817 to 1818. Henry Vethake, A.M., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

1818 to 1821. Henry Vethake, A.M., Professor of Mathematics and Mechanical Philosophy.

1818 to 1822. Jacob Green, A.M., Professor of Experimental Philosophy, Chemistry, and Natural History.

1821 to 1822. John Maclean, A.M., *pro tem.* in charge of the Department of Mathematics and Mechanical Philosophy.

TUTORS.

1812 to 1813. Philip Lindsley, A.M., *Senior Tutor*, President *elect* of this College; also President of Nashville University, D.D.

1811 to 1814. John F. Clark, A.M., pastor at Flemington, New Jersey.

1813 to 1814. James H. Parmelee, A.M.

1814 to 1817. Stephen Saunders, A.B.

1814 to 1816. Elias Harrison, A.B., pastor at Alexandria, Virginia, D.D.

1816 to 1818. Robert W. Condit, A.M., pastor at Oswego, New York, D.D.

1817 to 1818. Thomas J. Briggs, A.B., President of Cincinnati College, D.D.

1818 to 1820. David Magie, A.B., pastor at Elizabeth, Trustee of the College, D.D.

1818 to 1820. Benjamin Ogden, A.B., Pastor at Pennington and elsewhere.

1818 to 1821. John Maclean, A.B., President of the College, D.D., LL.D.

1820 to 1822. James V. Henry, A.M., Pastor at Sing Sing, New York.

1820 to 1821. John Breckinridge, A.B., Professor in the Princeton Theological Seminary, D.D.

1821 to 1822. Robert Baird, A.B., President *elect* of Jefferson College, Secretary of the Foreign and Evangelical Union, etc., D.D.

NUMBER OF GRADUATES.

During the *ten* years that Dr. Green was President of the College *three hundred and fifty-six* students were admitted to the first degree in the Arts,—being an average of nearly *thirty-six* a year.

In 1813 the number admitted to this degree was	33.
" 1814 " " " " "	30.
" 1815 " " " " "	40.
" 1816 " " " " "	34.
" 1817 " " " " "	21.
" 1818 " " " " "	43.
" 1819 " " " " "	33.
" 1820 " " " " "	43.
" 1821 " " " " "	40.
" 1822 " " " " "	39.
Total	356.

Of the three hundred and fifty-six graduates during Dr. Green's administration, *twenty* were Presidents of Colleges or Professors.

1814. James Hamilton, A.M., Professor of Mathematics in the University of Nashville.

1814. Hugh L. Hodge, M.D., LL.D., Professor in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania.

1815. Rev. Daniel Baker, D.D., President of Austin College, Texas.

1815. Rev. Thomas Biggs, D.D., President of Cincinnati College, Ohio; also Professor in the Lane Theological Seminary.

1815. Elijah R. Craven, M.D., Professor in the Columbian College, Washington City.

1815. William Darrach, M.D., Professor in the Medical College of Pennsylvania.

1815. Rev. Charles Hodge, D.D., LL.D., Professor of Theology in the Princeton Seminary.

1815. Right Rev. John Johns, D.D., President of William and Mary College, Virginia.

1816. Right Rev. Charles P. McIlvaine, D.D., LL.D., President of Kenyon College, Ohio, and Professor of Ethics in the U. S. Military Academy.

1816. Rev. John Maclean, D.D., LL.D., President of the College of New Jersey.

1818. Rev. Charles Clinton Beatty, D.D., LL.D., Lecturer in the Western Theological Seminary, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

1818. Rev. John Breckinridge, D.D., Professor of Pastoral Theology in the Princeton Seminary.

1819. Benjamin Franklin Bache, M.D., Professor of Chemistry in Kenyon College.

1819. Hon. Joseph H. Lumpkin, LL.D., Professor of Law in the University of Georgia.

1820. Rev. James W. Alexander, D.D., Professor of Church History in Princeton Seminary.

1820. Rev. Zebulon Butler, D.D., Professor of Theology in Oakland College, Mississippi.

1820. William Perroneau Finley, LL.D., President of South Carolina College, South Carolina.

1820. Harvey Lindsley, M.D., Professor in the Medical College, District of Columbia.

1820. Rev. Samuel R. Talmage, D.D., President of Oglethorpe University, Georgia.

1821. Hon. Richard S. Field, LL.D., Professor of Constitutional Law in the College of New Jersey.

1821. Ephraim Stiles Hopping, A.M., Professor of Languages in Franklin College, Georgia.

1822. Rev. Albert B. Dod, D.D., Professor of Mathematics in the College of New Jersey.

1822. Hon. Edward D. Mansfield, LL.D., Professor of Constitutional Law in Cincinnati College.

1822. Hon. James Alfred Pearce, LL.D., Professor of Law in Washington College, Maryland.

Of the graduates of this period four were SENATORS of the United States. Of the class of—

1814. Hon. Richard H. Bayard, of Delaware.

1820. Hon. Alfred Iverson, of Georgia.

1821. Hon. Richard S. Field, LL.D., of New Jersey.

1822. Hon. James Alfred Pearce, LL.D., of Maryland.

And eleven were Representatives in Congress, viz.:

1813. Hon. Wm. S. Pennington, of New Jersey, *Speaker of the House.*

1813. Hon. John Wurts, Pennsylvania.

1815. Hon. Littleton Kirkpatrick, of New Jersey.

1816. Hon. James McDowell, LL.D., of Virginia.

1816. Hon. George W. Toland, of Pennsylvania.
1817. Hon. Chester Butler, of Pennsylvania.
1819. Hon. Abraham W. Venable, of North Carolina.
1820. Hon. George W. Crawford, of Georgia.
1820. Hon. James H. Gholson, of Virginia.
1820. Hon. George B. Rodney, of Delaware.
1822. Hon. James A. Pearce, of Maryland.

The only name common to these two lists is that of Mr. Pearce.

MEMBER OF THE PRESIDENT'S CABINET.

1820. Hon. George W. Crawford, Secretary of War.

MINISTER TO A FOREIGN COURT.

1814. Hon. Richard Bayard, Minister at the Belgian Court.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE.

1821. Richard Stockton Field, LL.D., for the District of New Jersey.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

1815. Philip R. Fendall, LL.D., for the District of Columbia.
1819. Beverley Allen, for the District of Missouri.

MAJOR-GENERAL IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY

1815. Persifer F. Smith.

GOVERNORS OF STATES.

1813. William Pennington, Governor of New Jersey.
1816. James McDowell, Governor of Virginia.
1820. George W. Crawford, Governor of Georgia.
1820. Daniel Haines, Governor of New Jersey.

CHANCELLORS AND JUDGES OF SUPREME AND OTHER HIGH COURTS IN THE SEVERAL STATES.

1813. Ezekiel S. Haines, Judge, Cincinnati, Ohio.[1]
1816. James Schuneman Nevius, Judge of the Supreme Court of New Jersey.
1816. Ira C. Whitehead, Judge of the Supreme Court of New Jersey.
1817. George M. Stroud, LL.D., Judge of the District Court of Pennsylvania.
1818. Cornelius L. Allen, Judge of the Supreme Court of New York.
1819. Joseph H. Lumpkin, LL.D., Judge of the Supreme Court of Georgia.
1819. Elias Boudinot Dayton Ogden, Judge of the Supreme Court of New Jersey.
1820. James H. Gholson, Judge of the Circuit Court of Virginia.
1820. Henry W. Green, LL.D., Chief Justice and Chancellor of New Jersey.
1820. Daniel Haines, Judge of the Supreme Court of New Jersey.
1820. William George Krebs, Judge of the Circuit Court of Maryland.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

1822. George R. Richardson, Attorney-General of Maryland.

OTHER MEN OF NOTE NOT MENTIONED IN THE ABOVE LISTS.

1813. Rev. Thomas B. Balch, D.D., of Virginia.

1813. Aaron Ogden Dayton, Esq., of New Jersey, one of the Auditors of the United States Treasury.

1813. Rev. Ashbel Green Fairchild, D.D.

1813. John S. Henry, Esq., of Pennsylvania, a Trustee of the College.

1814. Rev. Wm. M. Atkinson, D.D., of Virginia.

1814. John Blair Dabney, LL.D., of Virginia.

1815. Rev. John Goldsmith, D.D., of New York.

1815. Rev. Symmes C. Henry, D.D., of New Jersey.

1815. Benjamin W. Richards, Esq., Mayor of Philadelphia.

1815. Rev. Charles S. Stewart, D.D., Chaplain in the United States Navy.

1816. Rev. Wm. J. Armstrong, D.D., one of the Secretaries of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

1816. Wm. Draper Brinckle, M.D., of Philadelphia.

1816. Rev. Wm. James, D.D., of Albany, New York.

1817. John Van Lear McMahon, LL.D., of Maryland.

1817. Rev. John Vanderveer, D.D., of Pennsylvania.

1818. Stephen Collins, M.D., of Washington City and Baltimore.

1818. Rev. Philip C. Hay, D.D., of New York.

1819. Rev. John Frederick Schroeder, D.D., of New York City.

1819. Rev. Benjamin C. Taylor, D.D., of New Jersey.

1820. James Bayard, Esq., of Pennsylvania.

1820. Samuel J. Bayard, Esq., of New Jersey.

1820. Alexander E. Brown, of Pennsylvania.

1820. Orlando Brown, Esq., of Kentucky.

1820. Rev. Jephtha Harrison, D.D., of Alabama.

1820. Rev. Edward Norris Kirk, D.D., of Boston, Massachusetts.

1821. Rev. Robert S. Finley, of New Jersey.

1821. William Schley, Esq., of Maryland.

1822. William H. Collins, Esq., of Maryland.

1822. Rev. Edward Dunlop Smith, D.D., of New York City.

At the close of the first term of Dr. Green's presidency, the custom was introduced of sending, at the end of each session, a *circular* letter to the parents or guardians of the students, to let them know the standing and deportment of their sons or wards for the preceding College term. An appendix to the circular issued in 1822, the last year of Dr. Green's incumbency, contains the course of study in each of the four classes, and it is given here that the reader so disposed may compare it with the course of instruction at other times.

"The studies in the several classes are as follows:

FRESHMAN CLASS.

Winter Session.

Arithmetic,
Geography,
English Grammar,

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

Winter Session.

Arithmetic, Geography,
English Grammar, History,
Mair's Introduction,

Mair's Introduction to the Making of Latin,
Ovid,
Virgil,
Xenophon,
Composition.

Horace,
Collectanea Græca Majora,
Homer's Iliad,
Composition,
Algebra.

Summer Session.

Arithmetic, Algebra,
Geography,
English Grammar,
Mair's Introduction,
Horace,
Xenophon,
Dalzel's Collectanea Græca Majora,
Composition.

Summer Session.

Arithmetic, Geography,
English Grammar,
Jamison's Rhetoric,
Mair's Introduction,
Cicero,
Roman Antiquities,
Collectanea Græca Majora,
Homer,
Composition,
Algebra.

JUNIOR CLASS.

Winter Session.

Geometry (Playfair's Euclid),
Plane Trigonometry,
Mensuration, Surveying,
Greek and Latin Classics,
Composition, History.

SENIOR CLASS.

Winter Session.

Belles-Lettres and Rhetoric,
Composition,
Moral Philosophy,
Logic,
Metaphysics, Political Economy, and Philosophy of Mind.
Mechanics,
Chemistry,
Natural History,
Experimental Philosophy,
Greek and Latin Classics.

Summer Session.

*Spherical Trigonometry,
Elements of Astronomy,
Navigation,
Conic Sections and Curve Lines,
Application of Algebra to Geometry,
†Fluxions,
Mechanics,
Greek and Latin Classics,
Natural Theology,
Locke on the Human Understanding.

Summer Session.

Belles-Lettres,
Composition,
Mechanics,
Chemistry,
Experimental Philosophy,
Astronomy,
Natural History,
Evidences of the Christian Religion,
Greek and Latin Classics.

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* Including spherical projections.

† The study of fluxions was introduced by Professor Vethake.—J. M.

"All the classes are examined on a portion of the Holy Scripture on the Sabbath."

The above enumeration of course includes *the subjects* of study pursued at this time in the College, but it cannot give a definite idea of *the extent* to which any one branch of learning was pursued, or *how much* or *how little* of any author mentioned was read.

Although not mentioned above, considerable attention was paid by the students to declamation, more especially in connection with the exercises of their literary societies.

CHAPTER XX.

SKETCH OF DR. GREEN'S LIFE.

Dr. Green was born at Hanover, Morris County, New Jersey, on the 6th of July, 1762. His father was the Rev. Jacob Green, pastor of the Hanover Presbyterian church, and his mother, the second wife of his father, was a daughter of the Rev. John Pierson, of Woodbridge, New Jersey, and a granddaughter of the Rev. Abraham Pierson, the first rector or President of Yale College.

His parents were eminent for their piety, and were very careful in the training of their children; and no doubt their faithful teachings and good example did much towards saving him from the baneful influence of the evil associations to which he was subjected while the headquarters of the American army were at Morristown; and he himself, a youth of but sixteen years of age, served in the militia, and took part on several occasions in resisting marauding parties from the British lines. The officers of the regular army who were stationed near his father's residence were very profane and ungodly young men, and avowedly infidel in their opinions, and for a time they disturbed his faith in the Scriptures, from which, however, in the good providence of God, he was soon relieved by a diligent and honest reading of the gospel histories. In nursing two sick soldiers, released from the prison-ships at New York and left at his father's house, he took the fever from them and nearly lost his own life.

Dr. Green's father and maternal grandfather were both Trustees of the College of New Jersey, and as such are named in the charter of 1748, the one given by Governor Belcher. Mr. Pierson was also a Trustee under the charter granted in 1746, by John Hamilton, Esq., President of the Council, and acting Governor of the Province.

The Rev. Jacob Green was a man of learning and ability, and of such repute that he was chosen to preside at the College, under the title of Vice-President, for the greater part of the interval between the death of President Edwards and the accession of President Davies. Chiefly under his guidance and instruction, his son, Dr. Ashbel Green, pursued his classical and preparatory studies, and entered the Junior class in the spring of 1782, and was admitted to the first degree in the Arts in September of the following year. As soon as he was graduated he was chosen a Tutor of the College, and two years after he was elected Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. This appointment he held only eighteen months, resigning it in order to accept a call from the Second Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia, to be a colleague of the Rev. Dr. James Sproat. Before entering College he taught for some time first an English and then a classical school,—a training that proved of great benefit in the further prosecution of his studies as well as in the discharge of his duties as a College officer. It was while engaged in teaching school that his mind first became deeply interested in the subject of religion; but the first public profession of his faith was not made until after his entrance into College. At this time the number of students here was about forty, and he was the only professor of religion among them. While pursuing his College studies, and equal to any in his class, he was able to spend three hours a day in teaching the College grammar-school, the direction and the emoluments of which pertained to the President. In his Senior year, and in the absence of the only Tutor, he occasionally made the morning prayer in the College Chapel, and he did this at the request of Dr. Smith, whose feeble health prevented his rising at so early an hour as five o'clock in the morning, the hour at which in those days the students were required to rise for prayer. The Tutor was Mr. James Riddle, afterwards the Hon. Judge Riddle of the High Court of Errors and Appeals in the State of Pennsylvania. Dr. Smith was the Vice-President of the College, and, in the absence of Dr. Witherspoon during the sessions of the National Congress, had the oversight and direction of the institution.

At the Commencement of 1783, when Dr. Green took his first degree in the Arts, he delivered the Valedictory oration, and he had the honor to have among his auditors General Washington, the Ministers of France and Holland, and the members of the Continental Congress. With happy success he availed himself of the opportunity to make an address to the General, for which he was handsomely complimented by him upon their happening to meet each other the next day in one of the entries of the College.

In the following December, Dr. Witherspoon went to Europe to solicit funds for the College, and for nearly a whole year the instruction and government were devolved upon Dr. Smith, assisted only by two of the recent graduates, Messrs. Green and Beach. For their private instruction in religion on the Lord's day Dr. Smith took charge of the Senior and Junior classes, and he requested Mr. Green to conduct the religious studies of the Sophomore and Freshman classes. Adopting a part of the plan pursued by his father in the religious instruction of his family, he required the classes under his care to read five chapters in the Bible, and to be prepared for an examination upon them every Sabbath afternoon. These particulars respecting the study of the Bible as a regular College exercise are given in the first chapter of Dr. Green's Autobiography, and, after mentioning them, he adds:

"The Rev. Robert Finley, who was afterwards settled at Baskingridge, was then a member of the Freshman class; and he was the first clergyman, except myself, that I ever heard of as instituting a Bible class in his congregation. When I became President of the College in 1812, all the students were formed into a Bible class, and I not long after heard of what I have stated in regard to Dr. Finley. Perhaps this valuable instruction of Bible classes may be traced into my father's family. Great good is often done beyond the views of those who give it origin."

The Rev. Jacob Green, the father of Dr. Green, was a graduate of Harvard College, where for many years from its first establishment great attention was paid to the study of the Scriptures, one of the earliest laws on this head being in the following terms:

"Every one shall exercise himself in reading the Scriptures twice a day, that they be ready to give an account of their proficiency, both in theoretical observa-

tions of language and logic and *in practical and spiritual truths* as their Tutor shall require, according to their several abilities respectively, seeing the entrance of the word giveth light, &c., Psalm cxix. 130."

And it is not improbable that his College lessons on the Bible may have had something to do with his method of family instruction. But, be this as it may, there can be no doubt that the training received by Dr. Green under the parental roof led him to introduce the study of the Scriptures as a regular College exercise, and that his example in this matter has been extensively copied in churches, as well as in schools of learning, to the great benefit of vast numbers in both.

Another part of the religious training to which Dr. Green was subjected in his youthful days was an examination in the Westminster Shorter Catechism, preceding the one on the Bible. This was also introduced by him in the instruction of the students,—the members of the Sophomore and Freshman classes being required every Sabbath afternoon to recite a portion of this Catechism in the Latin language, unless they preferred the Catechism of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the same language. At least this was the case when the writer was a member of those classes. An examination on the Catechism in the English language also constituted a part of the usual examinations at the end of each year, if not of each term, the students being questioned on the Catechisms of their respective Churches. More than a hundred years before, catechetical instruction was an important part of the regular course at Harvard. But in the process of time it ceased to have a place in the curriculum of either institution. The fullest and most accurate account of Dr. Green's Bible-class instruction during his presidency is that given by my friend and fellow-Tutor, the Rev. Dr. Magie, of Elizabethtown, New Jersey, and which is as follows:

"Many of Dr. Green's pupils remember him with the deepest interest as the teacher of a College Bible Class. Years have passed since I had the happiness to sit at his feet, but the scene is scarcely less vivid in my mind than are the transactions of yesterday. Everything indicated that the heart of the venerable man was strongly set on this part of his official work. His addresses, his sermons, and his prayers all showed how essential to a liberal education he deemed a competent knowledge of the word of God.

"The Bible recitation took the place of a public religious service for Sabbath afternoon. Every student was requested [required] to be present, and if he did not answer to his name at the calling of the roll he had subsequently to give a reason for his absence to the President. The members of the Faculty, too, all attended, as well for the sake of example as for their own personal improvement. Upon the ringing of the bell we assembled, and waited to receive the President, as he entered, at the appointed moment, with the book of God under his arm. The lesson from the Scriptures was always connected with singing and prayer.

"It was the object of the Doctor to give us, as far as possible, some connected view of revealed truth. For this purpose we studied the historical, devotional, and preceptive parts of the Bible somewhat in turn, thus bringing both the Old and New Testaments under review. Often we were only expected to answer questions in the chapters previously assigned; but it was deemed far better for us to give a synopsis of their contents, either in our own language or in that of the inspired writers themselves, as we might prefer. A considerable portion of the Psalms we committed entirely to memory, especially the more striking passages.

"No department in the whole College course was considered more important. There were students in every class who prepared themselves so carefully as to be able to go over the whole lesson with scarcely a single prompting. Many a beloved youth was thus, perhaps for the first time in his life, led into the best field of truth undefiled. The lesson usually consisted of from three to five chapters, and the Doctor called us promiscuously, so that no one could know beforehand whether he would have to recite or not. The catalogue lay before him, and, that all might be induced to prepare, he repeated the name of any at his option. Whenever any student gave evidence of having fully mastered the allotted portion, the countenance of the good President never failed to assume its blandest and sweetest aspect. Not a few recollect with what pleasure he would listen to the repetition of some beautiful and sublime passage of the word of God. Never did he pronounce the well-remembered phrase, *Let that suffice*, with such unequivocal tokens of real delight.

"We were required upon entering College to learn the Lord's Prayer in Greek. This we repeated occasionally, in connection with the Bible recitation, through our whole course, until the precious words became imprinted on the mind like the letters of the alphabet. Till we die we shall associate the name of our revered President with the prayer taught by Him who spake as never man spake.

"As to the results of this whole excellent plan, much must be left for the disclosures of the final day. Still, it is safe to say that more than one of the old students of Dr. Green will remember, while life lasts, the impression often made by his judicious remarks and affectionate exhortations. Everything was then kind and paternal. The Doctor laid aside whatever was stiff and formal in manner, and seemed like a tender, warm-hearted father in the midst of a group of children. The College officer was all merged in the sympathizing man of God, and we retired to our rooms with the conviction that there was one who felt an interest in our eternal welfare." (See Appendix A in Dr. Jones's Life of Dr. Green.)

It is known to the writer that some students who passed through their College course without manifesting any special

interest in divine things, but who became hopefully pious and communicants in different churches after their return to their respective homes, traced their first serious impressions to Dr. Green's lessons in the Bible.

His course comprised all the historical portions of the Old and New Testaments, the Book of Psalms, and the Prophecy of Daniel. On one Sabbath the recitation was upon a portion of the Old Testament, and on the next upon a portion of the New, in regular alternation.

In his expositions of Scripture he for the most part adopted the views of the Rev. Thomas Scott, a volume of whose valuable "Commentary" always lay opened before him while he was engaged in this Biblical exercise.

At the completion of his College course Dr. Green was undecided as to the profession to which he would devote himself. He had a preference for the law, and at the same time a strong impression that it might be his duty to enter the ministry. Nor did he come to a decision until after he was brought to see and feel that his real difficulty on this subject arose from a conflict between his *inclination* and his *duty*, as was suggested to him by Dr. Smith, to whom he stated the difficulty he experienced in determining the question of duty. The subject being placed before him in this light, he deliberately and with fervent prayer to God resolved to give himself to the work of the ministry, which he did at once; and, having completed the usual course of theological study while yet a Tutor and Professor in the College, he was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of New Brunswick, February, 1786. His first essays in this line called forth the approval of his revered instructor, Dr. Witherspoon, and they also proved to be an earnest of what, in later years, he became,—a faithful, eloquent, and instructive preacher.

From information received through his friend, class-mate, and fellow-Tutor, Mr. Samuel Beach, who went to Charleston upon resigning his place in the College, the Independent Church of that city extended to him an invitation to become a colleague of their minister, the Rev. Dr. Hollingshead. This call he declined; and soon after, receiving one from the Second Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia to become the colleague of

their aged and venerable pastor, the Rev. Dr. James Sproat, he accepted it, and was ordained and at the same time installed as assistant to and co-pastor with Dr. Sproat, in May, 1787. Before his ordination he preached, by appointment of Presbytery, *one* Sabbath in the month at Philadelphia, and the remainder of the time at Maidenhead, now Lawrenceville, New Jersey. These services and his duties at the College proved to be too great a strain upon his health, and were the occasion of a depression in his nervous system from which he never entirely recovered, although greatly relieved and enabled to devote himself earnestly to his work.

When first attacked, the pupils of his eyes were expanded, with a loss of power to contract them, and he was unable to read or write for more than fifteen or twenty minutes at a time. This led him to think that he ought at once to resign the call to the church in Philadelphia; and he was about to do so, when, providentially, Dr. Witherspoon called to see him, and, upon learning his intention, the Doctor expostulated with him so earnestly that he gave up his purpose, went to Philadelphia, and there entered upon his work as a minister of the gospel, —a work the duties of which he discharged with great fidelity and success, and with increasing reputation, until he was called to take the oversight of the College of New Jersey as its President.

Dr. Green was a member of the Synod of 1788, which adopted and ratified the Constitution of the Presbyterian Church in the United States; and he was a member of the committee appointed by the Synod to superintend the printing and publishing of the Confession of Faith and the Catechisms, with the Form of Government, the Discipline, and the Directory for the Worship of God, which were declared by the Synod to be the *standard* of the doctrine, government, discipline, and worship of the Presbyterian Church.

In 1789, during the sessions of the first General Assembly in Philadelphia, Dr. Green and Dr. Rodgers, of New York, the Moderator of the Assembly, exchanged pulpits, and so acceptable were Dr. Green's ministrations on this occasion that Dr. Rodgers's congregation, which were looking out for a colleague

for their aged and venerable pastor, thought of taking the requisite measures to call Dr. Green to their church as co-pastor, and in all probability they would have done so had he not positively refused to listen to any such proposal.

In 1790, Dr. Green was a member of the General Assembly, and he made a successful effort to revive the correspondence which had subsisted between the Congregationalists and the Presbyterians prior to the Revolutionary War. Respecting his part in this matter he says, in his Autobiography:

"I am responsible, therefore, for the correspondence between them and us, which has subsisted to the present time; but not for the liberty to vote, as well as to speak, in the supreme ecclesiastical bodies of these churches severally."

The next year he made a tour through New England, where he formed many valuable acquaintances, and returned home, after an absence of two months, with health and spirits much improved.

In 1787 he was made a member of the American Philosophical Society. The President of the Society at the time was Benjamin Franklin; its Vice-Presidents were John Ewing, William White, and David Rittenhouse. In 1790 he received from the University of Pennsylvania the degree of Doctor of Divinity, was chosen a Trustee of the College of New Jersey, also the Stated Clerk of the General Assembly; and in the same year he was elected a chaplain to Congress in connection with Bishop White, and they were both re-elected by each successive Congress until the removal of the seat of government from Philadelphia to Washington City, in 1800. In 1812 he was made President of the Board of Directors of the Theological Seminary, was chosen President of the College, and received the degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of North Carolina.

When the elder Adams was President of the United States, he requested the chaplains of Congress to prepare the two proclamations which were issued in reference to the days recommended by him to be kept as days of fasting and prayer. The first proclamation was written by Bishop White and Dr. Green jointly; the second one, at Bishop White's request, was written entirely by Dr. Green, and issued by the President in

the form in which it was prepared. Between the eminent prelate here mentioned and Dr. Green there always subsisted the most friendly intercourse; and they often united their efforts in behalf of religion and sound morals. When the Bible Society of Philadelphia, the first ever established in this country, was organized, Dr. Green wrote the address to the public, stating the nature of the association, and inviting other Christian communities to follow their example. This address was officially signed by Bishop White, the President of the Society. Upon the death of the Bishop, Dr. Green was chosen the President.

The period of Dr. Green's first residence in Philadelphia was marked by repeated visitations of that terrible epidemic the yellow fever, which carried off large numbers, not only of the poorer or ill provided of the people, but also from the better classes. Clergymen, physicians, lawyers, merchants, and members of their families were swept away in its rapid and frightful advances.

In the autumn of its first appearance (1793) Dr. and Mrs. Green were called to Princeton by a report that reached them of the dangerous illness of their youngest child at the house of Mrs. Green's father, and here they remained until the epidemic disappeared from the city, in accordance with the earnest advice of their Philadelphia friends, some of whom, shortly after, fell before the destroyer, and among these Dr. Green's venerable colleague, the Rev. Dr. Sproat, also his wife, son, and daughter.

Upon the recurrence of the fever in 1797, Dr. Green took his family to Princeton and left them there. He himself, however, went every week to the city, to preach as usual on the Sabbath, and to attend to such other services as might be required of him. From the trial made this year, he satisfied himself and also his people that in case of a like visitation it would be his duty to suspend his pastoral labors during the continuance of the pestilence; and he did so in the years 1798, 1799, and 1802. When, in the first of these years, it was ascertained beyond a doubt that the fever had again commenced its ravages, he preached to his people as usual, on Sabbath, the 20th of August, and took this opportunity to advise them that all should leave the city who could, and escape for their lives; and he plainly

told them that he saw no call of duty that they should assemble for public worship or that he should preach to them while the city remained in its then condition. As far as they could, they followed his advice, and, although the pestilence this year was much more fatal than in 1797, very few of his congregation became its victims.

After Dr. Sproat's decease, Dr. Green was assisted for a short time by the Rev. Dr. John N. Abeel, who in 1795 removed to New York and became one of the ministers of the Reformed Dutch Church in that city. From 1799 to 1812, the year of his removal to Princeton, he had for his colleague the Rev. Dr. Jacob J. Janeway. With these colleagues severally he lived on the most intimate and pleasant terms.

In connection with the Second Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia there was a branch church established, which is now known as the First Presbyterian Church of the Northern Liberties of Philadelphia, and which enjoyed for a number of years the pastoral services of Drs. Green and Janeway. It is now a large and flourishing church, the number of communicants in 1873 being three hundred and four,—exceeding in numbers the church from which it had its origin.

In 1800, in consequence of suffering severely from chronic rheumatism and an affection of the kidneys, Dr. Green made a journey to the warm and the sweet springs of Virginia. From this journey, and from the use of the waters of these springs, he obtained entire relief from the rheumatism and the attendant nephritic troubles; but he still continued to suffer, more or less, for several years, from vertigo, or dizziness, which was to him a source of much anxiety, as it often compelled him, in conducting religious services, to occupy a place on the floor in front of the pulpit, instead of the pulpit itself. And these attacks of dizziness were often accompanied with melancholy, or a settled gloom of mind, associated with, if not arising from, spiritual difficulties of a distressing character; but there was not the least foundation for the idle stories that gained some currency, in regard to his imaginary fears of bodily harm.

This gloom, to which he seems to have had somewhat of a natural tendency, was doubtless connected, more or less, with

the condition of his nervous system, and entirely disappeared when he was in a sound state of health.

Dr. Green was three times married. His first wife was the eldest daughter of Robert Stockton, Esq., of Princeton; his second, a daughter of Colonel Alexander Anderson, of Philadelphia; and his third wife was a daughter of Major John McCulloch, of the same city. They were all women of good sense and eminent piety, and contributed each her full share to his happiness and his usefulness. Dr. Green had four sons, three of whom, viz., Robert Stockton Green, Esq., Professor Jacob Green, and James Sproat Green, Esq., were sons of his first wife; and the fourth, named after himself, was the son of the second Mrs. Green. James S. Green, Esq., was for some years United States District Attorney. He was also Professor of Law in the College, and a Trustee of the same.

Of the part which Dr. Green took in promoting the establishment of the Theological Seminary of Princeton, and of his election as President of the College, mention was made in our account of his own and Dr. Smith's administrations.

Upon accepting the office of President he addressed to the Board a letter, of which the following is a copy:

"To the Trustees of the College of New Jersey.

"Gentlemen,—After deliberating as anxiously and maturely as the time allowed me would permit on the unexpected call with which you have honored me, to undertake the Presidency of the College of New Jersey, and making use of every known means in my power to ascertain my duty in the case, I am now to intimate to you my acceptance of your appointment, provided the Presbytery to which I belong shall see fit to sanction the measure.

"In giving this intimation, I depart from a resolution which, as I have heretofore apprised you, I had deliberately formed, and which I fully believed to be unchangeable, of spending the remainder of my life in the service of an affectionate people, to whom the vigor of my days had been devoted, and from whom my attachments, strengthened by time and by special acts of recent kindness, seemed to forbid me ever to separate. I had, moreover, and I still have, an unaffected conviction of my incompetency to fill the office which has been assigned me with that ability, usefulness, and dignity with which I ever wished to see it filled, and of which, of course, I have ever been an advocate.

"But such has been the singular concurrence of providential circumstances (if I and my friends have not been mistaken in our construction of them) which has marked my election to this office and attended my deliberations on the acceptance of it, that I have not felt myself at liberty to refuse it. I seem, therefore, to have

no choice but to cast myself upon the care and assistance of that God, whose prerogative it is out of weakness to ordain strength, to bear me through the discharge of duties humbly attempted in what I believe to be an obedience to his will. And I trust it will be considered far more than a formality when I request, as I earnestly do, a constant remembrance in your prayers, that I may be enabled to execute with fidelity and success the arduous trust which you have committed to me. Nor can I doubt, as you have in a sort constrained me to accept it, you will show a suitable indulgence to the exceptions and errors which may attend my endeavors to discharge the obligations which it involves.

"The interests of our College, gentlemen, have long been dear to me; and although it would be presumptuous to promise, and it is not for me even confidently to hope, that these interests will be eminently promoted by my success, yet I am permitted and disposed, in reliance on divine assistance, to give you an explicit assurance that my utmost exertions and my most ardent prayers shall not be wanting to their advancement. Success can come from God alone. And in whatever measure he may please to award it, to him be all the glory and the praise ascribed.

"With sentiments of the highest respect and esteem, I am, Gentlemen,

"Your humble servant, ASHBEL GREEN.

"PHILADELPHIA, September 25, 1812."

This letter is one characteristic of Dr. Green. He was a truly devout man, and was governed by his convictions of duty; and, while not unconscious of his mental power and strength of will, he never lost sight of his dependence upon God for success in his efforts to discharge the duties pertaining to the important stations occupied by him as a minister of the gospel and as President of the College.

The remark that the call was unexpected struck the writer with some surprise, and yet, from his knowledge of Dr. Green, he should have felt constrained to admit its truthfulness were he unable to account for the fact itself, so contrary, he believes, to the prevalent impression at the time. There were many reasons why Dr. Green should have been thought of as the successor of Dr. Smith by others, if not by himself:

1. During the whole time of Dr. Smith's presidency he was the most prominent and influential clerical member of the Board.

2. He was one of the most prominent and influential ministers in the Presbyterian Church.

3. He had discharged the duties of a Tutor and of a Professor in the College with marked ability.

4. He had been unanimously chosen, in 1803, Professor of Theology in the College.

5. During Dr. Smith's excursion to the South to solicit funds for rebuilding the College edifice, in the autumn and winter of 1802, Dr. Green took his place, and was the acting President of the College,—not nominally, but really, as the minutes both of the Faculty and Board clearly show; and his own report as clearly intimates that his temporary administration of the affairs of the College was, in his own opinion, a success; and for his supervision he received the approval and the thanks of the Board.

Now, that any man with the qualifications of Dr. Green for the office, and with his varied relations to the College, should not have been thought of as a person likely to be called to take the office of President permanently, in case of a vacancy occurring, would be surprising; and so, also, would be his own impression in regard to this matter, could no reason be conjectured or assigned for either.

It is certain that the relations subsisting between Dr. Smith and Dr. Green for some years previous had not been cordial, and they would, in all probability, not have worked together harmoniously had Dr. Green been chosen Vice-President of the College and Professor of Theology, with the understanding that he was to a great extent to discharge the duties of the President, especially when the latter was unable to attend to them fully. Therefore doubtless no effort was made, at the time the Board resolved to choose a Vice-President, to secure the services of Dr. Green. Besides, they must have been morally certain that he would not consent to accept the appointment. And when the Trustees turned their attention to the Rev. Dr. Alexander McLeod, a younger man, but one of equal ability, and of growing reputation, it was probably a thing understood that, if successful in discharging the duties of Vice-President, he would eventually become the President. At that time it was expected that Dr. Smith would continue to hold his position as the head of the institution. If, therefore, Dr. Green ever had any thought of becoming the President of the College, he had given up all idea of it; and even when, in consequence of his increasing inability to discharge the duties of his office, Dr. Smith was induced to resign altogether, it is not improbable

that Dr. Green was led to think that Dr. McLeod would be nominated as Dr. Smith's successor by those who had favored his appointment as Vice-President; yet he himself desired the election of Dr. Miller.

Although Dr. Green continued to hold his place in the Board up to the time of his election as President, yet, for some cause or other, he had ceased to give to the College his countenance and support, as is evident from the fact that his own sons he sent to other institutions to pass through their college course, as well as from certain things mentioned in our sketch of Dr. Smith's administration.

How far his course had alienated the special friends of Dr. Smith he could not well know, and this doubtless may have led him to think that he would not be thought of as Dr. Smith's successor. But, whatever views may have been taken by the members of the Board in reference to Dr. Green's course in any of the matters to which reference has here been made, it was the general conviction of the Trustees that Dr. Green was the man for the place, and through the efforts of Dr. Miller, who declined to be a candidate for the office, a unanimous vote was secured for Dr. Green.

Of the manner in which he conducted the affairs of the College during the time he held the office of President, and also of his resignation and the attendant circumstances, the writer has endeavored to give a true and faithful report in his sketch of Dr. Green's administration; and to this sketch he refers the reader for information on this point. (See pages 147–206.)

Upon leaving Princeton, which he did in the autumn of 1822, Dr. Green returned to Philadelphia, and resumed his residence in that city, and there he continued until his death, a period of nearly twenty-six years. He took the charge of a monthly periodical, known as "The Presbyterian," and, changing its title to that of "The Christian Advocate," he edited this work with marked ability and success for twelve years, and was himself the author of a large portion of the articles therein. He redelivered his lectures on the Shorter Catechism, the delivery of which had been interrupted upon his removal to Princeton, and he wrote them out fully, and published them in the "Christian

Advocate." They were afterwards published in two volumes by the General Assembly's Board of Education. For two years and a half he preached regularly on Sabbath afternoon to the African Presbyterian Church, and frequently administered to them the Lord's Supper. For many years he preached on an average once a Sabbath, and for two winters he lectured to Sabbath-school teachers on the portion of Scripture on which they were to hear their pupils recite on the next Sabbath after the lectures. For his ministerial services he received no pecuniary recompense, except in one instance, and this was bequeathed by him to some charitable object.

In 1827 a special effort was made to place a Bible in every family in the State of Pennsylvania that should not refuse to receive it, and a committee was appointed to carry this enterprise into effect. The committee met weekly at his house. He was their chairman, and he wrote an address to the people of the State in favor of the undertaking. For more than twenty years his ministerial brethren in the city met every week at his house for prayer.

In 1824 he was chosen Moderator of the General Assembly, of which body he was repeatedly a member, and a very influential one. It was on his motion that the Theological Seminary at Allegheny, Pennsylvania, was established by the General Assembly of 1825. This motion on his part was the more graceful from the circumstance that he was President of the Board of Directors of the Princeton Seminary. He was a member of all the Boards of the Church from the time of their establishment, and President of some of them. He was President of the Board of Trustees of the Jefferson Medical College, and also of the Alumni Association of Nassau Hall. For more than fifty years he was the Secretary of the "Corporation of the Widows' Fund" of the Presbyterian Church; and it was his own opinion, and probably that of many of his friends, that he was as useful to the Church while he was editor of the "Christian Advocate" as during any other period of his life. But this was not the opinion of them all, for some of his own family were of the mind that he erred in giving up his place at the head of the College at the time he did. He was then but sixty years of

age, and was as capable of discharging the duties of President as he had been during several of the previous years; and it was their judgment that he would probably have enjoyed better health, and on the whole have been more useful to the community at large, than he was after retiring from his position in the College. But the writer knows that there are two sides to a question of this kind, and he inclines to the opinion that in his apparently declining state of health Dr. Green acted wisely in withdrawing at the time he did.

In the controversies which agitated the Presbyterian Church previously to the disruption in 1838, Dr. Green took an active and, we may say, a leading part. He firmly maintained and defended the views of the Old School party in these contests relative to the conducting of missions, the education of candidates for the ministry, and the admission of Congregationalists as members of Presbytery, Synod, and General Assembly. He was a member of the General Assembly of 1837, by which four Synods were exscinded from the Presbyterian Church for the want of a regular Presbyterian organization; also of the Assembly of 1838, when the division took place between the Old and New School Presbyteries and Churches; and again of the Assembly of 1839. After this he declined any further appointment as a member of this body; yet he continued to attend the meetings of Synod and Presbytery as far as his age and health permitted.

The last regular sermon he ever delivered was at Princeton, to the colored people, on the 16th of July, 1843. After this date he occasionally assisted the Rev. Dr. Joseph H. Jones at his communion service, and about two years before his decease he made a farewell address to the members of Dr. Jones's church, with whom he had statedly worshipped ever since his return to Philadelphia. This it is believed was his last public service.

The following extract is from Dr. Sprague's "Annals:"

"Dr. Green's decline, for several of the last years of his life, was exceedingly gradual; and after he retired from public labor and chiefly from public observation, he spent most of his waking hours in exercises of devotion. His last public appearance was in the General Assembly of 1846, where, without making his intention previously known, he, unexpectedly to the Assembly, showed himself. As he

entered the door, supported by two individuals, the whole Assembly instinctively arose, and remained standing till he was conducted to his seat. The Moderator briefly addressed him, and he uttered a few appropriate words in reply, and shortly after retired. For several of his last months his articulation was very indistinct, so that those most accustomed to converse with him found it difficult to understand him; and though his intellectual powers had greatly declined, yet his habit of devout meditation and prayer never forsook him. It was remarkable, however, that a few days before his death, when his mind seemed burdened with its meditations to which he was unable to give expression, on hearing read a portion of the first chapter of the Gospel by John, he was suddenly relieved from the difficulty of utterance, and burst out in a most fervent and eloquent strain of thanksgiving to God for all his mercies, and especially for his unspeakable gift. The power of distinct articulation then left him, to return no more. His death occurred on the 19th of May, 1848, when he had almost completed his *eighty-sixth* year. The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church was in session in Baltimore; and when the news of his death reached them, they noticed it in a way which indicated at once their veneration for his character and their gratitude for his services. His remains were removed to Princeton, to repose among the graves of his illustrious predecessors in the Presidency of the College of New Jersey. An appropriate sermon was preached at his funeral by his intimate friend and former colleague, the Rev. Dr. Janeway."

A monument was erected to his memory by the Trustees of the College, on which an epitaph by President Carnahan was inscribed, and of which the following is a copy:

Memoriæ Sacrum
admodum Reverendi
Ashbel Green, D.D., LL.D.
Præsidis Octavi Collegii Neo-Cæsariensis.
Natus Jul. prid. Non., Hanoveræ, Neo Cæsariensium,
Anno Salutis MDCCLXII.
Artibus liberalibus instructus in Aula Nassovica,
Primum Gradum accepit Anno MDCCLXXXIII.
Extemplo Tutor designatus officio biennium fungebatur;
deinde ad Philosophiæ Naturalis sellam promotus
alterum biennium in Aula Nassovica permanebat.
Sacris ordinibus initiatus Munus Pastorale
in Philadelphia suscepit; ibique officiis et laboribus
Ministerii Evangelici annos viginti et quinque
diligenter, et, Deo favente, feliciter perfunctus est.
Tandem designatus Aulæ Nassovicæ Præses
officium inivit Anno MDCCCXII.
Posteaquam decem annos cum fidelitate et dignitate præsederat,
Præsidis munere se abdicavit, et reliquam vitæ suæ
Spatium ad literas sacras excolendas
atque ad Evangelium prædicandum, et ad

res Dei Ecclesiæ communes administrandas dedit.
Post vitam longam utilissimamque
Junii XIV° Kal. A.D. MDCCCXLVIII, et ætatis suæ
Anno LXXXVI,
Philadelphiæ in Jesu obdormivit.
Quod mortale, ejusdem mensis XI° Kal.
Multis amicis, non sine spe beatissima, mœrentibus,
in hoc tumulo, depositum est.
Plurimis animi dotibus, et eloquentia profluente
Ornataque præditus, apud Conventum Generalem
aliaque Ecclesiæ Consilia auctoritatem
magnam et salutarem ille semper habebat.
Vir pietatis sinceræ eximiæque,
Civis boni publici studiosus
et Literarum Scientiarumque Patronus.
Propter virtutes hujus venerabilis viri eximias
et officia fidelissima atque Collegio Neo-Cæs. utilissima,
Hoc Monumentum
ponendum Curatores fecerunt.

The above epitaph is itself an outline of Dr. Green's life and labors, and it is given with a translation in the Appendix to the Life of Dr. Green, prepared for the press by the Rev. Dr. Jones, and published by Robert Carter & Brothers, New York, in 1849.

Dr. Green's published works were the following:

1790. A sermon at the funeral of the Rev. Dr. Duffield.

1793. "An Address and Petition of a number of the Clergy of Philadelphia to the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Pennsylvania relative to Theatrical Exhibitions."

1793. A sermon occasioned by the death of Rev. Dr. James Sproat.

1798. A pastoral letter to those of his flock who remained in Philadelphia during the pestilence of that year.

1798. A fast sermon: subject, "Obedience to the Law of God."

1802. An address of the Trustees of the College to the public.

1802. An address to the Students and Faculty of the College. Both occasioned by the first burning of Nassau Hall.

1805. An address at the opening for public worship of the Presbyterian church in the Northern Liberties of Philadelphia.

1809. An address of the Bible Society of Philadelphia.

1810. Report of the Committee of the General Assembly exhibiting the plan of the Theological Seminary.

1810. An address at the funeral of the Rev. Dr. William M. Tennent.

1812. Advice to the Second Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia, upon resigning his pastoral charge.

1815. A report to the Trustees of the College of New Jersey relative to a revival of religion in the College.

1822. A discourse delivered in the College of New Jersey on the Sabbath before the Commencement; the subject, "Doing Good in Imitation of Christ."

1822. Discourses in the College of New Jersey, addressed chiefly to candidates for the first degree in the Arts, with notes and illustrations, including a sketch of the College from its origin to the accession of President Witherspoon.

1825. A sermon delivered at the opening of the General Assembly: "Christ Crucified the Characteristic of Apostolic Preaching."

1825. "The Christian Duty of Christian Women," a discourse delivered at Princeton before the Female Society for the Support of a Female School in India.

1826. A sermon (National Preacher, No. 39) delivered at the opening of the Synod of Philadelphia.

1836. An address at the funeral of Robert Ralston, Esq.

1836. A sermon at the Whitefield Chapel.

In addition to the above, Dr. Green published—

1. A History of Presbyterian Missions, 1 vol.

2. Lectures on the Shorter Catechism, 2 vols.

3. A large proportion of the "Christian Advocate," 12 vols., from 1823 to 1834. Of this work Dr. Green was the editor.

In the library of the New Jersey Historical Society there is a *manuscript* copy of Dr. Witherspoon's Life, etc., by Dr. Green. This work has never been published, but some extracts from it are given in Sprague's "Annals," vol. iii. pp. 297–300.

His Life, edited by the Rev. Dr. Joseph H. Jones, is chiefly an autobiography. It was published by Robert Carter & Brothers, New York, in 1849.

Dr. Green was also the editor of Dr. Witherspoon's works, in four octavo volumes, published by W. W. Woodward, of Philadelphia, in 1800.

Dr. Green's writings give evidence of being the product of clear and vigorous thought expressed with precision; and his public speeches and discourses, accompanied as they were with a distinct utterance and with a graceful although studied gesture, did not fail to make upon his audience a deep impression. And yet his most instructive and his most acceptable services as a religious teacher were his familiar lectures, in which, putting entirely aside all attempts at oratory, he aimed to convey his instructions in the plainest and simplest manner possible.

Dr. Green was not so much distinguished for the extent of his learning as for the accuracy of his knowledge on such subjects as claimed his attention. Whatever learning he did possess, he could and did use to good purpose. And of him we might perhaps say what he himself has so justly said of Dr. Witherspoon in his unpublished memoir of that eminent man, viz.:

"Dr. Witherspoon was *more a man of genius than of learning*. He was indeed a scholar and a ripe one, yet many have exceeded him in various and extensive erudition, whom he greatly excelled in native powers of mind and in their vigorous, efficient, and useful exercise. His reading was select rather than general and promiscuous. . . . What he had read he had well digested, and had formed a system of opinions for himself on various branches of knowledge."

In fact, Dr. Green appears to have taken Dr. Witherspoon as his ideal of a great and good man, and to have regarded him as worthy of imitation in almost all matters. And it is by no means improbable that his estimate of Dr. Witherspoon's intellectual and moral qualities and administrative ability had much to do in making Dr. Green the man he was, and in giving him that commanding influence which he exercised in shaping, to no small extent, the policy and course of the Presbyterian Church in the United States for the greater part of his ministerial life.

That Dr. Green's successful career as a student, Tutor, and Professor of the College, then through an honored pastorate of twenty-five years, and then a satisfactory administration of the affairs of the College as its President, and after this an almost controlling influence in the Church courts of which he was a member, should have fostered in him a self-appreciation such as seems to be indicated in his Autobiography, written in the last few years of his life, cannot be a matter of surprise to *any one* who has taken note of the natural influence of such things upon the minds of men who have attained to any degree of distinction in society, and especially of their influence upon himself, if he be one of this class of persons. Of the claim he had, both personally and officially, to the respect of all persons with whom he was in any way associated, Dr. Green could not fail to be aware, and he was not indifferent to it. Perhaps he was more sensitive on this point than became a man of his gravity and sound judgment.

But, withal, Dr. Green was a truly great, good, humble, and devout man, much given to prayer and meditation. He was conscientious and upright, free from all deceit, and even from the appearance of it. He was naturally generous, and was wont to give liberally both for the relief of the necessitous and

towards the support of benevolent enterprises for the promotion of piety and learning.

No President of the College ever kept more constantly in mind its original design as an institution devoted to the interests of religion and learning; and for this, as well as for the ability and faithfulness with which he discharged his presidential duties, Dr. Green deserves to be held in lasting honor by every friend of our College.

CHAPTER XXI.

THE INTERVAL BETWEEN DR. GREEN'S RESIGNATION AND THE INAUGURATION OF DR. CARNAHAN, FROM SEPTEMBER 25, 1822, TO AUGUST 5, 1823,—DR. LINDSLEY THE ACTING PRESIDENT.

On Thursday, the 26th of September, 1822, the Trustees, seventeen of them being present, unanimously elected the Rev. Dr. John H. Rice, of Richmond, Virginia, President of the College, and they "appointed a committee to proceed to Richmond and inform Dr. Rice of his election, and to take all proper measures to procure his acceptance of the office and removal to Princeton."

The committee at once wrote to Dr. Rice, informing him of their purpose to wait upon him in person and to lay before him the call from the Board. A few days later the committee learned that on the very day of his election Dr. Rice, while attending the Commencement exercises of Hampden Sidney College, was taken ill with a severe fever. This induced the committee to defer their visit, and, his illness being protracted and his convalescence very slow, they gave it up altogether. Dr. Rice was unable to return home until some time in January, and even then his health was in a very infirm state.

On the 14th of March he addressed to the Board the following letter assigning the reasons which constrained him to decline the appointment:

"Richmond, 14th March, 1823.

"To the Trustees of the College of New Jersey.

"Gentlemen,—On the presumption that my tedious illness has been made known to you, I offer no apology for delaying so long an answer to the call which I received last October from a committee of your body.

"I cannot give the answer which I feel that I am bound to give to that call without first acknowledging my obligations to the Board for the honor done me in the late election, an honor as unexpected as it was unsolicited. And I shall ever feel indebted to the good opinion of the gentlemen who thought me worthy to be placed in the line of the distinguished men who have presided over New Jersey College.

I wish I could think myself deserving of this honor. But I cannot; and must respectfully decline an acceptance of the very important and very responsible office to which you have been pleased to appoint me. The reasons which have led me to this determination are the following:

"I. It has pleased Providence, as you know, to afflict me with a grievous and long-continued disease, which has greatly impaired a constitution naturally weak, and from which it is extremely doubtful whether I shall ever recover. It is now nearly six months since I was taken ill, and the preaching of one short sermon on the Sabbath is too much for my strength. At present there is no prospect that in six months more I shall be able, if ever, to discharge the duties of the office. It would be wrong for me to carry a shattered body, deranged nerves, and impaired senses to a service which I know would be too much for me in my best days.

"II. I have very maturely considered the question of my qualifications for this office,—more than once or twice have I been called on to consider it,—and my deliberate conviction is that I am not fitted, either by disposition, habits, or attainments, for the government of a College. As a warm friend to the prosperity of New Jersey College, then, I feel bound to decline.

"III. While my full and conscientious conviction is what I have just stated, I believe that Providence has made use of me for some good in Virginia and the Southern country generally, and if permitted to engage in active service again, I may be more useful in this division of the United States than I could be anywhere else.

"I hope, then, gentlemen, upon receiving this, you will proceed to elect some other person more fitted for the office, and whose way to the Presidency of the College will not be hedged up, as mine has been, by the mysterious but wise decrees of Providence.

"I add the assurance of my constant prayers for the prosperity of the institution committed to your care, and for your own personal happiness.

"I am, gentlemen, with great consideration,

"Your obliged and obedient servant,

"JOHN H. RICE."

As the Board had no expectation that Dr. Rice would be able to enter at once upon the duties to which they had called him, they resolved that the duties of the President should be performed by the Vice-President until the arrival of the President elect. This resolution of course removed all doubt as to the powers of the Vice-President, if any existed, and virtually made Mr. Lindsley President *pro tem.*

The Trustees further resolved:

"That the election of a Professor of Mathematics and [Natural] Philosophy should be postponed for the present, and that Mr. John Maclean be continued Teacher of Mathematics and Philosophy, with a salary of $1000 per annum. And the Faculty were authorized to employ a Tutor to aid Mr. Maclean, if necessary, at a rate not exceeding $400 per annum."

In virtue of the authority given them by the Board, the Faculty appointed Mr. George Bush a Tutor of the College; and for the next session the Faculty consisted of Mr. Lindsley, acting President, Mr. Maclean, Teacher of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, and Messrs. Bush, Talmage, and Sowers, Tutors.

These facts, gathered from the minutes of the Board, do not give a full exhibit of the state of things at this time. Dr. Green's resignation was unexpected. Mr. Lindsley, the person most likely to be chosen in such a contingency, and whose appointment would have given the highest satisfaction to the students and also to the friends of the College generally, refused to be a candidate. For this refusal he gave no other reason beyond the one that he did not wish the office.

At their meeting in April, 1822, the Board had resolved to appoint, at the stated meeting in September, a Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy; and the writer has good reason to believe that, had an election been held at the September meeting for the filling of this chair, he would have been chosen the permanent incumbent, notwithstanding some well-known gentlemen had, by correspondence, expressed their willingness to accept the appointment. But in the unsettled state of things then existing, the College being without a President, some of the Trustees thought it best to defer the election; and in this view of the case, the writer fully concurring, the election of a Professor was postponed, and the writer was placed in temporary charge of the united departments, under the title of teacher of Mathematics and (Natural) Philosophy.

The Faculty met on Tuesday, the 5th of November, for the examination of new students. Mr. Maclean was chosen Clerk of the Faculty. On the 7th of November the winter term was opened with the usual ceremonies. The number of new students was fifty-three. During the next term *nine* others were admitted, making the whole number of *new* students *for the year sixty-two.*

In assigning to the members of the Faculty their respective shares in the instruction of the several classes it was agreed that Mr. Lindsley should hear the recitations of the Senior

class on the Latin and Greek languages, Belles-Lettres, the Philosophy of the Mind, Moral Philosophy, Logic, and the Evidences of the Christian Religion; also the recitations of the Junior class on the Latin and Greek languages, and Locke's Essay on the Human Understanding; and the recitations of the College, all the students forming one class, on the Bible. He also was to correct the speeches delivered by the students in public, and to discharge all the duties of the President.

To Mr. Maclean was assigned the hearing of the recitations of the Senior class in Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and Astronomy; also the recitations of the Junior class in Mathematics and Mechanics, with the exception of Geometry; and, for the first term, those of the Sophomore class in Algebra, and of the Freshman class in Arithmetic.

Mr. Bush heard the recitations of the Junior class in Geometry, and the recitations of the Sophomore class for the first term in the Greek language, and for the second term in the Latin, and also in Algebra, and for the same term the recitations of the Freshman class in Arithmetic and Algebra.

Mr. Talmage heard the recitations of the Freshman class for the first term in the Latin and Greek languages, and during the second term the recitations of the Sophomore class in Greek and of the Freshman in Latin.

Mr. Sowers heard the recitations of the Sophomore class for the first term in the Latin language, Geography, and English Grammar, and for the second term in Roman Antiquities, and the recitations of the Freshman class, the second term, in the Greek language, English Grammar, and Geography.

The order of the College during the first term was unusually good, and the attention to study very satisfactory.

At the meeting of the Board at the close of the term, April 8, 1823, the committee appointed to examine the minutes of the Faculty made the following report, viz.:

"That the minutes from the 5th of November, 1822, to April 8, 1823, are correctly kept and entitled to the approbation of the Board. The committee beg leave further to state for the information of the Board, that in two instances only during the past session have the Faculty been called together in consequence of disturbances in the College. That these disturbances have been private quarrels between

individual students, and not in any measure involving the general discipline of the institution.

"Signed, JAMES RICHARDS,
CHARLES EWING."

When Dr. Rice's letter was read to the Board, the Trustees directed the committee appointed to inform him of his election to return such an answer to his letter as to them might seem proper.

They then resolved that nominations for the President's office should be made at *three o'clock* of the same day, to which hour they adjourned. After the nominations were made they again adjourned, in accordance with previous custom, before proceeding to an election.

Upon reassembling, Mr. Lindsley was chosen President by a large majority, and the Rev. Drs. Miller and Richards and ex-Governor Bloomfield were appointed a committee to wait upon Mr. Lindsley and inform him of his appointment, and to take proper measures to procure his acceptance of the office.

The salary and perquisites were to be the same as were allowed to the late President, and as had been offered to Dr. Rice.

The *form* of the minute respecting the nominations seems to indicate that at least one other person besides Mr. Lindsley was named for the office; but if this were so it is not known to the writer. No names are mentioned. The minute merely says, "Nominations of persons to fill the office of President were made."

Before the Board met, it was the general expectation that Mr. Lindsley would be chosen, and it soon became evident upon the assembling of the Trustees that there was a large majority in favor of his election. There was an unusually large meeting of the Board, eighteen members being present. Although no mention is made in the minutes of the Trustees that there was any opposition to his election, yet that there was some is implied in the omission of the word "*unanimously*," and it was understood at the time that five of the Trustees had not given him their votes. The fact that the vote was not a unanimous one probably had much to do with his declining the appoint-

ment, after having the matter for some weeks under consideration.

Dr. Miller, of the committee to apprise Mr. Lindsley of his election to the office of President of the College, stated to the Board that Mr. Lindsley wished for longer time to consider the subject before he gave his final answer respecting his acceptance of the office.

The Board acceded to his request; and then, after electing the Rev. Jared D. Fyler Vice-President and Professor of Languages, *provisionally*, in case Dr. Lindsley should accept the presidency, and renewing Mr. Maclean's appointment made the previous September, the Trustees adjourned to meet on Monday, the 12th of May, 1823, three days before the opening of the next term. Accordingly, on this day the Board met again, fifteen Trustees being present.

"Dr. Richards and Dr. Miller were appointed a committee to wait on Professor Lindsley and inform him that the Board were ready to receive his answer respecting his acceptance of the office of President."

The committee, after waiting upon Mr. Lindsley,

"Reported that they had had an interview with him, and that he had requested them to state to the Board that he begged permission respectfully to decline the acceptance of the office of President of the College."

Having received this report of the committee, the Board then proceeded to make nominations for the office of President.

After a short adjournment, the Board met again in the evening, and *unanimously* elected the Rev. James Carnahan, D.D., President of the College. They also resolved that his salary and perquisites should be the same as those of the late President; and that the expenses of his removal from Georgetown, District of Columbia, should be defrayed by the Board.

Dr. Miller, Dr. McDowell, and Aaron Ogden, LL.D., were appointed a committee to inform Dr. Carnahan of his election, and to take proper measures to procure his acceptance of the office.

The Vice-President was "requested to organize the College at the opening of the next session (Thursday, the 15th of May),

and to take charge of the institution until the President elect shall enter upon the duties of his office."

The committee of repairs was instructed to procure the erection of a study for the use of the Vice-President as soon as may be practicable.

Mr. Lindsley continued in charge of the College, as acting President, until the inauguration of Dr. Carnahan, on Tuesday, the 5th of August.

At the meeting held on this occasion the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That the thanks of the Board be given to the Rev. Dr. Lindsley for the faithful and able manner in which he has discharged the duties of President of the College since the resignation of the Rev. Dr. Green in September last. And that Dr. Miller and Mr. Woodhull be a committee to communicate to Dr. Lindsley the high sense which the Board entertain of the value of those services so honorable to himself and so useful to the College."

From personal knowledge, the writer can bear his testimony that Dr. Lindsley was fairly and fully entitled to the commendation given in the above resolution. In a more trying position no officer of a College could well be placed than was Dr. Lindsley while discharging the duties of President, without the office and without the name. But notwithstanding the embarrassments of his position, increased by the circumstance that for a part of the time he was regarded as the prominent candidate for the office, he commanded the respect and the good will of the students, while at the same time he strenuously insisted upon a diligent attention to their studies and upon a strict observance of College rules.

The tribute therefore paid in the above resolution to Dr. Lindsley's faithfulness and ability was a perfectly just one; and yet, only seven weeks after, on the day following the annual Commencement, a committee on the state of the College made this report: "That they have attended to the subject committed to them, and are of the opinion that the state of discipline in the College has been *very* loose *during the past year*, so as to affect the interest and reputation of the institution;" and then follow sundry specifications.

Now, the writer claims to know more of the state of the Col-

lege at that time than did any one or all the members of the committee; and he maintains that the report was incorrect as to the charge made and the several specifications. And he cannot account for the statements in the report except on the ground that the writer of it had heard some gossiping remarks respecting the state of the College, and that, giving to them undue weight, he inferred that *for the entire year* there must have been great irregularity on the part of the students, and great remissness on the part of the Faculty, and so expressed himself in preparing the report. The other members of the committee, satisfied that the author of the report would not have made the statements he did without full evidence of their correctness, and, *therefore*, believing that there was need of greater vigilance and of a sterner discipline, united with the author, who most probably was the chairman of the committee, in urging the Faculty, as is done in the conclusion of the report,

"to endeavor to revive discipline where it has been relaxed, and to employ the utmost vigilance and fidelity in the exercise of their powers and in the discharge of their duties, relying upon the prompt and persevering co-operation and support of the Board in their arduous labors."

Happily for some of the parties concerned, and perhaps for the College itself, it was never made known to the Faculty that any such report had been presented to the Board. Had it been, the writer is confident that there would have been a prompt denial of its truthfulness on the part of the Faculty, let the consequences to the members personally have been what they might.

It is only very recently that the writer learned that there is such a record in existence, and he deems it due to his deceased colleagues of that time to leave on record his flat denial of the truthfulness of the charge made in this report of the committee on the state of the College.

The writer will not say that the author of the report *was* influenced by personal hostility to the acting President, but he fears that, wittingly or unwittingly, personal feelings had more to do with the making of the report than they ought to have had.

Within a fortnight (September 10, 1874) the writer has made inquiry of three respectable graduates of the College, who were members of the Junior class of 1822–23, in reference to their individual opinions concerning the state of the College at that time, and that, too, without letting them know his object in making the inquiry until they had expressed their opinions, which he found were in full accord with his own. One of them, and he a well-known and highly esteemed minister of the gospel, observed that he thought the order, especially during the first session, was *uncommonly good*, and made mention of an address to the students by Dr. Lindsley at the beginning of the term, which had a happy influence upon the order of the institution.

In anything said above it has not been the intention of the writer to affirm that during the time embraced in the report there were no instances of improper conduct and no disregard of rules on the part of the students, but that they were not of such frequency, nor of such a character, nor of such baneful influence upon the interests and the good name of the College, as in the report they are represented to have been.

The following facts may serve as a comment on this report:

1. The Faculty consisted of Dr. Lindsley, Mr. Maclean, and *three* Tutors.

2. On the 5th of August the Board passed their resolution thanking Dr. Lindsley for the faithful and able manner in which he had discharged the duties of the President.

3. On the 25th of September, the very day the report was made, yet after it was submitted, by a *unanimous vote* the Board elected Mr. Maclean Professor of Mathematics.

4. Upon the resignation of Dr. Lindsley in September, 1824, Mr. Bush, one of the Tutors at this time, was chosen Teacher of Languages, with the expectation of making him Professor in that department, but he declined the appointment.

5. The other Tutors were re-elected to their offices and remained.

It may be proper to add that the report was accepted and entered on the minutes, but without being formally adopted or approved by the Board, or communicated to the Faculty.

During the temporary administration of Dr. Lindsley the expenditures for salaries, etc., were less than usual for several years previous, and at the close of the first term, April, 1823, the Board directed the Treasurer to invest immediately two thousand dollars, and another thousand dollars at the beginning of the next term (May, 1823). Dr. Lindsley received the President's salary for the years 1822–23 instead of the Vice-President's.

The final examination of the Senior class began on the 11th of August, and was finished on the 16th. The class consisted of *thirty-seven* members, all of whom at the ensuing Commencement were admitted to the first degree in the Arts.

Dr. Carnahan was present at some if not all the examinations; but, as he had had no part in the instruction of the class, he took no part in its final examination nor in the distribution of the honors.

Immemorial usage had made it the President's duty to preach a Baccalaureate discourse, with a special address to the Senior class at the end of their College course. But as Dr. Lindsley had been the acting President for much the greater part of the College year then drawing to a close, Dr. Carnahan very courteously invited him to preach on this occasion. This, however, he declined to do, and on the ground that it was a service that pertained to the actual President of the College. Dr. Carnahan, being thus called to engage in this service, discharged it in a manner highly satisfactory to the class and to the friends of the College generally.

Of the thirty-seven members of the class admitted to the first degree in the Arts on September 24, 1823, *eight* became ministers of the gospel, *six* physicians, *twelve*, or more, lawyers, and *two* or *three* teachers.

Nathanael Cross, A.M., was Professor of Languages in the University of Nashville.

Hon. John P. B. Maxwell, A.M., was a member of Congress and a Trustee of the College.

Hon. John Slosson, A.M., was Judge of the Superior Court of the City of New York.

Hon. Daniel Weisel, LL.D., was Judge of the Western District Court and Court of Appeals, Maryland.

Hon. John P. Jackson, A.M., was Speaker of the New Jersey House of Representatives.

The Rev. John Dorrance, of Pennsylvania, received the degree of Doctor of Divinity in 1861.

The Rev. Joseph M. Ogden, of New Jersey, the same degree in 1860.

Dr. John Holt Rice, who was the first person chosen as Dr. Green's successor in the Presidency of this College, was a native of Virginia, and was born near New London, Bedford County, on the 28th of November, 1877. His father was a lawyer by profession, and also an elder in the Presbyterian Church. His mother is said to have been a lady of cultivated mind, gentle disposition, and exemplary piety. He was named after a maternal uncle, a minister in the Episcopal Church, and in a school taught by Mr. Holt Dr. Rice began the study of the Latin language when a lad of about eight years of age. Subsequently he pursued his studies under the direction of the Rev. William Graham, President of Liberty Hall Academy,* Lexington, Virginia, and then under the direction of a fellow-student in the Academy, the Rev. Mr. Baxter, afterwards President of the Academy when it had assumed the name of Washington College. When hardly nineteen years of age, he was appointed a Tutor in Hampden Sidney College, at the head of which at this time was the Rev. Archibald Alexander, subsequently the first Professor in the Princeton Theological Seminary. He was licensed to preach the gospel by the Presbytery of Hanover on the 12th of September, 1803, and on the 29th of September, 1804, he was ordained and installed pastor of the church at Cub Creek, and in the autumn of 1812 he removed to Richmond, to take the charge of a newly-organized Presbyterian church in that city. While a resident of Richmond, and engaged in pastoral and also editorial labors, he was unanimously chosen President of this institution, on the 26th of September, 1822, and on the 16th of the following November he was chosen, also by a unanimous vote, Professor in the Union Theological Seminary, Virginia. The latter appointment he accepted, and removed to Prince Edward County, the seat of the Seminary, and there resided until his death, which occurred on the 3d of September, 1831.

* Mr. Graham was a graduate of Nassau Hall.

In May, 1819, he was Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, and in September of the same year he received from the College of New Jersey the degree of Doctor in Divinity.

Dr. Rice exerted great influence in advancing the interests of the Presbyterian Church throughout Virginia and the States south of it by his instructions from the pulpit and the professor's chair, but probably much more by his writings, given to the public through the "Virginia Evangelical Literary Magazine," founded and edited by him, and of which paper he was the editor during the whole period of its publication, viz., from 1818 to 1829. Several of Dr. Rice's sermons, preached on special occasions, have been published, and sundry other articles from his prolific pen, among which it may be proper to mention his "Historical and Philosophical Considerations on Religion," addressed to James Madison, ex-President of the United States.

Of his writings, Dr. James W. Alexander has this remark: "If he had any clerical superior in his mastery of sound, free, vigorous English, it is not within my knowledge." (See Sprague's "Annals.")

A SHORT MEMOIR OF THE REV. DR. PHILIP LINDSLEY.

Dr. Lindsley was a native of New Jersey, and was born near Morristown on the 17th of December, 1786. He was a descendant of Colonel Francis Lindsley, who emigrated from England about the year 1685 and settled at Newark, New Jersey, and of whose descendants several have risen to greater or less eminence,—four of them having been presidents of colleges, one a distinguished foreign missionary in South Africa, and others prominent and honored citizens in New Jersey, Ohio, Missouri, Wisconsin, and the District of Columbia. Dr. Lindsley's mother was Phebe Condict, a daughter of Colonel Ebenezer Condict, of Morris County, New Jersey. The Condict family was also one of much note in this State.

His preparatory studies for admission to college were pursued chiefly under the direction of the Rev. Dr. Robert Finley, of Baskingridge. He entered the College of New Jersey in

November, 1802, and was admitted to the first degree in the Arts in September, 1804, not having completed the eighteenth year of his age.

Upon leaving college he became an assistant teacher, first in Mr. Stevenson's school, at Morristown,—of which, for a short time, he had been a pupil,—and then in Dr. Finley's school from the spring of 1805 to the spring of 1807. About this time he made a public confession of his faith in Christ, and became a candidate for the ministry. On the 9th of November, 1807, he was chosen a Tutor in the College of New Jersey, and retained this office until the autumn of 1809. In a report made to the Board by a committee appointed to inquire into the state of the College and into the manner in which the members of the Faculty had discharged their respective duties, the committee say, in reference to Mr. Lindsley, "that the Junior Tutor has exhibited a very laudable spirit of enterprise and exertion in the instruction of the Sophomore class, the good effects of which are stated to be very conspicuous."

The winter following the resignation of his office as Tutor he spent at Princeton, devoting himself exclusively to the study of theology, under the direction of President Smith, and on the 24th of April, 1810, he was licensed to preach the gospel by the Presbytery of New Brunswick.

After a short excursion to Virginia, he returned to Princeton, and continued his theological studies there during the summer. In the autumn he went to Newtown, Long Island, and preached there for some months as a stated supply, but declined overtures for a settlement in that place. Upon leaving Newtown he resumed his study of Hebrew and of theology, under the Rev. Dr. Matthew La Rue Perrine,* pastor of the church at Bottle Hill (now Madison), New Jersey, and afterwards pastor of the Spring Street Presbyterian Church of New York, and still later Professor in the Theological Seminary of Auburn, New York.

In the summer of 1812, Mr. Lindsley made a tour through New England in company with his friend and early teacher, the

* Dr. Perrine was a graduate of Nassau Hall in 1797.

Rev. Dr. Finley, and in November of that year he returned to Princeton, having been appointed, on the first of the previous month, the "Senior Tutor" of the College, with the understanding that his connection with the College would be a permanent one. Accordingly, the prospects of the institution warranting the measure, he was, at the next meeting of the Board of Trustees, May 4, 1813, chosen Professor of Languages. In September, 1817, he was made Vice-President of the College, and in April, 1823, he was elected President. This last appointment he declined, and in the autumn of 1824 he resigned his connection with the College,* left Princeton for Nashville, Tennessee, and took charge of Cumberland College, whose corporate name was soon after changed into that of "The University of Nashville." He was the presiding officer of this institution for twenty-six years, at the end of which time, having been elected Professor of Ecclesiastical Polity and Biblical Archæology" in "New Albany Theological Seminary" of Indiana, he resigned the presidency of the University and removed to New Albany, where he continued to reside until his decease, which occurred on Friday, the 25th of May, 1855, at Nashville, to which city he had gone as a commissioner to the General Assembly, and on a visit to his children residing there. The following account of this visit and of Dr. Lindsley's death is copied from a sketch of the Doctor given in Dr. Sprague's "Annals:"

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* The following is Dr. Lindsley's letter of resignation. (See Minutes of the Board, vol. iii. page 14.)

"THE HONORABLE THE TRUSTEES OF THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY.

"GENTLEMEN,—Constrained, by circumstances which could neither be foreseen nor controlled, to accept the presidency of Cumberland College, Tennessee, I beg leave to resign the office of Professor in the College of New Jersey. Having been connected with this institution since the period of early youth, it cannot be supposed that I leave it with indifference. I regret that it has not been in my power to render it any service at all adequate to the benefits received and the privileges enjoyed. With my best wishes for its continued prosperity, and for the happiness of all concerned in its government and instruction, and with sentiments of gratitude which time and distance can only increase, I bid the honored guardians of Nassau Hall an affectionate, a respectful, and a final farewell.

"I am, gentlemen, very respectfully your most obedient servant,

"PH. LINDSLEY.

"PRINCETON, September 28, 1824."

"A few weeks before the meeting of the General Assembly of 1855, he was asked if he would consent to serve the Presbytery as a commissioner to the Assembly, and his reply was, 'I have never sought any appointment, and when God has placed me upon duty I endeavor to discharge it.' He was accordingly appointed; but he seemed afterwards to doubt whether it was his duty to attempt to fulfil the appointment, and he remarked the morning that he left home, as if from a premonition of what was before him, 'I think it probable I shall never return. I may die before I reach Nashville,' though he reached there only to die. On Wednesday morning, the 23d of May, while he was sitting at the breakfast-table, surrounded by his children, the conversation turned upon the danger of aged men travelling from home; and Dr. Lindsley expressed the opinion that it was unwise, and that they thereby often put their lives in jeopardy. A guest at the table pleasantly inquired, 'Is not your advice inconsistent with your own lonely journey to this place?' 'No,' he replied,—'no, I am here also at home,—as well die here as anywhere,' and in a few minutes he was struck with apoplexy, and passed instantly into a state of unconsciousness, in which he remained till his death, which occurred at one o'clock the next Friday morning. When tidings of his alarming illness were communicated to the General Assembly, special prayers were immediately offered in his behalf, and a committee appointed to visit him and express the sympathy of the Assembly with his afflicted family. When his departure was announced, the most tender and respectful notice was taken of it, and the funeral solemnities, which took place on the succeeding Monday, and were conducted by distinguished members of the Assembly, bore testimony to the gratitude and veneration with which his character and services were regarded. His remains were deposited by the side of those of his first wife and his youngest son."

Dr. Lindsley left three sons and two daughters, all children of his first wife. His second wife was Mrs. Mary Ann Ayres, the widow of a kinsman, Elias Ayres, the founder of the New Albany Theological Seminary.

Dr. Lindsley's eldest son, Adrian Van Sinderen, is a lawyer residing in Nashville, and a prominent citizen of that place; his second son, Nathaniel Lawrence, was Professor of Languages in Cumberland College, Tennessee, and afterwards Principal of Greenwood Female Seminary in that State; and his third son, the Rev. Dr. John Berrien Lindsley, was Chancellor of the University of Nashville.

The writer has cited above a remark of Dr. Lindsley's, "I have never sought any appointment;" and he has no doubt, from his personal knowledge of Dr. Lindsley, that the remark is literally correct. In fact, he was more sensitive on this head than there was any need of his being, and to such a degree that he was unwilling to take any office which was not in a measure forced upon him.

This, however, arose from no want of a just appreciation of his own talents and attainments, or from any distrust of his ability to meet the demands that would be made upon him by accepting the tendered appointments, but from his peculiar nervous temperament, and from an independence of spirit, which forbade his seeking any preferment, and prompted him to guard against the least appearance of seeking or desiring it. And it was this very temper of mind that, doubtless, led to his refusal of the appointment tendered to him by the Trustees of this College when they elected him its President.

Whatever may have been Dr. Lindsley's own estimate of his ability as a teacher and governor of youth, it must have fallen far short of that of the friends of education in the Middle, Southern, and Western States. No man probably ever received so many invitations from our colleges and universities to assume the charge of them. While yet at Princeton he was twice chosen President of Transylvania College, Kentucky, and three times was he chosen President of Cumberland College before accepting the invitation to this institution.

In the mean time, overtures were made to him to take the charge of Ohio University. And while at Nashville he was chosen President of Washington College, Lexington, Virginia; of Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania; of the University of Alabama, at Tuscaloosa, *twice;* Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia; President of the College of Louisiana, at Jackson; also of South Alabama College, at Marion; and a third time of Transylvania University, in 1839. These appointments, one and all, he promptly declined, with the exception of the one to Nashville.

From Dickinson College, while Dr. John M. Mason was its President, he received, in 1823, the degree of Doctor in Divinity.

Dr. Lindsley's discourses and sermons have been published in three volumes octavo, from the press of Lippincott & Co., of Philadelphia; and they contain a large fund of valuable information on the various matters of which they treat.

Several of them were previously published in pamphlet form. These are: "A Plea for the Theological Seminary at Princeton;" of which discourse Dr. Green, who heard it when it was deliv-

ered before the Presbytery of New Brunswick, 1821, makes in his "Diary" this comment: "A remarkable discourse." Of this discourse there were several editions. The friends of the College of New Jersey had reason to regret that it was preached or published, as it gave the impression, true or false, that some of the remarks were aimed at certain prominent individuals, two or three of whom were Trustees of the College, and doubtless prevented his receiving a unanimous vote for the presidency. A sermon, entitled "Early Piety," delivered in the College Chapel, Princeton, 1821. A sermon on the "Duty of Observing the Sabbath," 1821. Two discourses on the "Improvement of Time," delivered in the College Chapel in 1822. A farewell sermon, preached in the Chapel of the College of New Jersey, September, 1824. An address at his inauguration as President of Cumberland College in 1825. "The Cause of Education in Tennessee," a Baccalaureate Address, in 1826. His Baccalaureate addresses of 1827, 1829, 1831, and 1832. An address on the Centennial Birthday of Washington, 1832. A Baccalaureate address, entitled "A Speech in Behalf of the University of Nashville," 1837. A lecture on Popular National Education, 1837. A Baccalaureate address, entitled "Speech about Colleges," 1848.

Although as President of the College of New Jersey Dr. Lindsley would have done much for the advancement of religion and learning in our country, and have added to the reputation of the College, yet it is by no means improbable that the sphere of his usefulness was enlarged by his removal to Nashville, and his labors in behalf of liberal education were more effective than they would have been had he remained at Princeton.

But the friends of Nassau Hall can never forget that for several years he was one of the bright luminaries of our College, or cease to hold him in reverence and respect.

In the summer of 1828, when the College was greatly in need of funds to meet the necessary expenses of the institution, Dr. Lindsley made a contribution to the permanent funds of the College of five hundred dollars, which was invested in five per cents. of the State of New York.

The following record respecting this donation is found on pages 129 and 130 of the third volume of the Minutes of the Board:

"The Board of Trustees being informed that the Rev. Dr. Philip Lindsley has recently made a donation of $500 to be added to the permanent fund of this institution,

"Resolved, That the said donation, agreeably to the request of the benevolent donor, be added to the permanent fund of the College.

"Resolved, That the thanks of the Board be presented to the Rev. Dr. Lindsley for this very liberal donation.

"Resolved, That the President of the Board be requested to transmit to Dr. Lindsley a copy of these resolutions."

The order directing the investment of the donation is given on page 141.

Some years ago, at the request of Dr. Sprague, the writer addressed to him the following letter, which he published in the fourth volume of his "Annals of the American Pulpit:"

"COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY, PRINCETON, November 25, 1856.

"REV. AND DEAR SIR,—Were I able to do full justice to the character of my lamented friend the Rev. Dr. Lindsley, I should the more willingly give to you my recollections of him. As it is now more than thirty years since he left Princeton, these recollections, though not faint, have not the life and freshness they would possess had our intimacy continued to the period of his death.

"Dr. Lindsley was one of the best teachers of whom I have any knowledge. He had in a high degree the happy faculty of imparting to his pupils some of his own ardor for the studies of his department. They were taught to give close attention to grammatical niceties, as well as to the style and sentiments of the authors studied. For youth in college as well as for youth in classical schools, he insisted upon the importance of constant reference to the Grammar and the Dictionary, and of a thorough analysis of the words, as essential to the full appreciation of the beauties of style and thought. His favorite Greek authors, if I mistake not, were Homer, Aristotle, and Longinus; and to his fondness for them may be traced some of the characteristics of his own style. He was strong, fervid, and bold, and not altogether free from defects common to men of ardent mind and nervous temperament. In conversation and debate he was ready and fluent, yet he seldom ventured to preach without writing. I have no recollection of his doing so more than once while he was connected with this institution. His manner in the pulpit was plain and unaffected, yet earnest and impressive. With the students he was a favorite preacher; and at their request he published several of his sermons. The discourse which perhaps attracted more attention than any other, which he published during his residence here, was his 'Plea for the Theological Seminary.' It seems, however, to have wrought differently upon different minds; for while it led the Rev. Dr. Codman, of Dorchester, Mass., to make a donation of a thousand dollars to the Seminary, it gave great offence in certain other quarters, on account of its supposed allusions to some prominent individuals; and it was thought that this indirectly influenced him in declining the Presidency, which was subsequently tendered to him.

"In his attention to his professional duties, Dr. Lindsley was always prompt and unflinching. Nothing short of absolute inability to leave his house would induce him to absent himself from any College exercise which it belonged to him to conduct.

"As a College officer he was always popular, although he was sometimes severe in his rebukes. He was easy of access, and ever ready to encourage and aid any one desirous to advance in knowledge.

"He was fond of conversation, cheerful and often playful in his remarks, and perhaps, occasionally, somewhat unguarded. He was a warm and true friend, but manifested his friendship by actions rather than by professions. On this point I can speak with entire confidence; for I testify of that of which I have the best evidence possible. To few of my friends do I owe more than to Dr. Lindsley. For a year after I was admitted to the first degree in the Arts he most kindly directed my studies; and to his recommendation chiefly I owed my appointment, first as a Tutor, and then as Professor, in the College. Others of his pupils doubtless can speak of like kindnesses shown to them, but none can have more reason than I have to revere his memory.

"Most respectfully yours, JOHN MACLEAN.

"REV. DR. SPRAGUE."

REV. JARED D. FYLER.

This gentleman, who was provisionally chosen Vice-President of the College and Professor of Languages in case Dr. Lindsley accepted the offer of the presidency, was a native of Connecticut, but a graduate of the College of New Jersey in 1810. If not the first scholar of his class, he was at the least equal to any one in it. Upon leaving College he took charge of the Princeton Academy, and gained for himself the reputation of being a teacher of rare ability. From Princeton he went to Charleston, South Carolina, where he was for some years engaged in conducting a preparatory school. Returning to New Jersey, he established a private academy at Trenton, which proved to be a successful enterprise. He was residing at Trenton when he was chosen Vice-President of the College. After his second marriage he gave up his academy and removed to Natchez, Mississippi, where he lived in affluence.

He ever continued to take a lively interest in the welfare of the College, and was instrumental in sending to it a large number of students. He died in 1853.

From the autumn of 1810 to that of 1812 the writer was a pupil of Mr. Fyler's, and has reason to remember with gratitude his departed teacher and friend.

CHAPTER XXII.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE REV. DR. CARNAHAN, NINTH PRESIDENT OF THE COLLEGE.

On Monday, the 12th of May, 1823, the Rev. Dr. James Carnahan was chosen President by a unanimous vote of the Board, fourteen Trustees of the College being present on this occasion.

The salary and perquisites voted to Dr. Carnahan were the same as those received by his immediate predecessor, Dr. Green.

A committee was appointed to inform Dr. Carnahan of his election, and to take proper measures to secure his acceptance of the office tendered to him.

At an extra meeting of the Board held on the 5th of August, 1823, this committee made the following report, viz.:

"August 5, 1823.

"That as soon as practicable after their appointment they communicated by letter to Dr. Carnahan an account of the proceedings of the Board relative to his election to the presidency of the College, and apprised him of their intention to wait upon him in person in a short time thereafter. Accordingly, as early in the next week as circumstances admitted, two of the committee, viz., the Rev. Dr. McDowell and ex-Governor Ogden, proceeded to Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, waited on the President elect, and laid before him the call with which they were entrusted, together with such other papers and verbal statements as the occasion appeared to require.

"The committee have the pleasure to state that before those of their number who waited on Dr. Carnahan left Georgetown he put into their hands a written answer, declaring his acceptance of the call, and which they have much satisfaction in laying before the Board, as follows:

"'Dr. Miller, Dr. McDowell, and Dr. Ogden, Committee of the Board of Trustees of the College of New Jersey.

"'Gentlemen,—With much trembling I have determined to accept the high and responsible office to which I have been appointed by your Board. Depending on the co-operation of the Trustees, on that of the other officers of the College, and above all on the aid and direction of Almighty God, I will devote to the interests of that institution whatever abilities I may possess. I dare not anticipate the

result of this measure on my own reputation or on that of the College. I commit both to the disposal of a wise and merciful God.

"'I am, gentlemen, with the highest respect,

"'Your most obedient servant,

"'JAMES CARNAHAN.

"'GEORGETOWN, May 22, 1823.'

"The committee have further the pleasure to state that Dr. Carnahan is now in Princeton, and ready to proceed to any solemnities of introduction into office which the Board may think proper to appoint.

"With respect to the inauguration of Dr. Carnahan, the committee, presuming that the Board will be desirous of having this extraordinary session shortened as much as possible, beg leave most respectfully to propose that the ceremony should take place to-morrow morning at ten o'clock in the church, and that the following order of exercises be adopted:

"I. That the Rev. Dr. Woodhull give out a psalm and make a prayer.

"II. That the President of the Board then administer to the President elect the necessary oaths in the usual form, after which he shall, with the delivery of the key of the College and a copy of the charter and laws, declare him to be duly invested with the office of President of the College of New Jersey.

"III. That the Rev. Dr. Miller then deliver to Dr. Carnahan a short charge in the Latin language.

"IV. That Dr. Carnahan then deliver his inaugural discourse.

"V. That Dr. Hillyer then close the exercises by prayer, a few verses of a psalm or hymn, and the apostolical benediction.

"All which is respectfully submitted,

"SAMUEL MILLER,
JOHN MCDOWELL,
AARON OGDEN.

"On motion, Resolved, That the above report be accepted and adopted.

"Dr. Ogden and Mr. Woodhull were appointed a committee to make the necessary arrangements preparatory to the inauguration, which is to take place to-morrow.

"The next day, August 6, 1823, the committee of arrangements made their report, which was accepted.

"The Governor being absent, it was, on motion, Resolved, That Chief-Justice Kirkpatrick be appointed to perform the duties assigned to him in the ceremony of inauguration to-day."

The inauguration was attended to agreeably to the plan adopted.

After his inauguration, Dr. Carnahan took the prescribed oaths as a Trustee of the College, and took his seat as a member of the Board.

Dr. Carnahan was requested to furnish a copy of his inaugural address, and Dr. Miller a copy of his charge, for publication

at the expense of the Board. Both the address and the charge were in Latin. They were, however, never published. The letter of Dr. Carnahan, given above, is a true expression of the man. It is unassuming, careful to avoid all boasting, makes no promises, except the one of an entire devotion to the interests of the College, and is indicative of his modest estimate of himself, and at the same time of his reliance upon divine aid to enable him to discharge faithfully at least the duties to which in the providence of God he had been so unexpectedly called.

The next meeting of the Board occurred on the 23d of September, the day before the annual Commencement.

The Faculty made their report respecting the final examination of the candidates for the first degree in the Arts, and recommended that this degree should be conferred upon them all. In this report the committee of the Board to attend the examination expressed their concurrence in a separate report.

The particulars concerning this class are given in the account of Dr. Lindsley's temporary administration. At this meeting of the Board a committee was appointed to inquire whether any, and, if any, what retrenchments can be made in the expenses of the College. No retrenchments, however, resulted from this inquiry.

A committee was appointed to consider and report whether any, and, if any, what further measures may be necessary to complete the Faculty of the College. Their report, as amended and adopted, is as follows, viz.:

"That they recommend to the Board the adoption of the following resolutions:

"I. Resolved, That the Board will proceed at this meeting to appoint a Professor of Mathematics.

"II. Resolved, That for the present the department of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry be assigned to the Professor of Mathematics, and that for his assistance there be appointed a Mathematical Tutor, unless the President of the College with such members of the Board as reside in Princeton [Richard Stockton, Esq., Rev. Dr. Miller, Rev. Geo. S. Woodhull, and Dr. Vancleve] shall be able to engage a temporary teacher of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, in which case they shall be authorized to employ such teacher, at a sum not exceeding the rate of $1200 a year, until the next meeting of the Board. And if a Mathematical Tutor be appointed, that his compensation be the same as heretofore.

"III. That the instruction in Belles-Lettres be added to the duties of the Vice-President.

"Signed, JAMES CARNAHAN, Chairman."

In accordance with the recommendation of the committee, the Board proceeded to make nominations for filling the office of Professor of Mathematics, and in the afternoon of the same day, Tuesday, the 25th of September, 1823,

"Mr. John Maclean, the mathematical teacher in the College, was unanimously elected Professor."

No other appointments were made at this meeting. The committee appointed to secure, if practicable, the services of a competent teacher of Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and Natural History for the next College term, made an arrangement with the Rev. Luther Halsey to take charge of the instruction in this department for that term. He was, therefore, accounted a member of the Faculty from the beginning of the next term, Thursday, the 6th of November, 1823, although he did not enter upon his duties here for some weeks after the term began.

On the 7th of November the Faculty made the following arrangement for the instruction of the several classes, viz.:

1. That Dr. Carnahan should hear the recitations of the entire College on the Bible, of the Senior class on Moral Philosophy and Logic, and of the Junior class on the Philosophy of the Mind. Dr. Carnahan continued to give instruction *in those branches* during the thirty-one years that he was President of the College.

2. That Dr. Lindsley should instruct the Senior class in the Latin and Greek languages, Belles-Lettres, and Composition, and should hear the recitations of the Junior class on languages and of the Sophomore class on Greek.

3. That Mr. Maclean should hear the recitations of the Junior, Sophomore, and Freshman classes on Mathematics; and that for the present he should hear the recitations of the Senior class on Natural Philosophy, in consequence of Mr. Halsey's absence.

4. That Mr. Halsey should hear the recitations of the Senior class on Natural Philosophy and Chemistry.

5. That Mr. Talmage should hear the recitations of the Sophomore class on the Latin language and on Roman Antiquities; and the recitations of the Freshman class on English Grammar and Geography.

6. That Mr. Sowers should hear the recitations of the Freshman class on both Latin and Greek.

Messrs. Talmage and Sowers were the College Tutors.

Although in the above distribution Natural Philosophy was only temporarily assigned to Professor Maclean, he continued to conduct the instruction of the Senior class in Mechanics, Optics, and Astronomy from 1823 until the spring of 1830, the year after his transfer to the chair of Ancient Languages; during which year he heard the recitations of the Senior class both in Greek and in one or more of the above-named branches of Natural Philosophy.

The number of *new* students admitted to the several classes was thirty-two, and five individuals who had left College on account of their health or for other sufficient reasons returned and resumed their studies, making the whole number added for this term thirty-seven,—just the number graduated at the previous Commencement. Seven *new* students were admitted the next term, making the number of *new* students for the year thirty-nine.

About the middle of December there were occasionally explosions of powder in the entries of the College building, which, although they were not of such a description as to do any serious damage, were yet annoying and subversive of order; and the Faculty deemed it their duty to punish with severity any parties who might be detected in these violations of College law.

On the evening of the 11th of December, just after one of these explosions, there was a gathering of the students at the place where it occurred, and some of them vociferously expressed their approval of what had been done. One of those engaged in shouting was observed and reported to the Faculty, by whose order he was suspended from College, and that without calling the offender before them to hear what he had to say in his defence or in mitigation of his conduct. No member of the Faculty had any doubt that he had in a boisterous manner expressed his delight at what had happened; and most, if not all, believed that he was concerned in the preparation and explosion of the cracker. To what extent the decision of the Faculty was due

to their belief that the person suspended had taken an active part in the whole affair it is impossible to say. But a full inquiry before passing sentence would probably have had the effect either to change or to confirm their previous impressions, and to have placed their decision when thus made upon a firmer basis. The event showed that the course taken was ill advised.

Not satisfied with the mode of proceeding, although he had voted for the sentence of suspension, the writer called upon the President the next morning and inquired of him whether he had informed the young man of the action in his case. Learning that he had not, the writer then requested him to defer doing so until the Faculty could be again convened and an opportunity be given to the party suspended to say what he could in explanation of his conduct. The President, having the same view of the case, readily assented to the request.

The following account of this affair is copied from a memorandum made by Dr. Carnahan many years after; in writing which, however, he seems to have forgotten that the proposal to have the case reconsidered was made before and not after the President's interview with the suspended student, and that the announcement of the Faculty's action was not made until after it was ascertained that the mover of the resolution to suspend the party accused was unwilling to have the case reconsidered.

"The session," writes Dr. Carnahan, "commenced about the 10th of November, and about five weeks after a large cracker was exploded in one of the entries of Nassau Hall. This was no unusual occurrence. They had been numerous during the presidency of my predecessor. Immediately after the explosion the Tutors went into the entry and found a student near the place of the explosion, shouting at the top of his voice, and made report to the Faculty assembled. The Senior Professor moved that this student be suspended, as he appeared to be approving what had been done. The vote was taken, and the order passed for the suspension of the student. As I was not acquainted with the mode of conducting business, I did not ask that the student should be heard before he was condemned. It was my duty to announce the decision of the Faculty, and when I made known to the student that he was suspended and must leave he was greatly surprised, alleging that he had no concern in preparing and firing the cracker; on the contrary, that he had disapproved of the practice, and his shouting, which he admitted, was expressing *dis*approbation and indignation. I stated what he said to Professor Maclean, and he agreed with me in the opinion that the Faculty ought to reconsider the case, and he spoke to the mover of the resolution and proposed a meeting of the Faculty to reconsider. The Professor refused to attend a meeting, and the decision had to

stand, and I had to see it executed.* Very soon the students assembled and drew up a remonstrance against the decision of the Faculty, and demanded the restoration of their fellow-student, alleging that he had nothing to do with the explosion. Of course I had to refuse the request. Great excitement took place, and another meeting of the students was called, and Professor Maclean entered the room in which they were assembled and directed them to disperse. They did not obey, and he ordered the chairman to leave his seat, but he did not move. On the report of Professor Maclean the chairman was dismissed for disobedience. A large number of the students came to me and demanded an honorable dismission, as they wished to leave College. The Faculty were unanimously of the opinion that in the circumstances of the case a dismission could not be granted, but I was instructed to say to those who asked for dismissions that they might, on their own responsibility, go home, and if their parents or guardians asked for a dismission it would be given. About one-third of the whole College left, many of them very reluctantly, but as they had pledged themselves to each other they could not draw back. In a few days the greater part of them were sent back to College by their parents or guardians. The report of this commotion was sent through the country and published in the newspapers, and greatly injured the College. I afterwards learned from students on whose veracity I could depend that the statement of the student suspended for hallooing was true. . . . This occurrence induced me to determine that I never would agree to suspend or dismiss a student on a specific charge, or when a specific charge could be made, without affording him an opportunity to be heard. Many years after, my principle was put to the test, and I got into a difficulty with a majority of the Faculty, and, I can say, the only difficulty I had during thirty-one years. This difficulty occurred in the autumn of 1850, and the occasion of it was this, that by a vote of 5 to 4 a student chargeable with specific violations of College law was dismissed, without his appearing before the Faculty, on the ground of his general bad character. This motion the President earnestly but ineffectually resisted, for the reason that he ought to be heard before dismissing him."

After stating the facts of the case, Dr. Carnahan adds,

"Professor Maclean was absent in Europe, otherwise the motion would not have prevailed. He as well as myself had seen the effect of dismissing students without a hearing."

A circular letter prepared and signed by the President was sent to the parents or guardians of the students who returned home, detailing the circumstances which led to their return, and in the Faculty minutes a full entry was made of the course pursued in this affair. Upon a review of these minutes, the Trustees expressed in strong terms their approbation of the Faculty's refusal to allow any interference in the discipline of the College; and the parents of most of the students who went home required

* This remark shows that the proposal to reconsider the case was made before the announcing of the sentence of suspension.

them to return to College at once and to seek a re-admission on such terms as might be prescribed.

The last paragraph in the above-mentioned circular was in these words:

"It is due to your son and to all concerned in this unhappy affair to say that, amidst the high excitement which prevailed, no personal insults were offered to any of the officers of the College, and no turbulent and violent acts have been committed; and for this reason they have been treated with more lenity than the nature of the offence deserved. The Faculty have acted on the principle, established by the laws of the College, that they cannot admit any interference of the students in any case of discipline."

On the 22d of December the Faculty adopted the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That in the future the students be not allowed to call a meeting of the College without the President's permission, or a meeting of any class without the permission of the officer to whom the class recites on the day on which the meeting is to be called; and that no permission be granted unless the object of the meeting be specified in writing, and the request be signed by the persons who make it.

"Resolved, That the President be authorized to restore any persons who lately left College, by the permission of the Faculty (except those whose parents may be requested and advised to keep them at home), upon their signing a paper in the following words, viz.: 'We, the undersigned, convinced of the impropriety of our conduct, in the part we took in the transactions of the 13th and 15th of December, 1823, in the College of New Jersey, declare our sorrow for the same, and we also pledge our truth and honor that we will not hereafter interfere with the discipline of the College.'"

The first of these resolutions was subsequently, by order of the Board, incorporated among the laws of the College, and it has been of unspeakable service to the institution. Since its adoption there has been no rebellion and no organized attempt to interfere with the discipline.

There have been from time to time attempts at gross disorder, but the parties concerned have been anxious to escape detection, and have been careful to avoid coming to an open rupture with the Faculty.

The College authorities cannot be too careful in requiring a rigid observance of this rule, and in discountenancing any and every attempt to evade it,—such, for example, as the circulation of papers for individual signatures making requests or demands

of the Faculty or Trustees. If the students desire to make known to the Faculty, or to any member of the Faculty, or to the Board of Trustees, their views or wishes in regard to any matter, and if it be proper for them to do so, they can readily obtain the requisite permission; and if it be not proper, the permission should be firmly refused. The observance of this rule is of vital importance in college government.

Under the second resolution the larger part of those who left College by permission were restored to their former standing; and, by special vote, three of the four suspended and dismissed students were permitted to return to College at the next term upon the conditions expressed in this second resolution.

The effect of the discipline in these cases upon the general order of the institution was marked and salutary.

The next meeting of the Trustees was held on the 13th and 14th of April, 1824.

"The committee appointed at the meeting in September previous, 'to employ for one session a teacher of Chymistry and Natural Philosophy,' Reported, That they had performed the duty assigned them, and that the Rev. Luther Halsey has taught these branches of science in the College the past session, in consequence of the appointment of your committee. And the committee have the pleasure to add that, from the best information they can obtain, Mr. Halsey has performed the duties of the office in an able and acceptable manner.

"Signed by JAMES CARNAHAN,
RICHARD STOCKTON,
SAMUEL MILLER,
GEORGE S. WOODHULL,
"Committee."

The report was accepted, and Mr. Halsey was the next day chosen Professor of Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and Natural History. His instruction in natural philosophy was confined to the subjects of electricity, galvanism, and electro-magnetism, the other branches of this science being taught by the Professor of Mathematics.

The care of the Museum was committed to Professor Halsey. For nearly six years Professor Halsey continued his connection with the College. Not only did he discharge with ability the duties of his particular department, but he contributed very much to the religious culture of the students. He was an able and eloquent preacher, and was ever earnest in his appeals to

the students to seek their own spiritual good, and also that of their companions in study.

A committee appointed at a former meeting of the Board to consider the expediency of establishing professorships of Law and of Medicine, and of conferring degrees on such persons as shall have completed their courses of study under the direction of the Professors in these departments, reported in favor of the measure; and upon their recommendation a committee was appointed to prepare and report a plan for carrying into effect the proposed undertaking.

At a former meeting a committee was appointed to draft a plan to carry into complete effect the design of the late Governor Dickinson with respect to a prize medal; and at this meeting, their report having been read and considered, it was resolved, that the committee be continued, to collect what further information they can, and report at the next stated meeting. (See Dr. Witherspoon's Administration, pp. 333–4.)

"The committee appointed to devise a plan for obtaining funds for the education of young men not designed for the gospel ministry stated that they would not be able to report at the present meeting." The committee was continued.

The President of the College was requested

"to prepare, and to lay before the Board at their next stated meeting, a draft of a diploma for the degree of Doctor of Divinity, and also a draft of a diploma for the degree of Doctor of Laws, which may serve as a general guide in preparing diplomas in case of conferring [these] degrees in future."

At the next meeting Dr. Carnahan reported to the Board that he had procured the form used by Drs. Witherspoon and Smith, and recommended that the same be adopted as a general guide in preparing diplomas in case of conferring the higher degrees in future. The report was accepted. No degree of Doctor of Laws or of Divinity was conferred by the Trustees of this College before the presidency of Dr. Witherspoon.

During this summer the Marquis de La Fayette made his well-known visit to the United States at the request of Congress and the National Executive. On his way from New York to Washington he passed through Princeton, accompanied by a large escort under the command of General John Heard, who was a cavalry officer in the Continental Army of the Revolution.

At Princeton, the Marquis, his son George Washington La Fayette, and the gentlemen composing his escort were entertained by the citizens of this place at a late breakfast, they not having arrived as early in the morning as they were expected. The breakfast, which was a very bountiful one, was furnished in the College refectory, then the largest room in the town. After partaking of this repast and visiting the College buildings, the Marquis was taken to a circular canopy erected in front of Nassau Hall, and near the middle gate, for his official reception by the authorities of the College and of the town; and here an address of welcome was made by the Hon. Richard Stockton, and a diploma, setting forth the fact that the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by this College in 1790, was presented to him by the Rev. President Carnahan with a few appropriate remarks. To these addresses the Marquis made becoming replies. The diploma bore the signature of the Rev. Dr. Witherspoon, who was President of the College when the degree was conferred.

The next term of the College began on Thursday, the 20th of May, 1824. The distribution of the studies to be taught by the several members of the Faculty was nearly the same as during the previous session: the principal change consisted in the assigning to Mr. Talmage the instruction of the Sophomore class in the Greek language, and to Mr. Alexander that of the Freshman and Sophomore classes in Mathematics.

During this term two students were dismissed from College for exploding a cracker at the front door of the President's house, and at the next meeting of the Trustees they were expelled from the institution. This case of discipline attracted the greater attention from the circumstance that the parties implicated went to Philadelphia, where one of them resided when at home, and there before a magistrate one of the two made oath that he was entirely innocent, and the other swore that he was acquainted with all the facts, and that his companion was not concerned in the matter. The one who swore that he was innocent applied to an eminent lawyer of that city for legal advice. The lawyer here referred to sent to Dr, Carnahan copies of the affidavits, and afterwards wrote to him that unless

the party who claimed to be entirely innocent was at once restored to College, and a proper acknowledgment made of the wrong done to him, suit would be brought against the Faculty for their action in this case. Upon receiving this intimation, Dr. Carnahan laid the facts known to him before Richard Stockton, Esq., a Trustee of the College, and the most eminent lawyer in the State, and by his advice he informed Mr. —— that the evidence of the young man's guilt was, in the opinion of Mr. Stockton, sufficient to convict him of a crime that would send him to the State prison, and that if suit were brought against the Faculty, as threatened, application would be made to the Governor of New Jersey to have the young man arrested and brought back to the State to answer to the charges brought against him. Here the matter dropped, so far as any suit was concerned; but a few years after, the youth who resided in Philadelphia wrote to Dr. Carnahan and expressed his regret at the oath he had taken, and confessed that his companion was concerned in the affair.

There were but three persons engaged in this wicked act, one of whom was unknown until after he left College; and there was no other attempt this term to disturb the order of the College or to annoy the officers.

The Commencement for this year, 1824, occurred on Wednesday, the 29th of September, on which occasion forty-seven candidates were admitted to the first degree in the Arts.

The committee on the state of the College submitted for the consideration of the Board the following resolutions, which were adopted, viz.:

"1. That it is not expedient to appoint a Vice-President and Professor of Languages at the present meeting of the Board.

"2. That a competent teacher of Languages be appointed at this meeting, by the Board, who shall conduct the instruction in the languages during the pleasure of the Board; and that the compensation of said teacher shall be $800 per annum.

"3. That Dr. McDowell be a committee to endeavor to procure from the subscribers to the Vice-President's fund a modification of the terms of subscription, so that the interest of the sums subscribed be hereafter applicable to the general calls of the institution."

Under the second of these resolutions the Board elected Mr. George Bush, recently a Tutor in the College, Teacher of

Languages, with the expectation of making him Professor in this department. But Mr. Bush, who at this time was engaged in preaching to a church in Indianapolis, Indiana, declined the appointment, deeming it his duty to devote himself exclusively to the direct work of the ministry. Some years after, he became Professor of Hebrew in the University of New York City.

The Clerk of the Board was instructed to furnish Dr. McDowell with the papers relating to the funds for the Vice-President.

The Clerk was also directed to procure a book of suitable size, and to enter therein the charter of the College, and the acts of the Legislature respecting the same, and also all the existing resolutions of the nature of by-laws, and to insert in the same book all resolutions of a similar nature which may be adopted by the Board, and to lay the book on the table at each meeting of the Board.

At the suggestion of the Faculty, it was

"Resolved, That the Faculty be instructed to take measures to prevent the students of the College from sitting up in their rooms later than eleven o'clock at night."

This would be a wholesome regulation were it practicable to carry it into effect. But the Faculty were soon satisfied that the rigid enforcing of the resolution would do more harm than good.

The committee of repairs were authorized to rent the house recently occupied by Vice-President Lindsley, with the understanding, although not expressed in the resolution, that if the Professor of Mathematics desired to have it for his residence it should be given up to him. This was done; and in this house, built at first for the accommodation of his father, the writer resided for thirty years, and for the greater part of this time in company with the surviving members of his father's family.

The next term began on Thursday, the 11th of November, 1824. Mr. Bush, as stated above, having declined his appointment as Teacher of Languages, the Faculty consisted of Dr. Carnahan, President of the College, Professors Maclean and Halsey, and Messrs. Talmage, Sowers, and Alexander, Tutors.

In the distribution of the studies for this term among the several members it was arranged that the President should hear the Senior class recite on Logic, Moral Philosophy, and Languages, the Junior class on Mental Philosophy, the entire College on the Bible; and that he should attend to the correction of the compositions and speeches. To Professor Maclean was assigned the instruction of the Senior class in Mechanics, and of the Junior class in Geometry and Languages. Professor Halsey was charged with the instruction of the Seniors and Juniors in Chemistry, and of the Seniors in Belles-Lettres. To the Tutors was intrusted the instruction of the Sophomore and Freshman classes in the Greek and Latin languages, Roman Antiquities, English Grammar, and Algebra; the last three of the studies named being committed to Mr. Alexander.

During this term twenty-seven new students were admitted to the three lower classes, and in the term following thirteen others were admitted, making in all for the College year forty *new* students.

By a unanimous vote the Faculty adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That it be respectfully recommended to the Board of Trustees to consider the propriety of allowing to the students every Wednesday afternoon as a holiday, and of requiring the literary societies of the College to hold their regular meetings, the one on Wednesday afternoon, and the other on Saturday afternoon, between the hour of twelve and the ringing of the evening bell; and of prohibiting their holding any meetings during the study hours of College."

The Board took this recommendation into consideration, but concluded it was inexpedient to make the changes suggested in the resolution. The present society halls were not yet built, and the societies held their meetings in contiguous rooms: hence it was necessary that their meetings should be held at different times; and this continued to be the case until the erection of the two halls. The Whig Society held its regular sessions every Monday evening, and the Cliosophic Society on every Wednesday evening. After the erection of the halls, by general agreements, the ordinary meetings of both societies were held on Friday evening during the College terms.

Upon his coming to Princeton, Professor Halsey had secured

temporarily the services of Major Daniel Fisher,* then of Newburgh, New York, as an assistant in his department, to aid him in the care of the Museum of Natural History and of the philosophical apparatus, and in preparing the chemical and other experiments; and the Faculty, being satisfied that it would be for the interest of the College that Mr. Fisher should continue to render like service, recommended to the Board to appoint him Superintendent of the Museum and of the philosophical apparatus. The Trustees did not make this appointment, but they made some provision to remunerate Mr. Fisher for his services.

On the 12th of April, 1825, the Trustees, learning from letters received from Mr. Bush that he declined the appointment of Teacher of Languages, "resolved that it is expedient at this meeting to proceed to the appointment of a Vice-President and Professor of Languages;" and nominations for filling these offices were made at this time. But on the next day they reconsidered this resolution, and determined not to appoint a Vice-President, but merely a Professor of Languages, with a salary of twelve hundred dollars a year, and with an allowance of two hundred dollars a year for house-rent.

Upon taking a vote, Mr. Robert B. Patton, Professor in Middlebury College, Vermont, was unanimously elected Professor of Languages in this institution; and one hundred and fifty dollars were appropriated to defray the expense of his removal to Princeton. A committee (Dr. Miller and Mr. George S. Woodhull) was appointed to inform Mr. Patton of his appointment and to endeavor to procure his acceptance of the office. Mr. Patton accepted the appointment, but in consequence of his engagements at Middlebury he did not enter upon the duties of his office here until the 14th of November, 1825.

"It was Resolved, That Professor Maclean be allowed to occupy the house in which he now resides free of rent; and that Professor Halsey be allowed to occupy the *Professor's house* free of rent.

"It was Ordered, That the Treasurer should invest the interest from the Vice-President's fund.

* This gentleman was a native of Ireland. He was the author of a work on military tactics.

"Two of the most eminent among the members of the Board, the Rev. Dr. John Woodhull, the Senior Trustee, and the Rev. Dr. John B. Romeyn, having departed this life since the last meeting of the Board, the Rev. James Milnor, D.D., of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and the Rev. William McMurray, D.D., of the Reformed Dutch Church, and both of the city of New York, were chosen Trustees in their place."

At a previous meeting, a committee, of which Dr. Carnahan was the chairman, was appointed to inquire whether any, and, if any, what measures ought to be adopted to obtain funds for the gratuitous support of such indigent students in the College as may *not* have the ministry in view. This committee made an extended report, of which *the following is a summary*, viz.: That in their opinion the state of the College demands that immediate efforts be made to obtain such funds, and that to this end the following measures should be adopted:

"I. That a circular be addressed to the Alumni of the College, and a copy sent to each graduate, setting forth the design of this application for funds; and engaging that the funds contributed shall be known as the Alumni fund, and shall be devoted to the gratuitous support of such indigent youth of promising talents and unimpeachable morals as a standing committee of the Trustees, of whom the President of the College shall always be one, shall from time to time direct; *provided*, that no incumbent on said fund shall receive more than $200 a year.

"II. That a committee be appointed with authority to commission one or more agents to solicit funds for the purpose named; and to make out a list of wealthy and benevolent individuals from whom more or less aid may reasonably be expected, and upon whom the agents might call.

"III. That if any person or persons establish a fund for the support of an undergraduate in the College, the said fund shall be denominated a scholarship, and that it shall forever bear the name of the founder or founders, or such other name as they may be pleased to direct; and shall be devoted to such person as the founder or founders may designate.

"IV. That $2500 be considered the smallest sum requisite for the endowment of a scholarship in the College; but a fund to any amount will be cheerfully received by the Board, and shall bear the name of the donor, and shall be sacredly devoted to such object as he may direct. And that the payment of $4000 shall entitle the giver to keep one student constantly in a course of education in the College, for whom no charge shall be made on any College account whatever. Such student, however, may forfeit his right by a disregard of the laws and discipline of the College.

"V. That a petition be presented to the Legislature soliciting a grant in aid of the charitable funds of the College; and containing an offer to receive and educate, for $200 a year, every such student as may be selected for that purpose by the authority of the State, without requiring from him the payment of any of the usual charges,—or to dispense with charges for tuition and room-rent for every $50 re-

ceived from the State. The beneficiaries of the State to be subject to the rules for the government of the other students.

"VI. That any person, by the payment of a sum yielding a yearly interest of not less than $20, shall have the right to establish a competition in any particular branch of education: the avails of the fund to be given to the competitor pronounced by the Faculty to be the best scholar in the designated branch; and that the said fund shall be known by the name of the donor.

"The committee also reported a circular letter to the Alumni of the College, and the form of a subscription paper, both which were adopted by the Board. A special committee was appointed to prepare a petition to the Legislature in accordance with the fifth resolution in the above report. And it was resolved, that the names of all persons who may contribute to the Alumni fund shall be inserted in a tablet and suspended in the College Library. It was also resolved, that another tablet be suspended in the Library, on which shall be inscribed the names of those who may found scholarships, or exhibitions, or permanent funds for particular purposes.

"Colonel Rutgers, a liberal contributor to the funds of the College, was requested to sit for his portrait for the use of the College. While acknowledging the honor done by this request, he declined to accede to it."

The petition to the Legislature was presented to it, but no aid was given, even upon the condition of a liberal return for any moneys that might be received from the State treasury. The appeals to the Alumni and other friends of the College for pecuniary aid proved equally unavailing. *The time for liberal benefactions to our College had not yet come.*

In the autumn of this year, if the writer is not mistaken as to the time, Dr. Carnahan addressed a letter to the Synod of New Jersey setting forth the claims of the College to the countenance and patronage of the Synod and of the churches connected with it. The letter made a favorable impression upon the members of the Synod.

In the summer of 1825 a society was organized * at Princeton, one object of which was to secure the delivery of lectures on various subjects, in the College Chapel, by gentlemen of culture and position, members of the society, which it was agreed should be known by the name of "The New Jersey Literary and Philosophical Society."

* At the suggestion of Professor Halsey. For a few years this society rendered the College and the cause of education good service. A number of valuable lectures by prominent citizens of the State were given in the first year or two of the society's existence.

Nothing of special interest, as it regards the instruction or discipline of the College, occurred during the summer term of 1825. At the ensuing Commencement, in September of that year, *thirty-nine* candidates were admitted to the first degree in the Arts, and Messrs. Samuel K. Talmage and James W. Alexander, Tutors of the College, declined a re-election. These gentlemen having resigned, and Professor Patton being expected to take charge of his department at the beginning of the next term, Mr. Alexander Aikman, the third Tutor, was re-elected, and only one other was appointed, viz., Mr. Daniel C. Axtell, a graduate of Hamilton College, New York, and a member of the Princeton Theological Seminary.

The two literary societies of the College having entered into an agreement to choose alternately one of their distinguished members, for the most part graduates of the College in former years, to deliver an address before the two societies at each Commencement, the Hon. Samuel L. Southard, of New Jersey, delivered the first of these addresses, at the request of the Cliosophic Society, on Tuesday, the 27th of September, 1825, the day before the annual Commencement.

The orators of these societies from 1825 to 1854 were the following-named gentlemen, viz.:

CLIOSOPHIC.

1825. Samuel L. Southard, LL.D., New Jersey.
1827. Theodore Frelinghuysen, LL.D., New Jersey.
1829. John McP. Berrien, LL.D., Georgia.
1831. George Mifflin Dallas, LL.D., Pennsylvania.
1833. Richard Smith Coxe, LL.D., District of Columbia.
1835. William Gaston, LL.D., North Carolina.
1837. Samuel L. Southard, LL.D., New Jersey.
1839. Aaron Ogden Dayton, New Jersey.
1843. William Lewis Dayton, LL.D., New Jersey.
1845. Lucius Q. C. Elmer, LL.D., New Jersey.
1848. Walter Preston, Virginia.
1850. David S. Kaufman, Texas.
1852. Baynard R. Hall, D.D., New York.
1854. Philip R. Fendall, LL.D., District of Columbia.

AMERICAN WHIG.

1826. Charles Fenton Mercer, LL.D., Virginia.
1828. Joseph Reed Ingersoll, LL.D., Pennsylvania.

1830. John Forsyth, Georgia.
1836. John Morin Scott, Pennsylvania.
1838. Joseph Warren Scott, LL.D., New Jersey.
1840. John Johns, D.D., Maryland.
1846. Alexander E. Brown, Pennsylvania.
1847. (College Centennial) James W. Alexander, D.D., New York.
1849. John Thomson Mason, LL.D., Maryland.
1851. Abraham W. Venable, North Carolina.
1853. Benjamin H. Brewster, LL.D., Pennsylvania.

A committee of the Trustees was appointed to confer with the members of the Senior class, with the view of concerting measures to prevent certain excesses which for some years had prevailed at the close of the Commencement balls. The only effectual check given to them was the one occasioned, some years later, by changing the time of the annual Commencement from the last Wednesday in September to the last Wednesday in June. This change led to the giving up of the ball itself.

At a previous meeting the question of establishing chairs of Law and of Medicine was introduced, and its consideration was referred to a committee.

At this meeting of the Board the President and Faculty were

"empowered to make such temporary arrangements with Dr. Vancleve for the introduction of lectures on medicine, or the auxiliary branches of knowledge, as they may think proper, and report thereon at the next meeting of the Board."

The committee on the Law and Medical professorships was continued, in hope that some plan might be devised for the permanent establishment of one or more chairs in each of these departments. The desire of the friends of this measure was that Mr. Stockton would consent to take charge of the Law department, and Dr. Vancleve of the Medical. But before any plan could be matured for the accomplishment of this purpose both these gentlemen had departed this life, Dr. Vancleve dying in 1826, and Mr. Stockton in the early part of 1828.

On motion of Professor Halsey, a committee was appointed by the Faculty to make provision for the enlarging of the Mineralogical Cabinet. The subject was brought to the notice of the Board, but no appropriation was made for the purpose, and here the matter ended for the present.

Among the honorary degrees conferred this year was the

degree of A.M. upon Charles Lucien Buonaparte, Esq., author of a work on American Ornithology. This gentleman had come on a visit to Princeton to be present at the Commencement exercises.

The next College year began on Thursday, the 10th of November, 1825, and Professor Patton, having entered upon the duties of his office, took charge of the Senior and Junior classes in the Latin and Greek languages, of the Sophomore class in the Greek, and also of the Seniors in Belles-Lettres. He devoted himself earnestly to his work, and did very much towards promoting among his pupils a taste and fondness for classical studies, especially in the department of Greek. One of the fruits of his labors was the editing by the Senior class, under his supervision, of the Greek play known as "The Seven against Thebes," "*Ἑπτὰ ἐπὶ Θήβαις.*" This tragedy was printed by D. A. Borrenstein, Princeton, New Jersey.

To encourage increased attention to classical literature, Professor Patton organized among the students and the few graduates residing in the town a Philological Society, and gave the members access to his large and very valuable private library, which, for the greater convenience of the members of the Society, he deposited in one of the College rooms which had been newly fitted up for the holding of their meetings; and this arrangement lasted until the summer of 1829, at which time Professor Patton resigned his chair in the College and established in Princeton a private classical school, known for many years as the "Edge Hill School."

Upon leaving the College, Professor Patton, as a matter of course, took with him his library; and this attraction to special study in the department of Philology being removed, the Society itself became extinct. In fact, before the Professor actually gave up his chair the furniture of the room in which the Society was wont to hold its meetings was sent to the town-house to be sold at public auction.

Apprehensive that the sale, under the circumstances of the case, might do the College serious harm, and tend to produce the impression that the doors of the College would soon be closed, the writer purchased the greater part of the furniture,

and had it sent back to the College room from which it had been taken. And in this way he gave the students to understand that the writer at least had no expectation that the exercises of the College were about to be suspended and its doors closed.

Although he succeeded Professor Patton as the Professor of Ancient Languages and Literature, the writer did not attempt to revive the Philological Society, for the very good reason that the instruments for research in this department had been, to a great extent, removed; and, further, the writer found himself, upon assuming his new office, burdened with so many duties in conducting for the next term the instruction in the two departments of Mechanics and of Ancient Languages, with a full share in the government of the College, that he had no time for additional labors. In later years he occasionally formed small private classes of some of his best scholars for a careful and critical study of some Greek classic.

The number of *new* students during the year 1825–26 was *thirty*, and the number of graduates *twenty-nine;* and, the accessions not being equal to the losses from graduation and other causes, the entire number in the College continued to decline for three or four years. The general order of the College was good, and the attention to study very satisfactory. But there were a few restless spirits, and of these three were concerned in the explosion of a cracker at the President's door. They were discovered, and, of course, were expelled for their cowardly and wicked act. An investigation was made by the Chief Justice of the State, and one of the parties, the leader in the business, was bound over to appear before the grand jury of the county. But, as the witnesses failed to appear, no bill was found against the parties implicated, and they were permitted to escape with no other punishment than that inflicted by the College authorities, viz., an ignominious expulsion from their Alma Mater and exclusion from other colleges.

Those disposed to engage in such assaults upon the private residences of the College officers came to know that their fellow-students and the community in general held in great contempt all concerned in such disreputable conduct, and that they

were pleased at the detection and punishment of the guilty parties. The firing of these explosives in the College buildings did not cease at once upon the detection and punishment of the parties concerned in the one above mentioned, but this was the last one exploded at a private residence.

While the writer takes no exception to the calling in of the civil authority to prevent or to punish such acts as those here spoken of, he does question the wisdom of doing this in ordinary cases; and he is satisfied that, with proper vigilance and inquiry, sufficient may be learned respecting the parties to enable the officers to deal with them for their thoughtless and wicked conduct, and effectually to check the disposition to indulge in such hazardous amusements. Upon actual trial, the best method pursued by Dr. Carnahan and the writer was to see the parties *privately*, and give them to understand that their share in these freaks was known, and that in future they must refrain from them altogether, and, further, that they must make good the damage already done by their previous participation in them. Nothing did so much to banish from the College buildings disorders of the kind here spoken of as this mode of dealing with the individuals concerned in them.

The last attempt to invoke the aid of the civil authority for the purpose of detecting the parties engaged in cracker-firing was made in the summer of 1828, and the official record of this transaction is taken from the Faculty minutes:

"On Monday evening, the 26th of May, a cracker was exploded in the Junior Recitation Room, which broke the stove, all the windows, and did other damage. On Thursday following, after every possible exertion had been made to ascertain the author of this outrage, without arriving at any satisfactory result, the President suggested that the only probable means of obtaining full information on the subject, and of preventing similar acts, was by testimony before the civil authority; and that in his opinion a complaint ought to be made with a view to have a legal investigation. Of this measure most of the members of the Faculty expressed their decided approbation.

"On Friday, the 6th of June, one of the Judges of the County of Middlesex commenced the investigation; and three students, being called before him, refused to give testimony, avowing their determination to go to jail rather than be placed under oath at this time. With the view of giving them an opportunity of consulting their friends, the magistrate took security for their appearance before him at a future period, and postponed further proceedings.

"This day [June 9] the President informed the Faculty that he had received

through the Post-office an anonymous letter, purporting to be from a student of the College, avowing himself the sole author of the mischief done on the evening of the 26th ult., stating that no other was privy to the transaction; that he did it thoughtlessly, and without anticipating the extent of the injury that has occurred; that ever since he has been filled with shame and remorse, and has wept in secret over his folly and infatuation; that he has enclosed a sum of money [$150] deemed sufficient to repair all damages, begging the Faculty would not hereafter 'seek to drag forth into ignominious light a poor, unfortunate, deluded youth, who was unfeignedly sorry for his conduct.'

"On receiving this information the Faculty Resolved, That it is not expedient to investigate this subject any further."

The above extract was prepared by the President at the request of the writer, and upon the writer's motion it was placed upon the minutes of the Faculty in lieu of another minute agreed upon by the Faculty when the writer was absent, and which seemed, at least, to throw upon the President the whole responsibility of the measures adopted. The writer consented that the Faculty should take the course suggested by the President, if the parties implicated could be discovered in no other way, and he therefore regarded himself as responsible in his full measure for the course adopted by the Faculty. But at no time had it his hearty approval; and at his earnest desire his colleagues consented to defer further action in the case for two or three days, to give him time to make inquiries which might do away with all need of invoking the aid of the civil authority.

At the request of the President, who was confined to his house by a severe sprain of his ankle, the writer conducted this investigation before the County Judge; and, availing himself of a hint given him by his friend the late James S. Green, Esq., he suggested to the Judge the expediency of admitting to bail the parties who had refused to give testimony. This step tended to allay the great excitement, both in the College and the town, which the arrest and commitment had occasioned, and prepared the way for the adjustment of the whole difficulty in the manner narrated above.

At the termination of this affair the writer said to his colleagues that he would never again consent to take any part whatever in a like attempt to discover the parties to college disorders. Dr. Carnahan expressed the hope that the writer would not *then* publicly avow his purpose, to which he replied

that he had no intention to do so, although his mind was fully made up as to the course he should pursue; and from that day to this the Faculty have not sought the aid of the civil power in governing the College.

If anything could have induced him, while yet connected with the College, to change his mind upon this point, it would have been the recently-introduced practice of *hazing* new students. And he ought, perhaps, to add that among *college disorders* he does not class assaults upon private houses: here let the law take its course.

At their meeting in April, 1826, the Trustees adopted the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That the Steward be directed not to furnish the students with wine or ardent spirits in the Refectory on *any* occasion.

"Resolved, That the dinner usually given by the Steward to the Trustees on Commencement days be dispensed with hereafter."

For some years before the passage of these resolutions it had been customary on public occasions, such as the Fourth of July and the annual Commencements of the College, for the Steward to provide for the students a much better dinner than usual, *at which times* he was wont to furnish a supply of wine. This, for obvious reasons, it was deemed best should not be continued.

On Commencement days the Trustees dined in the refectory with the students, but at a separate table, and with such guests as they thought proper to invite. The decrease in the number of students and the consequent decrease in the revenues of the College inclined the Board to dispense with every unnecessary expenditure of funds, and, in their spirit of retrenching wherever it was practicable, they resolved to give up the Commencement dinner.

The members of the Faculty, however, deeming this an unwise measure, made a subscription among themselves and a few friends sufficient to meet the expense of providing a dinner for the Alumni and other friends of the College who might be present at the next Commencement. And for several years after, the President and one of his colleagues, in proportion to their respective salaries, paid for the dinner furnished to the

Alumni by the College Steward on Commencement day. Afterwards, when the Alumni Association became possessed of some funds, this expense was met from the treasury of the Association. Subsequently the Trustees assumed the responsibility of providing this entertainment for the Alumni and other friends of the institution gathered here on Commencement days. And this is the present plan.

These facts are mentioned solely for the purpose of showing the low condition of the College at this time in regard to funds.

The next Commencement occurred on Wednesday, the 27th of September, 1826, and, although the class admitted on this occasion to the first degree in the Arts consisted of but *twenty-nine* members, it was one of more than ordinary note. Some attained eminence in their professions, and others, while yet students, did the College great service by the organizing of an association known as the "Philadelphian Society," which has been instrumental in fostering among the pious youth of the College a spirit of brotherly love and of mutual watchfulness over one another's spiritual interests. Prominent among the founders of this society were James Brainerd Taylor, of the class of 1826, and his room-mate, Peter I. Gulick, of the previous class, the latter for fifty years a most faithful and useful missionary in the Pacific Isles. James B. Taylor was distinguished for his fervent piety and untiring zeal in the cause of Christ. He died in early life. The Rev. Peter I. Gulick is still living (1874), and he is permitted to see his children devoting themselves to missionary labors. It is said that at first the society consisted only of four persons, the two named and Martin Tupper and Tobias Epstein, worthy associates of the other two. Epstein died in 1828. Tupper became a minister of great respectability in his native State,—Massachusetts.

At the Commencement just spoken of, the Hon. Charles Fenton Mercer, of Virginia, by the appointment of the American Whig Society, delivered the second of the addresses before the literary societies. This arrangement between the American Whig and Cliosophic Societies has added much to the interest taken by the friends of the College in the Commencement exercises, and has been of great benefit to the societies themselves.

Another association, which has been of signal service to the College, was formed at this time, viz., "The Alumni Association of Nassau Hall." Of this Association the venerable Madison was the first President.

A paper respecting this Association was prepared by the writer, and read at a meeting of the Alumni on the 28th of June, 1870. This paper contains an account of the origin of the Alumni Association and of the various measures devised by it for the benefit of the College. The paper here referred to will be given in the Appendix to this sketch of Dr. Carnahan's administration, with the omission of such parts as may be embodied in the sketch itself.

The Committee of Repairs was authorized to erect on the College grounds a house for the accommodation of Professor Patton, and to expend in its erection the sum of three thousand dollars. By the time it was finished the expense incurred amounted to four thousand dollars, to which sum the appropriation was increased at the next meeting of the Board.

As low as were the funds and resources of the College at this time, the attention of the Trustees, instead of being given exclusively to the consideration of plans for augmenting the funds, was directed to the subject of diminishing the College charges for tuition, board, etc., and hence the committee on the subject of retrenchment reported, among others, the following resolutions, which were adopted by the Board:

"1. Resolved, That from and after the commencement of the next session the price of boarding be reduced to two dollars per week.

"2. Resolved, That the rent of the Steward for the Refectory be $200 per annum.

"3. Resolved, That the tuition be reduced to $20 per session."

It was hoped that the proposed reductions would increase the number of students, and that this increase would more than make good any loss arising from the reduction in the College charges. With the same numbers the loss to the College was a serious one; and it is very questionable whether a single student entered the institution that would not have entered had no such reduction been made.

The number of students *not* increasing in consequence of the reduction in the charges, the ability of the Board to meet the

current expenses was not a little diminished by this injudicious measure. The next step, of course, was to lessen the outlay by cutting down the salaries of the President and Professors, a further mention of which will be made presently.

As pertaining to this matter, the writer will here give a minute of April 11, 1827, adopted at a meeting of the Board held on this day:

"Resolved, That a committee be appointed to examine into the state of the College during the present year; the manner in which the officers of the College have performed their respective duties; and to inquire whether any, and, if any, what measures are necessary to increase the funds of, or *to lessen the expenses of, the institution*, and to make report at the next meeting of the Board, and of any other measures which they think will be conducive to the interest of the institution."

The committee consisted of Dr. Miller, Mr. Ewing, Dr. Stockton, Dr. McDowell, and Mr. Brown.

At the meeting in September of the same year the committee made their report, a very full one, from which it appears:

1. That the highest number of students during the summer term of 1827 was *eighty*.

2. That the sum total of the receipts of the College for a year was about six thousand five hundred and seventy-five dollars.

3. That the stated annual expenses of the College were about six thousand nine hundred dollars.

4. That the balance against the College, which there were no funds to meet, would be annually three hundred and twenty-five dollars.*

5. That with respect to the increase of the funds, the committee were "utterly at a loss for any probable means of attaining the object," their previous attempts, aptly spoken of as "*imperfect*," having all failed.

6. That in regard to any eligible plan for *lessening the expenses* of the College they were equally at a loss.

Under this head they truly say:

"However difficult it may be to continue to pay the present salaries of the officers, there seems reason to fear that, if they should be reduced to any such extent as would be worth considering, the risk of endangering the respectability of the institution, and of failing to command or to retain such an array of talent in the

* The reduction made in the tuition-fees alone was six hundred and twenty dollars, nearly twice the amount of the estimated deficiency.

Faculty as is absolutely essential to its prosperity, would more than counterbalance the value of the proposed saving. If the College is to be supported at all, it must be, in the opinion of the committee, *not* by reducing the provision for the comfort of its officers, which can only diminish the probability of the places being suitably filled, but by using all the means in our power to render the course of the instruction and the order of the institution such as to command a high degree of public confidence and thus attract a larger number of pupils."

7. That the College had an interest in two items of property, "all attention to which, it is believed, had passed out of view for several years." "The *first* is a sum of $3000 due for lands conveyed by Dr. Boudinot to the Board, which have been sold on contract." "The *second* consists of a body of land of 4000 acres in Pennsylvania, also given by Dr. Boudinot to the Board." In regard to both of these the committee suggested that an inquiry should be instituted, in order to determine whether the whole or certain parts should be sold.

The report concludes with a series of resolutions, relating chiefly to the manner in which the Treasurer's accounts are in future to be kept, and reports thereof made to the Board; others have reference to certain matters expected of the officers of the College, with the view of securing, on the part of the students, greater regularity in attendance upon all College exercises, and stricter attention to order.

Chief-Justice Ewing not being at the meeting of the Board, his name is not signed to the report.

The report, of which a brief outline is here given, was accepted and adopted by the Board; after which the following resolutions were passed:

"1. Resolved, That the Committee of Repairs be authorized to prepare for the use of the Professors such rooms in the College edifice as they may select to be occupied by them, agreeably to the report of the Committee on the state of the College.

"2. Resolved, That the Clerk of this Board make out a fair copy of the report of the Committee on the state of the College for the President of the College, for the purpose of his laying the same before the Faculty at the opening of the next session.

"3. Resolved, That Dr. Miller, Dr. Stockton, Chief-Justice Ewing, Mr. Brown, Dr. Alexander, Dr. Carnahan, and Mr. Kirkpatrick be a committee to take into consideration the whole arrangements and state of the College, and report thereon at the next stated meeting."

No such rooms were prepared as were provided for in the *first* of the resolutions. Professor Halsey, not having in his

house a suitable room for a study, did occupy a room, during the day, in the College building. In regard to the second of these resolutions, the writer's impression is that no such paper as that here called for was ever laid before the Faculty. The material points, however, so far as the Professors and Tutors were concerned, were made known to them.

The report called for in the third resolution—to be submitted at the next meeting of the Board, to be held in April, 1828—was made at the time appointed, and was signed only by Drs. Miller and Alexander.

The Hon. Richard Stockton, LL.D., a member of the committee, departed this life before the report was presented, and two other members of the committee were absent from this meeting.

During this year an effort was made, with the approval of the Board, to obtain by private subscription funds sufficient to purchase a large classical library offered for sale at Munich. But the effort was not successful.

In reference to instruction in the French language the following minute occurs under the date of September 27, 1827:

"A communication was received from the Faculty of the College suggesting the expediency of making the study of the French language a part of the regular course in the College.

"On motion, Resolved, That hereafter part of the time of the Freshman class be devoted to the study of the French language, and that Charles A. Coulomb be appointed a teacher of that language for one year, and that for his compensation he receive one-half of the tuition-money paid by the members of the Freshman class, whatever that may be."

Mr. Coulomb had other pupils in the higher classes, who made their own terms with him for the instruction he gave them.

In the sketch of Dr. Green's administration, mention was made of the formation of the Nassau Hall Bible, Tract, and Education Societies, and of their usefulness in training the members for active efforts in behalf of benevolent and charitable institutions.

The three societies here mentioned continued their respective labors, with more or less efficiency, for many years. But in this year (1827) the Nassau Hall Bible Society engaged in a work

of the greatest importance to the Bible cause, and contributed largely to the subsequent efforts to supply every destitute family in the country with a copy of the word of God. (See Appendix to Dr. Carnahan's Administration.)

At the stated meeting of the Board held in April, 1828, the President informed the Board that Mr. J. Addison Alexander, who at the September meeting had been chosen a Tutor, had declined the office, and that Mr. Albert B. Dod had been appointed by the Faculty in his place.

The committee on the state of the College made the following report:

"That after mature deliberation on various subjects, which appear to be embraced by the record of their appointment, the only points to which they think it important that the attention of the Board should be directed are the following:

"I. The present condition of the College with respect to its pecuniary concerns.

"These, in the opinion of the committee, are such as to call for immediate and serious consideration and some corresponding measures. In the report made to the Board in September last by another committee, the average number of students in the institution, assumed as a basis of calculating its resources, was eighty. The highest number at any one time during the session now closing was seventy-one. It is therefore evident that seventy-five is the highest average number that it would be judicious to assume in making our present calculations. With this number of students, the annual income from tuition, room-rent, &c., may be estimated at $4170. If to this sum be added the annual product of the permanent funds of the College, amounting to $1322, and also the annual product of the Vice-President's fund, amounting to $655, the sum total of the resources of the College will be found to be about $6147. On the other hand, the stated annual expenses of the institution, with its present number of officers and rate of salaries, amount to about $6900, leaving a balance in the annual account of $753* against the College, even supposing the product of the Vice-President's fund to be annually thrown into the disposable funds of the institution.

"The committee cannot believe that the Board will consent to proceed in a course which, if continued, will speedily exhaust the little fund accumulated with so much care and difficulty and deemed of so much importance to the prosperity and even permanence of the College. In looking round for expedients for avoiding so serious an evil, the committee can think of only one which appears to them to admit of successful adoption,—which is, the reduction of the salaries of all the permanent officers of the institution.† The committee speak of the permanent officers, because, in their opinion, the compensation of the Tutors will not admit of reduction. If the salary of the President should be reduced from and after the close of the next session to $1600, the salaries of the Professors to $1000, the salary of the Treasurer to $150,

"*Had it not been for the reductions made in the College charges, there would have been with seventy-five students a balance in favor of the College.

"† See report on this subject made in September last.

that of the Librarian to $40, there would be an annual reduction in the stated expenses of the institution to the amount of $1130; in which case, supposing the number of students to be seventy-five, there would be an annual balance in favor of the College of $442. In recommending this reduction, the committee wish it to be distinctly understood that, in their opinion, it ought to be a temporary one, and that whenever the finances of the College render the measure practicable, the salaries ought to be restored to their present rate.

"II. The committee believe that a considerable addition would be made from time to time to the number of students if permission could be obtained for them to lodge and board, in certain cases, in private families. It is believed that this might frequently be permitted without mischief.

"III. Finally, the committee are of the opinion that there are some offences against the laws of the College productive of much disorder which could not be considered as justifying either expulsion or suspension, for the prevention of which admonition is found altogether inadequate. They are inclined to believe that in many such cases the imposing of *fines*, at the discretion of the Faculty, would be likely to prove the most effectual resort, and would be, when judiciously managed, altogether unexceptionable."

Appended to this report, and intended to give effect to the suggestions and recommendations therein contained, are several resolutions, all which were adopted; and the reduction in the salaries, as proposed in the report, began to take effect from and after the close of the next session, September 24, 1828, with the following results. In the course of the ensuing year two of the Professors tendered their resignations. Samuel Bayard, Esq., who had served as Treasurer of the College for seventeen or eighteen years, declined a re-election, and Robert Voorhees, Esq., chosen in his place, also declined. The duties of the office for the ensuing year were intrusted to a committee of the Board, Messrs. George S. Woodhull and J. S. Green. At this time the Faculty consisted of the President of the College, three Professors, and two Tutors. The students, all told, were between seventy and eighty. For months it was known that the two Professors referred to above intended to resign; and it was not known, and not even conjectured, what the Trustees would do towards meeting the emergency. At this juncture it so happened that Dickinson College, Pennsylvania, was in still greater straits than our own; and we learned that Professor Vethake, who nine years before left Princeton for Carlisle, was willing to return to Princeton should the way be opened. The writer was then occupying the chair which Professor Vethake

had held here; and it seemed necessary that he should give up the chair of Mathematics, and take one of the chairs about to be vacated by his fellow-Professors, if Mr. Vethake should be invited to return to this institution. The Rev. Albert B. Dod, so well known and so much admired for his talents, learning, and aptness to teach, was at this time the assistant in the Mathematical department; and the writer was exceedingly desirous that the College should continue to enjoy his valuable services, and of course that he should be placed at the head of one of the departments.

The problem then to be solved was this. With the present income of the College, how can Professor Vethake be induced to resume his former position with us and the services of Mr. Dod be permanently secured? At first sight it would seem that nothing more was requisite than that the writer should take the chair of Ancient Languages, and Professor Vethake the chair of Mathematics, and Professor Dod the chair of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry. But Professor Dod was not a chemist, and Professor Vethake had no particular skill in the manipulations of that science; and, further, it was desirable, very desirable, if it were possible, to increase the number of instructors, and yet the College had an income barely sufficient to meet its expenses, even upon the reduced scale adopted by the Trustees. It became known that Professor Vethake was desirous to visit Prussia, the fatherland of his parents. This suggested to the writer that, by working a little harder for the first year, Professor Dod and himself might save the College the greater part, if not the whole, of the salary which Professor Vethake would have received for that year had he come to Princeton directly from Carlisle.

According to the provision made by the Trustees, each Professor was to have a house and one thousand dollars a year. Two Professors resigning, this left two houses and two thousand dollars a year at the disposal of the Board for the supply of the vacant chairs.

The plan which occurred to the writer was this: 1st, that the Trustees should appoint Mr. Vethake Professor of Mathematics, and give him a house and a salary of one thousand

dollars a year; 2d, that Mr. Dod, then a Tutor, should be appointed Professor of Natural Philosophy, with a salary of eight hundred dollars a year and a house; 3d, that, if possible, Dr. John Torrey, the eminent Professor of Chemistry in the Medical College of New York, should be induced to give us each summer a course of lectures on Chemistry at such times as would suit his convenience; and, 4th, that the services of Mr. L. Hargous, a well-known and excellent teacher, should be secured for the department of Modern Languages, and that these two gentlemen last named, whose services would be required only during a part of each year, should receive each *five hundred dollars* a year.

These several sums amount to two thousand eight hundred dollars, and exceed the estimated expenses for the departments about to become vacant by eight hundred dollars. There would have been no great risk in adopting this plan at once and in full, had Professor Vethake been able to come to Princeton and enter upon the duties of his office as soon as he was appointed. But he did not come for a year, and *the actual* expenditure for the *four* departments above named was only nineteen hundred dollars, being one hundred less than the sum which, upon the reduced scale of the preceding year, the Trustees had expected to pay. In the spring of 1830, Mr. Dod's salary was increased, and for the summer term he received five hundred dollars instead of four hundred, which made the whole expenditure nineteen hundred dollars, instead of eighteen hundred as in the writer's original estimate.

The entire plan mentioned above was adopted by the Board in the autumn of 1829, with the exception that Mr. Dod was made *teacher* of Natural Philosophy, but with the understanding that he should be made *Professor* as soon as the finances of the College would warrant it.

Mr. Jonathan B. Condit, subsequently Professor in Amherst College, and also in the Auburn Theological Seminary, was chosen a Tutor, and accepted the appointment.

Before the meeting of the Board at which this arrangement was made, Professor Vethake left for Europe, and his place was supplied by Mr. Dod, who took charge of the Mathematical

department, while the writer conducted most of the instruction in Natural Philosophy as well as in the Latin and Greek languages. Professor Vethake declined his appointment, influenced partly by the smallness of the salary. At the meeting of the Board in the following April, Mr. Dod was unanimously chosen Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. Upon his return from Europe, in the summer of 1830, Professor Vethake informed the writer that if the Trustees would give him a house and twelve hundred dollars a year he would consent to take the chair of Natural Philosophy instead of that of Mathematics, to which during his absence Mr. Dod had been appointed, and which he preferred to retain. Upon being assured that Mr. Vethake would return to Princeton if appointed upon the conditions mentioned, the Trustees cordially renewed their invitation to him.

From the time the policy here pointed out was first adopted, the College began to revive: the number of students rapidly increased, and continued to increase, with slight variations, until in the academic year of 1860–61 it reached *three hundred and fourteen.* Additional Professors were appointed, and new buildings were erected for the better accommodation of the increasing numbers.

In all here said no reference has been made to the writer's honored and dear friend the Rev. Dr. James Carnahan, then at the head of the College, and to whom, in the writer's opinion, the College is as much indebted as to any other man ever connected with it. He would have been willing at any time to sacrifice himself for the good of the College, but would have hesitated long before he would have suggested to a friend the expediency of his doing what possibly that friend might deem to be a sacrifice on his part. And although it is quite possible that his own thoughts took the same course that the writer's did as to what the good of the College required, yet his delicacy would not permit him to propose such a change in the writer's course of study and instruction as the above plan called for. But when the writer had matured his own views and presented them to him, he at once expressed his hearty approval of them, and his promptness in acceding to them satisfied the writer that his

own thoughts on the subject had led him to the same view of what was best to be done, or else that, believing that the state of the College called for some energetic efforts to restore it to its former efficiency, he was ready to accept any plan that promised to accomplish so desirable a result. In giving his assent to the plan he did not hesitate for a moment,—which somewhat surprised the writer, as he was distinguished for his prudence, and in all matters of importance was wont to act with great deliberation. Knowing that one of the most influential of the Trustees was of the opinion that it would be best to reunite the chairs of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, and Chemistry, and believing that to do so would be a great detriment to the College, and also apprehensive that if such a measure were adopted the College would continue to decline in numbers as well as in resources, the writer next proposed to Dr. Carnahan that in case we could not bring the Trustees to adopt our views we should both resign. To this he also gave his prompt assent. It was then agreed that we would say nothing as to our intentions should the Trustees refuse their sanction to our scheme for extending the course of instruction and for increasing the number of teachers, but that, keeping this matter to ourselves, we would go to work and endeavor to gain for the views here presented a favorable consideration. Dr. Carnahan undertook to obtain for them, if possible, the consent of the Trustees, and he left it to the writer to correspond with those whose services we desired to secure for the College.

While the above programme was under consideration by the Trustees, before whom the President brought it at their meeting in September, 1829, a committee of the Board, consisting of two of its most prominent members, called upon the writer to confer with him in reference to the matter. Satisfied that the Trustees were prepared to appoint Dr. Vethake Professor of Mathematics, the writer said to the committee, Rev. Dr. McDowell and Chief-Justice Ewing, that he would consent to take the chair of Ancient Languages in case the Trustees would appoint Mr. Dod to one of the vacant chairs. Dr. McDowell said, in reply, that the Trustees had a high opinion of Mr. Dod, but that they were somewhat doubtful as to their ability

to meet the additional expense which such an appointment would involve. But at that time the writer was determined to consent to no arrangement which would unite the chairs of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, and he therefore made his acceptance of the chair of Ancient Languages and Literature a conditional one.

Dr. Vethake was chosen Professor of Mathematics, Mr. Dod Teacher of Natural Philosophy, Dr. Torrey Lecturer on Chemistry, and Mr. Hargous Teacher of Modern Languages; and, as said before, the College entered at once upon an upward course.

To show that it was from no dissatisfaction with the writer's management of his department that they had transferred him to another, the Trustees made him Vice-President of the College; and the writer is confident they did so with the full concurrence of Dr. Carnahan, and perhaps at his suggestion. But this was no part of our original plan. His election as Vice-President took place on the 1st of October, 1829, the day after the Commencement of that year.

Two hundred dollars were added to the respective salaries of the President, the Vice-President, and Professor Dod.

Mr. John Van Doren, of Princeton, was chosen Treasurer of the College, and accepted the appointment.

The President was requested to inquire, and to report at the next stated meeting of the Board, how far it may comport with economy and the safety of the College to substitute coal for wood in the rooms of the students.

A committee of the Trustees was appointed, with power to appoint an agent or agents, to solicit funds.

The committee appointed at a previous meeting to inquire into the state of the lands given by Dr. Boudinot, in Pennsylvania and New York, made a report, whereupon they were authorized to appoint an agent or agents to explore the lands in Pennsylvania, and to dispose of them should they deem it expedient.

The committee of the Board appointed at their meeting in September, 1830, to examine the minutes of the Faculty, reported:

"That they had performed the duty assigned them; they found nothing requiring the attention of the Board; they state with much satisfaction that no case of discipline of so much moment as to render a minute thereof necessary or proper has been before the Faculty during the late summer session; and they recommend that the minutes from page 205 to 209 inclusive be approved."

A standing committee of finance and a standing committee on the library were appointed.

"It was made the duty of the first committee 'to take cognizance of all matters relating to the fiscal concerns of the College; to examine all reports of the Treasurer, made in obedience to orders and regulations of the Board; to provide for the most profitable mode of investing the surplus funds, and generally to recommend such measures as to them shall seem most advisable to advance the pecuniary resources of the institution.'

"Mr. Lenox, Chief-Justice Ewing, Mr. Green, and Mr. Bayard were appointed this committee for the ensuing year."

The resolution in regard to the other committee was as follows:

"Resolved, That there be a standing committee of five members of this Board, to be denominated the Library Committee, to be annually appointed, who (without interfering with or in any wise controlling the Librarian in the discharge of his present or future duties) shall be charged with the superintendence of the Library, and to devise and from time to time to report to this Board the ways and means of preserving, extending, and increasing this important department of the College.

"Dr. Carnahan, Dr. Alexander, Dr. Miller, Mr. Southard, and Mr. Ewing were the committee for the ensuing year."

The Rev. Dr. McDowell and Mr. Southard were appointed a committee to obtain subscriptions for establishing a professorship in the College.* As the result of these measures, and chiefly through the earnest efforts of Dr. McDowell, subscriptions to the amount of thirteen thousand three hundred and fifty dollars were obtained. At his request, the writer visited the Alumni in the city of Baltimore, and, with the aid of the Rev. John Breckinridge, succeeded in obtaining subscriptions to the amount of seven hundred dollars; and the Hon. Lewis Condict obtained in the city of Washington four hundred dollars. These are included in the thirteen thousand three hundred and fifty dollars just mentioned, most of which was subscribed by friends

* Before the close of their sessions, the committee reported to the Board that they had obtained subscriptions to the amount of eleven hundred dollars; whereupon Dr. McDowell was appointed a general agent to solicit donations for this special fund.

of the College residing in New York City and its vicinity. All the subscriptions were made payable in five annual instalments. In September, 1834, the payments amounted to nine thousand three hundred and eighty-one dollars, which sum was somewhat augmented by subsequent contributions.

The following appointments were made at this meeting of the Board, September, 1830, viz.:

Mr. Albert B. Dod was chosen Professor of Mathematics.

Mr. Henry Vethake was chosen Professor of Natural Philosophy.

Dr. John Torrey was chosen Professor of Chemistry.

Dr. Samuel L. Howell was chosen Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.

Mr. Lewis Hargous was chosen Professor of Modern Languages.

Mr. J. Addison Alexander was chosen Adjunct Professor of Ancient Languages and Literature.

Mr. Festus Hanks was chosen Tutor.

The Faculty were authorized to appoint an additional Tutor; which they did, by choosing Mr. Joseph Alden.

It was resolved by the Board,

"That the style of the Professorship of Languages be in future The Professorship of Ancient Languages and Literature; and that the style of the Adjunct Professorship of Languages be Adjunct Professorship of Ancient Languages."

Professor Alexander was to reside in the College building, and to discharge the ordinary duties of a Tutor. But the next year he was released from these requirements.

Towards the expenses of the department of Anatomy and Physiology for the ensuing year, the Alumni Association contributed one hundred dollars.

The members of this Association, a year or two before, made a small contribution towards providing instruction in the French language.

During the College year of 1829–30 *forty-four new* students were admitted, which was a large advance upon the admissions for the last few years; and in 1830–31 *sixty-seven* new students were received.

The character and extent of the curriculum at this time, 1830–31, may be gathered from the following statement:

To the President, Dr. Carnahan, was committed the instruction of the Senior class in Rhetoric, Logic, and Moral Philosophy, and of the Junior class in Mental Philosophy, the Evidences of Christianity, and Natural Theology, and of the entire College—all the students forming one class—in the Holy Scriptures on Sabbath afternoon.

To the Vice-President, Mr. Maclean, the instruction of the Senior and Junior classes in Greek, and of the Sophomore class in Latin.

To the Professor of Natural Philosophy, Mr. Vethake, the instruction of the Senior class in Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, and Political Economy, of the Junior class in Natural Philosophy, and of the Sophomore class in History.

To the Professor of Mathematics, Mr. Dod, the instruction of the Junior and Sophomore classes in their mathematical studies. These at that time included Trigonometry, Plane and Spherical, with their applications, Spherical Projections, Conic Sections, and Fluxions. One or two years after, the Differential Calculus was substituted for Fluxions.

Professor Dod was the first to introduce into our College written in connection with oral examinations, taking the hint from the mathematical examination papers of Cambridge, England.

To the Professor of Chemistry, Dr. Torrey, the instruction of the Senior class in Chemistry.

To the Professor of Modern Languages, Mr. Hargous, the instruction of the Sophomore and Freshman classes in the French language.

To the Adjunct Professor of Ancient Languages, Mr. J. A. Alexander, the instruction of the Junior class in Latin, and of the Sophomore and Freshman classes in Greek.

The Senior Tutor, Mr. Hanks, was to assist the Professor of Mathematics in the instruction of the two lower classes, and the Junior Tutor, Mr. Alden, the Professors of Ancient Languages.

Dr. Howell gave lectures to a private class of graduates and

other students on Anatomy and Physiology. His private pupils had liberty to attend the lectures of the other Professors, and to use the books of the College library, in the same manner as is done by the students of the College, without charge.

The conduct of the students in general was good, and their progress in their studies satisfactory; and the College continued to grow in public esteem, as well as in the confidence of the Trustees.

Provision was made by the Trustees for furnishing such students as desired it a cheaper fare than that provided in the College commons. About forty availed themselves of this provision. The number of students continuing to increase, the Trustees erected an additional refectory building, for which they chose an additional Steward.

November 19, 1830, the Faculty adopted the following rule in regard to the destroying of College property:

"When injury is done, by means of fire or otherwise, to the property of the College, or of the inhabitants of Princeton, those students who shall leave their rooms, or go to the place where the mischief is done, without permission from a member of the Faculty, shall be considered as acting disorderly; and the students who are seen out of their rooms, in such circumstances, shall be fined to the full amount of the damages done."

During the year 1831–32, *fifty-nine new* students were admitted, and three others who had left College returned. The whole number of students was one hundred and thirty-nine. Sixteen were dismissed, at their own request or that of their friends, and thirty-three received their first degree in the Arts.

The Faculty was composed of the same persons as the year before, with the addition of another Tutor, Mr. George W. Leyburn.

At the meeting of the Board in April, 1832, the committee on the Museum made the following report, viz.:

"Professor Maclean, to whom was committed a year since the Cabinet of Natural History, having reported to this Board that it requires additional expenditures to preserve the specimens from decay and to put the whole in good order, and having informed the Board that a gentleman well qualified to perform this work is now in Princeton, who engages to put the same in good order, so that the whole expense of these repairs and manual labor shall cost the Board no more than $115, Therefore, Resolved, That Professor Maclean be authorized to employ Mr. Benedict Jaeger, the gentleman referred to, to put the Museum in good order the ensuing

season, and that the sum of $115, of the interest on the moneys left by Dr. Boudinot for this object, be placed at the disposal of Professor Maclean to carry into effect the above arrangement for the complete repair of the Museum."

Mr. Jaeger was employed, accordingly; and at the next meeting of the Board, September 25, 1832, he was chosen Curator of the Museum and Lecturer on Natural History, his compensation to be paid from moneys bequeathed for the increase and improvement of the Cabinet of Natural History by the late Dr. Elias Boudinot.

At the same meeting Mr. Jaeger was chosen Professor of the German and Italian languages, and as Professor his duties were limited to giving instruction to such students of the College as might wish to study these languages. Upon the resignation of Professor Hargous, he was made Professor of Modern Languages.

Professor Jaeger was a native of Austria. He was a man of talent and learning, and an admirable teacher.

On account of the cholera which prevailed throughout the country during the summer of 1832, nearly all the students, at the desire of their friends, returned home. There was, therefore, no examination of the Senior class for their degrees, nor was there any examination of the other classes at the end of the term. In consequence of this interruption, the students returned to College earlier than usual, and the next term began on the 11th of October, 1832; but the Commencement exercises and the conferring of degrees took place, as was customary, on the last Wednesday in September.

In September, 1832, the Board met on the 25th, and continued their sessions through that and the following days. The Commencement exercises took place on Wednesday, the 26th, when *twenty-two* candidates were admitted to the first degree in the Arts. Messrs. John S. Henry, of Philadelphia, James Lenox, of New York, and Roswell L. Colt, of Baltimore, were chosen Trustees. Messrs. Jesse E. Edwards, John S. Hart, and Samuel H. McDonald were chosen Tutors. And it was "Resolved, That the regulation passed September, 1822, prohibiting Tutors being members of the Theological Seminary during their continuance in office, be and it is hereby repealed."

The salary of the Professor of Mathematics was made twelve hundred dollars a year.

A communication was received from the executors of James Hamilton, late of Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, stating that he had left the moiety of the proceeds of the sale of a tract of land to be applied to defray the expenses of the education of pious young men for the ministry of the gospel. (See Minutes, vol. iii. page 214.)

At the Alumni meeting of this Commencement there was a decided expression of opinion that another College building should be erected for the accommodation of the students, and some of the Trustees present at this meeting brought the subject before the Board, by which the following resolutions were adopted, viz.:

"I. Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Board, another building for the accommodation of the students in this institution is urgently needed.

"II. Resolved, That Dr. Carnahan, Mr. Brown, Mr. Green, Mr. Southard, and Mr. Cooley be a committee to digest and prepare a plan for the erection of another College edifice; to ascertain and recommend the most suitable size, materials, location, and form of the same; to make inquiry respecting the probable cost, and to propose the ways and means for meeting the expenses of its erection. This committee to make a detailed and full report at the next meeting of the Board.

"III. Resolved, That, until another edifice can be provided, the President and Faculty be authorized to give leave to such students as cannot be accommodated in the College to lodge and board out of the edifice, in such manner as they may think proper."

The result of this action was the erection, in the course of the next year, of the building known as "East College," at first only four stories high, and, not long after, the erection of West College. The members of the Building Committee were Dr. Carnahan, Mr. Jas. S. Green, and Mr. Cooley.

Professor Vethake having resigned his chair in the College, Mr. Joseph Henry was chosen Professor of Natural Philosophy in his stead. Mr. Henry accepted the appointment. His salary was fixed at one thousand dollars a year.

These are the only facts respecting Mr. Henry's appointment to be gathered from the minutes of the Board. But, as it may interest not a few of the friends of the College to know how the attention of the Trustees happened to be directed to Pro-

fessor Henry, the following recital of the circumstances which led to an appointment that added so much to the reputation of the College as well as to its usefulness will here be given.

Early in the summer of 1832 Professor Vethake gave notice of his intention to resign, in the autumn, the chair of Natural Philosophy, with a view to accept a like position in the then recently established University of the City of New York, and it became a matter of serious inquiry, Who shall take his place? Dr. Vethake was a valuable College officer and an excellent instructor, and the friends of the College were troubled at the thought that the College was about to lose his services. While the appointment of his successor was still undecided, Dr. Torrey was lecturing on Chemistry to the Senior class, and not unfrequently the writer called at his laboratory to see him; and on one occasion, recollecting that his friend and former colleague, Professor Jacob Green, had spoken to him in terms of high commendation respecting Mr. Henry, then a Professor in the Albany Academy, the writer asked Dr. Torrey if he knew Henry, of Albany. He replied at once, "Yes; and he is the very man for you. He can fill my place too." The writer said in response, "We do not want anybody in your place." Dr. Torrey had it in view to make a visit to Europe, and to spend the next summer abroad, and this led him to think of resigning his place in the College as Professor of Chemistry, which, happily for the College, he did not do until many years after. He urged the writer to inquire of Mr. Henry at once whether he would come to Princeton in case he should be chosen by our College Professor of Natural Philosophy. The writer promised to make the inquiry, if upon mentioning the matter to Dr. Carnahan he approved of it. And here the writer wishes it to be distinctly understood that he never took any part in matters of this kind without the full and cordial consent of Dr. Carnahan. His conversation with Dr. Torrey the writer mentioned to Dr. Carnahan, who said in reply that he was expecting to go to Saratoga for a short time, and that on his way he would stop at Albany and make inquiry of his old friend Mr. Van Veghte, an eminent lawyer in that city, in regard to Mr. Henry. Soon after this interview Dr. Torrey went

home to New York, but returned at the beginning of the next week, and as soon as he saw the writer he said to him, "Have you written to Henry?" The answer was, "I have not," and I told him of the conversation between Dr. Carnahan and myself. He then said, "You are wrong. You had better write at once; you may lose him." I went to Dr. Carnahan a second time, and told him what Dr. Torrey had said to me. He replied that, as it was somewhat doubtful whether he should be able to go to Albany, I might write, or had better write, and inquire of Professor Henry whether he would accept a professorship if the offer of one should be tendered to him. I did write, and with the most happy results. Professor Henry came to Princeton, and in consequence of his coming we secured also the services of Professor Stephen Alexander, first as a Tutor and then as a Professor, who for more than forty years has served the College with great fidelity, and has added much to her reputation and usefulness, being himself in the very first rank of the scientific men of our country and age. It so happened that on the day that Professor Henry received my letter, or very soon after, Professor Silliman, of Yale College, on his way to visit some friends in Western New York, stopped at Albany, and there learned from Professor Henry that I had written to him on the subject of his coming to Princeton, whereupon Professor Silliman wrote to me from Albany, speaking in very high terms of Professor Henry, and earnestly recommending him as eminently qualified for the position to which it was proposed to call him. Letters were also received from Professor Renwick, of Columbia College, New York, Professor Torrey, of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, and Professor Green, of the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, all of which letters the writer placed in the hands of Dr. Carnahan, who laid them before the Trustees.

At the time for making the appointment, the Trustees came together without having had an opportunity to confer with one another with respect to the individual to be selected for the chair about to be vacated. One of them, a gentleman then beginning to attract considerable attention as an eloquent preacher, inquired who was thought of as the successor of Professor

Vethake, and was informed that Mr. Henry was the person to whom the attention of the Faculty was directed. Upon hearing this he at once said, "Who is Henry? That will never do." But when the matter came before the Board, and the letters mentioned above were read, there was no hesitation. He was at once, and unanimously, elected. And where is the man to be found among the friends of the College, or the friends of science, at home or abroad, that would now venture to ask the question, "Who is Henry?"

At their meeting held April 9, 1833, the Board adopted the following minute:

"Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Board, when a Trustee of this Board is elected Governor of this State he does not thereby vacate his seat as a Trustee of the College, but continues a Trustee without a reappointment after he ceases to be Governor."

The occasion of this expression of their opinion was the election of Mr. Southard as Governor of New Jersey, in virtue of which he was *ex officio* President of the Board.

Professor J. Addison Alexander gave up his place in the College and went on a visit to Europe, and Messrs. Stephen Alexander and Hugh N. Wilson were chosen Tutors of the College.

Professor Jaeger's salary was made five hundred dollars a year.

Dr. Torrey having it in view to make a visit to Europe, the Board adopted the following resolution, viz.:

"Resolved, That Professor Henry be requested to give instruction in Chemistry, during the absence of Professor Torrey, the next summer, who it is expected will be absent in Europe during that time; and that $200 be appropriated as a compensation for this service. And that a sum not exceeding $100 be placed at the disposal of Professor Henry for the purpose of procuring a Chemical Assistant during the next session."

Dr. George M. Maclean, a graduate of the College in 1824, was selected by Professor Henry as his assistant in the department of Chemistry, and took part in the instruction of the Senior class in this subject, by the delivery of a number of lectures accompanied with experiments.

At an extra session of the Board in February, 1833, the

standing committee on the library, of which committee Dr. Archibald Alexander was the chairman, made a report, the first paragraph of which is as follows:

"Through Mr. Lewis Mark, the American Consul for the kingdom of Bavaria, information has been recently received that there is now for sale, at Munich, a lot of books, amounting to eighty-five or ninety thousand volumes, which might be procured for a comparatively small sum, that is, 20 or 25 [cents] per volume. These books have been separated from the Central Library of Munich as duplicates, or supernumerary volumes, of which so large a number came into this Royal Library in consequence [of the sequestration] of fourteen Monasteries by the Emperor Napoleon. The books are represented by Mr. Mark to be in good condition, and the sets complete, and it is said that the collection embraces most of the valuable works which have issued from the press from the invention of printing to the commencement of the present century."

This collection the chairman of the committee was anxious to secure, one half for the College library and the other half for the library of the Theological Seminary; and, speaking in the name of the committee, he ventures the remark,

"that hereafter the eminence of Literary Institutions in this country will depend more on the extent and value of their Libraries than on any other circumstance."

A position by no means self-evident, and one which only a full and successful trial can establish.

In their report submitted April 10, 1833, the committee recommend the adoption of several resolutions in reference to the library offered for sale at Munich,—the first of which is the following:

"I. Resolved, That Professor J. A. Alexander be requested, as soon as convenient after his arrival on the Continent of Europe, to visit Munich, and examine into the character, condition, and value of the lot of books which have been represented to be there offered for sale, and to judge whether the purchase of a moiety at the price stated would be for the interest of the College."

Professor Alexander went to Munich, and satisfied himself and the friends of the College and the Seminary that it was not expedient for these institutions to make the contemplated purchase. At the meeting in September of the same year, the committee on the library and the librarian were authorized to solicit funds for the purchase of a select number of the lot of books offered for sale at Munich. And here this matter ended.

The Treasurer was directed to keep a separate account of the money received from the students for the library; and it was ordered, that the whole of the sum so received be applied to the increase, improvement, and care of the library; and that the Treasurer lay before the Board, at their meeting in September annually, a statement of the money so received for the library.

The Building Committee was authorized to appoint an agent to solicit funds to aid in the erection of the proposed new College edifice, and to fix his compensation.

The number of students in the College during the year 1832–33 was one hundred and fifty.

At the meeting of the Board in September, 1833, a full report was made of the steps taken by the Building Committee with respect to the erection of the new building and its probable cost; and the hope is expressed that the building will be completed before the close of the then present autumn. The committee was authorized to borrow the funds necessary for its completion. It cost about thirteen thousand three hundred and fifty-eight dollars.

From a report made by the committee on the Treasurer's accounts, it appears that the moneys already *received* and *invested* for the professorship amounted to about ten thousand dollars,—there being three hundred and twenty-five shares of the stock of the Mechanics' Bank, New York, and a cash balance of four hundred and sixty-eight dollars and seventy-five cents. As usual in subscriptions of this kind, to be paid in annual instalments, there was some loss.

When Dr. Joseph Addison Alexander was chosen Adjunct Professor of Ancient Languages and Literature, it was hoped by the friends of the College that his connection with it would be a permanent one, and that the eminence which it was confidently expected he would attain as a scholar and as a teacher would redound to the reputation of this institution. But the Theological Seminary having made a demand upon him for his services in the training of its students for the gospel ministry, he deemed it his duty to resign his position in the College and to accept the one offered to him by the Seminary.

Upon receiving his resignation, the Trustees of the College adopted the following resolutions, viz.:

"Resolved, That the Board elect a new Professor at this meeting, and that he be a *Professor of Belles-Lettres;* it being understood that this Professor, when elected, shall assist in giving instruction in the Ancient Languages and Literature.

"Resolved, That the interest arising from the money collected for the new Professorship be appropriated to pay the salary of the Professor when elected.

"Resolved, That the salary of the Professor be $800 per annum.

"The Board then proceeded to elect a *Professor of Belles-Lettres*, when the Rev. James W. Alexander was duly elected."

"On motion, Resolved, That the book designed to contain biographical notices of deceased Alumni be placed in the hands of Dr. [A.] Alexander."

The next College term began on the 7th of November, 1833, and during this term there were admitted seventy-two *new* students, and the term following nineteen, making in all for the year 1833–34 *ninety-one new* students.

The instruction was conducted during the first term by the President, *eight* Professors, and *three* Tutors; and during the second term by the President, *eight* Professors, and *four* Tutors. Professor Howell lectured the first term, but not the second; and Professor Torrey the second term, but not the first. For the first of these terms, both the Sophomore and Freshman classes were required to recite three times a week in the French language; but the next term the study of French was made a voluntary matter. Mr. Hargous, the Professor of French and Spanish Languages, preferred this plan, after having tried the other for three or four years; and it was arranged by the Faculty that he should hear every other day at fixed hours the recitations of those students who were desirous to learn either the French or the Spanish language.

In addition to their ordinary recitations, the Senior, Sophomore, and Freshman classes were required to recite in the Greek Testament on every Monday morning before breakfast, and the Junior class either on Natural Theology or on the Evidences of Christianity. As had been the practice for many years, all the classes were required to study every Sabbath a portion of the Holy Scriptures, and to recite together thereon to the President. Subsequently the Professors took part in this instruction.

At the meeting of the Board, April 9, 1834, Mr. Cooley, one of the Building Committee, and its agent, reported that he had obtained subscriptions towards the erection of the new College edifice to the amount of seventeen hundred and eighty dollars, and that of this sum twelve hundred and eighty-five dollars had been paid.

The committee appointed at the previous meeting to commission one or more agents to solicit contributions for the support and improvement of the College made report of their efforts to secure the services of a suitable agent, and of their want of success; and finding that the Alumni Association had undertaken to raise, if practicable, for the benefit of the College, within five years, the sum of *one hundred thousand dollars*, the committee deemed it best to make no further effort to obtain an agent, and to let the Alumni Association prosecute their work without any interference, which would necessarily arise from instituting a separate agency for a like purpose. The Board approved the report, and gave their cordial recommendation to the measures taken by the Alumni Association. For further information respecting the action of the Association, see the Appendix to this sketch of Dr. Carnahan's administration.

Professor Henry's salary was made twelve hundred dollars a year, the highest salary then paid to a Professor, and Professor Alexander's salary was raised from eight hundred dollars to one thousand dollars a year.

The Board having authorized the Faculty to appoint an additional Tutor, Mr. George Burrowes, a graduate of 1832, was elected to this office.

In regard to a course of lectures on Physic and Surgery, the Board adopted the following resolution, viz.:

"Resolved, That this Board being informed that the Professor of Anatomy and certain other Physicians have it in view to deliver a *Summer* course of Lectures in this place on the several branches of Physic and Surgery, do hereby express their approbation of said plan, and authorize the Faculty of the College to give said Physicians all such accommodations for the delivery of said lectures as can be given without detriment to the interests of the under-graduates and without expense to the College."

The unexpected death of Dr. Howell, the Professor of

Anatomy and Physiology, the next year, put an end to this plan of a summer course of lectures supplementary to the courses given in the winter by the Medical Colleges.

The next Commencement of the College occurred on Wednesday, the 24th of September, 1834, on which occasion *thirty-eight* were admitted to their first degree in the Arts.

The committee appointed to prepare a building suitable for a family and a refectory made a report of the expenses incurred, etc., which was accepted and the committee continued. This building was designed to accommodate the family of the second Steward and the students desirous to have cheaper board than that furnished at the College commons. The building here referred to stood a little south of Dickinson Hall. It was taken down some years ago.

The Librarian, in his report of books purchased for the library, and of those presented to it, makes mention of the following with sundry others:

Valpy's Latin Classics, one hundred and sixty volumes.

Seventy-four volumes of the Records of Great Britain, presented to the library by the Record Commission of the British Government, at the recommendation of Mr. O. Rich, bookseller, London.

A complete set of Jeremy Bentham's works, presented by Dr. Bowring, of England, the literary executor of Bentham.

The title of *Adjunct Professor* of Languages was given to Mr. John S. Hart, and the title of *Adjunct Professor* of Mathematics to Mr. Stephen Alexander, with the understanding that they were to continue to perform the duties of Tutors in the College.

The first term of the College year 1834–35 began on Thursday, the 5th of November, 1834, and the second term on Thursday, the 21st of May, 1835. Fifty-eight *new students* were admitted the first term, and twenty-four the second, making for the year eighty-two new students received. The whole number of students in the four classes was two hundred and six, of which number fifty-one were Seniors, seventy Juniors, sixty Sophomores, and twenty-five Freshmen.

In consequence of the numbers in the Junior and Sopho-

more classes, the Faculty resolved that they should be divided into *two* sections, to recite separately.

At their meeting April 14, 1835, the President of the College reported to the Trustees that the Rev. George S. Woodhull, the Clerk of the Board, had died since the meeting in September last, and that in consequence thereof he had given notice to every member of the Board of the present meeting.

Whereupon the Board adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That whenever it shall happen that the Clerk of this Board shall die, or be unable, from absence or any other cause, to give notice to the members of this Board, or perform other acts required of him, that the President of the College for the time being be and he is hereby authorized and appointed to give notice, and to perform said acts as Clerk of this Board."

A similar resolution was adopted many years before.

The Rev. Dr. David Magie, of Elizabethtown, New Jersey, was chosen a Trustee, in the room of the late Rev. George S. Woodhull, and the Rev. Eli F. Cooley was chosen Clerk of the Board.

Provision was made for the erection of a new building upon the lot bequeathed to the College, in trust, by the late Andrew Hodge, and situated in the city of Philadelphia, and the income from which was "to be expended in aiding poor and pious students of the College who have in view the gospel ministry." (See Minutes of the Board, vol. iii. pages 289, 290.) Towards the erection of this house or store fifteen hundred dollars' worth of the *charitable funds*, invested in the New York five per cent. Canal stock, were sold and appropriated.

The following minute, in reference to the effort of the Alumni Association to raise funds, was inserted at this time in the records of the Board, viz.:

"The Board having received information from Mr. Newell, the agent of the Alumni for the collection of $100,000 for the benefit of the College, that he had been already able to procure subscriptions to the amount of more than $30,000, and that he has confident hopes that the object may be accomplished, It is therefore

"Resolved, That the Board highly appreciate the efforts which are making by the *Alumni* and their agent, and ardently hope that they will zealously prosecute the accomplishment of the object."

But these sanguine expectations were disappointed. Mr.

Newell failed to obtain within the time prescribed subscriptions to the amount of fifty thousand dollars, the obtaining of which was necessary to render the subscriptions binding. Still, the effort was of great service to the College. It added several thousand dollars to its funds, and had no little influence in increasing the number of students, and in stimulating afresh the ardor of the graduates and other friends of the College in its behalf.

The largest contribution to the fund collected by Mr. Newell was one of five thousand dollars, given by the late George Douglass, Esq., of Douglass' Farms, New York.

A committee, consisting of Mr. Colt, Dr. Miller, Mr. Lenox, and Dr. Shippen, was appointed, with powers to make the necessary arrangements for a course of lectures on *Law;* provided it can be effected without an expenditure of the present funds of the College.

Provision was made for enlarging the building known as the Refectory and the Philosophical Hall, for the better accommodation of the classes instructed by the Professors of Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and Natural History. This building, associated with the early labors of Dr. Maclean, *Senior,* and of Drs. Henry and Torrey, was taken down a few years ago to give place to the present library building. A much larger and more commodious structure, for the scientific departments of the College, has been completed this year (1874), at the expense of John C. Green, Esq.

The next meeting of the Board took place on Tuesday, the 29th of September, 1835. Of the twenty-three Trustees, including the Governor of the State and the President of the College, twenty-one were present,—a fact indicative of the increasing interest which the Trustees were beginning to manifest in the welfare of the institution. On the next day was the annual Commencement, when fifty-three were admitted to their first degree in the Arts.

The following important resolution was adopted in regard to the erection of another College edifice, viz.:

"Resolved, That Mr. Robert Lenox, Dr. Miller, and Dr. Southard be a committee to take into consideration the propriety of erecting an additional edifice;

and to inquire into the expediency of building a house as a substitute for the one now occupied by Professor Henry."

The final result of this inquiry was the erection of a new house for Professor Henry, and also of the building of the West College.

The following extract from the minutes of the Alumni Association was entered on the records of the Board:

"Resolved, That from the funds now in the possession of the Association the sum of four hundred and twenty dollars be expended in the purchase of a new telescope for the College.

"Resolved, That all other funds now in possession of the Association, and such as may come into the hands of the General Committee, with the exception of such as may be needed for the operations of the Association, be paid to the Trustees, to be used by them, subject to the future order of the Association.

"JOHN MACLEAN, *Secretary*."

The offer was accepted by the Board with their thanks.

At this meeting of the Board three hundred dollars were added to the yearly salaries of Professors Maclean, Dod, Henry, and J. W. Alexander, making their compensation fifteen hundred dollars a year, with the use of a house, or with an allowance for house-rent.

"The committee appointed to make arrangements for a course of Lectures on Law reported, that they had the assurance of funds sufficient to make the experiment without encroaching on the means of the Board, and therefore offered the following resolution:

"Resolved, That it is expedient to establish a Law Faculty of four Professors, to whom authority shall be given to make the necessary arrangements for a Law School; provided that the Professors be paid from the proceeds of the tuition-fees.

"The Board adopted the resolution, and then proceeded to the election of three gentlemen as Professors of Law, viz., the Hon. Samuel L. Southard, the Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, and James S. Green, Esq. Unexpected occurrences prevented their acceptance of the appointments tendered to them, and this attempt to establish a Law School also failed."

The next College year began on Thursday, the 12th of November, 1835, and ended on Wednesday, the 27th of September, 1836. The whole number of students in the four classes was two hundred and thirty-nine.

From the notices given in the appendix to the catalogue for this year we make the following extracts, that the reader may see what provision was made at this time for instruction in

some branches *not* ordinarily included in the regular College course:

"Instruction in the French, Spanish, German, and Italian languages is given at the option of the student, without extra charge."

"All classes have regular Bible recitations assigned them on the Sabbath, and a portion of the New Testament, in Greek, on Monday morning."

"In the Winter session, lectures are delivered on Anatomy and Physiology, which the Senior class is required to attend."

"Professor Henry *also* lectures on Civil Engineering and Architecture."

"Professor Jaeger is engaged in collecting an extensive Entomological Cabinet for the College. . . . The arrangement adopted by Professor Jaeger is that of Latreille."

"Dr. Torrey has presented to the College a thousand varieties of the plants collected by him in the vicinity of Princeton."

At the meeting of the Board in April, 1836, Mr. Hargous, the Professor of the French and Spanish Languages, resigned his place in the College, whereupon Mr. B. Jaeger, the Professor of German and Italian, was employed to give instruction also in the French language. Mr. Hargous was a gentleman of great worth and modesty, of considerable culture, a good teacher, and of a catholic spirit. He was avowedly a Romanist, but he never obtruded his opinion upon others.

Of their own motion, the Board authorized Professor Maclean to employ as much of the ensuing summer as he might think proper in travelling for the benefit of his health.

In the interval between the annual Commencement, September 30, 1835, and the meeting of the Board, April 12, 1836, Dr. Samuel L. Howell, the Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, departed this life.

At the time of his appointment as Professor in the College, Dr. Howell was residing in Princeton, and was engaged in the practice of his profession as a physician and surgeon; and there is reason to believe that had his life and health been spared he would have succeeded in his plan of establishing a summer course of instruction for medical students, of which mention is made on page 295. He was a good lecturer and teacher.

The following resolution was adopted at this meeting:

"Resolved, That the President of the College apply to Congress, in behalf of this

Board, for an appropriation of a township of land to the College of New Jersey, and that the communication be signed by the President and Secretary of the Board, and have the corporate seal affixed."

The President reported to the Board that he had received from Mr. James Hamilton one hundred and five dollars and thirty-two cents, being the balance of the legacy devised to the College by the late Thomas Hamilton, Esq., of Kittanning, Pennsylvania, for the education of poor and pious youth for the gospel ministry.

On the 16th of April, 1836, the remains of Colonel Aaron Burr were brought to Princeton for interment near those of his father and his grandfather, Presidents Burr and Edwards; and this was done at his own request. These remains were accompanied by several of his friends, prominent citizens of New York and New Jersey. The religious services in connection with his burial were conducted by the Rev. President Carnahan in the College Chapel; and, at the request of some of Colonel Burr's relatives, Dr. Carnahan delivered a funeral discourse, one well suited to the occasion. Some extracts from this discourse were given to the public by the late Rev. Dr. Macdonald, of Princeton, in a communication to the "New York Observer," in June, 1875. From these extracts we select the following:

"But there is one sad event in the history of this man which I cannot omit without a passing notice. I allude to it, not to cast any personal censure on the memory of the deceased, but with a view to satisfy my own conscience, and to discharge my duty to the youth committed to my care, warning them, by this melancholy example, to avoid similar errors." . . . "We are assured that Hamilton deeply and penitently acknowledged his folly and guilt in this transaction, and gave his dying testimony against the absurd and wicked custom to which he fell a victim. I have no doubt that this 'sad event' was a subject of most bitter and painful regrets to the survivor during the remainder of his days. If it were otherwise, it would be nothing to his credit. In the moment of excitement, under the keen anguish of lacerated feelings, any man may be impelled to do a rash and irreparable deed. But the person who, after the deed is done, can calmly view his foe prostrate in the dust, can exult in his downfall, or can review the past without deep and painful regret, has not the heart of a man, but of a fiend. Such was not the character of the deceased. He had the sympathies and feelings of human nature. . . . I have in my possession an extract of a letter written by him, which I doubt not expressed his real feelings. It is necessary to state the occasion of writing this letter. Soon after his return from Europe, he went to visit a family residing on the North

River, with whom he had been long intimate. Not informed of the situation of the family at that time, he entered the parlor, and the first object that presented itself was a corpse laid out in the usual way. He instantly started back, and, after a moment's pause, exclaimed, 'Good God! What is that?' On being informed it was the grandson of his friend, he sank down on a chair, and, covering his face with his hands, sat some eight or ten minutes apparently in the utmost agony. He then suddenly arose, left the house without uttering a word, got on board a boat, and returned to New York. In a day or two after he wrote a letter to one of the family, apologizing for his strange and sudden departure, alleging that his feelings were so excited that he could not remain, or at the moment give any explanation. Then follow these strong and expressive words: 'Ever since that sad event, which severed me from the whole human race, I have been as incapable of giving as of receiving consolation. I become palsied, body and mind, by such scenes.' Dated March 31, 1818."

While Dr. Carnahan here plainly and truly indicates what should have been the views and feelings of Colonel Burr respecting his share in the death of General Hamilton, and which he may have often had, the writer apprehends that the Doctor mistook *the event* to which Colonel Burr referred in using the words, "ever since that sad event," etc. It was to the death of his daughter, Mrs. Theodosia Allston, whom he almost idolized, and who, in 1812, was lost at sea upon a voyage from Charleston to New York to make her father a visit. This was the opinion of at least one or more of the Colonel's friends who were present at his funeral.

Many stories respecting Colonel Burr's burial and tomb have gained more or less currency which have no foundation whatever in truth; and a like remark may be made of a still more infamous report connecting his name with that of an excellent young lady who was buried in a private burial-ground belonging to the friends at whose house she died.

Colonel Burr was graduated at an early age, and, although not the first scholar in his class, he held a high position, and at the Commencement of 1772 the subject of his oration was Castle-Building.

The Commencement of 1836 took place on the 28th of September.

Mr. John S. Hart, the Adjunct Professor of Ancient Languages, resigned his place in the College to take charge of the Edge Hill Academy, Princeton. Subsequently he was for sev-

eral years at the head of the Philadelphia High School, and to prominent positions in other schools and colleges he received sundry invitations, all of which he declined, with the exception of two, viz., that from the Normal School of New Jersey, which he succeeded in raising to the first rank among institutions of this kind, and the other from his Alma Mater, to occupy the chair of Belles-Lettres and English Literature, which he consented to do for a given time. Dr. Hart is the author of several valuable and well-known works in Belles-Lettres and other departments of knowledge.

The titles of some of the Professors were changed, viz., that of the Professor of Ancient Languages and Literature to that of the Greek Language and Literature; the Professor of Belles-Lettres was made Professor of Belles-Lettres and Latin; and the Adjunct Professor of Mathematics received the additional title of Lecturer on Astronomy.

From a report made by the Building Committee it appears that the cost of erecting West College was thirteen thousand three hundred and thirty-eight dollars.

The price of board in the old refectory was fixed at two dollars and fifty cents a week, and in the new refectory at one dollar and eighty-seven and a half cents.

The following minute in reference to Professor Henry appears among those of this meeting:

"The Board of Trustees having learned that Professor Henry proposes to visit Europe during the ensuing year, hereby express their cordial approbation of the plan.

"Resolved, That a house for Professor Henry be forthwith erected; that it be of stone, on the site shown by the plan of the ground accepted by the Board; and that a sum not exceeding four thousand dollars (with the materials in the house now occupied by Professor Henry) be appropriated for that object."

The plan was so far altered that the house was built of brick, and on a part of the site now occupied by Reunion Hall. The materials were afterwards used in building the Professor's house, immediately south of Dickinson Hall.

In the preceding pages mention was made of a society established by the *students* to assist indigent young men in obtaining a liberal education. In the minutes of this meeting of the

Board the following minute, relative to a request made of the Trustees by the said society, occurs:

"The managers of the Nassau Hall *Education* Society requested, by their President and Secretary, that the Board of Trustees would remit the usual charges for tuition, room-rent, use of the Library, &c., in the cases of Constantine G. Menaios and Luke K. Oeconomos, two Greek youths from Athens, who are receiving aid in their education from the said Society."

The request was granted, and the individuals here named, who were natives of Epirus and came to this country from Dr. King's school in Athens, were admitted to their first degree in the Arts in the autumn of 1840. They then engaged in professional studies and in teaching, but died in the course of two or three years after leaving College. They were young men of good moral character, good talents, and good scholarship, and proved themselves worthy of the assistance given to them.

The next College year began on Thursday, the 10th of November, 1836. The entire number of students this year was two hundred and forty.

For the location of buildings on the College grounds in future, the Board adopted a plan submitted to them by Professor Henry.

In the winter of 1836–37 the literary societies of the College resolved to engage in the work of erecting new and separate halls for their accommodation; and, having made known their views and wishes to the Trustees, at the meeting of the Board in April, 1837, it was

"Resolved, That the plan laid before the Board, by the committee appointed to confer with the Whig and Cliosophic Societies on the location and erection of *New Halls* by and for said societies, be and hereby is accepted."

Of these Halls, the following mention is made in the appendix to the College Catalogue for the year 1836–7: "For the better accommodation of their members the Cliosophic and American Whig Societies have made arrangements for the erection of two new Halls.

"These Halls will be beautiful buildings of the Ionic order, sixty-two feet long, forty-one wide, and two stories high; the columns of the Porticos are copied from those of the Temple on the Ilissus. A temple in the island of Teos is a model of the building in other respects.

"The building for the Cliosophic Society is already begun."

There is one fact connected with the erection of these buildings that has never been publicly mentioned, and yet, in justice

to the memory of a most worthy man, it ought to be known to the members of the two societies, and especially to those of the Cliosophic Society, that the first suggestion and prompting with respect to the erection of a new hall for the Cliosophic Society came from the Rev. Daniel Wells, a member of this Society and a graduate of the College in 1834. Not only did Mr. Wells call attention to the importance of such an enterprise, but he contributed liberally to the fund required for the purpose, and interested several of his personal friends, former students of the College and members of the Society, to do the same. Had it not been for the part he took in this work it is certain that these handsome and commodious edifices would not have been erected at the time they were.

Mr. Wells was for many years the Treasurer of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions.

It was, of course, expected by the Cliosophic Society that if its members accepted Mr. Wells's proposal and engaged in the erection of a new hall, the members of the Whig Society would, without fail, engage in a like undertaking in the interest of their Society; and it appears that they united in a joint application to the Trustees of the College for permission to erect these buildings on grounds pertaining to the College, and adjacent to the College buildings.

The choice of sites for the location of the buildings was determined by lot.

The architect who drew the plan for the buildings was Mr. John Haviland, of Philadelphia. The committee to superintend the erection of the Cliosophic Hall consisted of Professors Dod and Maclean, and Dr. George M. Maclean. The committee for the erection of the American Whig Hall consisted of Messrs. Richard S. Field, W. C. Alexander, and Louis P. Smith.

"Dr. McDowell, Mr. Colt, and Mr. Magie were appointed a committee to confer with the officers of the Alumni Association of Nassau Hall relative to the Funds of that Association. The committee made a verbal report and were discharged."

The final report of the Rev. Dr. McDowell, the agent on the professorship, as audited by a committee of the Board, shows that the amount actually received was ten thousand eight hundred and thirty-five dollars and eighty cents, and the expenses

of collection six hundred and eleven dollars and sixty-five cents, making the sum paid to the Treasurer of the College ten thousand two hundred and twenty-four dollars and fifteen cents.

Information was given to the Board by the writer that the Hon. Samuel Fowler, of Sussex County, New Jersey, had presented to the College nearly six hundred specimens of minerals. For this liberal gift the Board returned their thanks to Dr. Fowler.

The literary societies requested of the Board permission to borrow money for the completion of their respective halls, and to mortgage their buildings to secure the payment of the moneys borrowed. But the Board very wisely denied their request.

"The salary of Professor Stephen Alexander was made $1000 a year, and that of Professor Jaeger $900.

"The committee on the College grounds reported that nothing had been done, for want of funds.

"The committee appointed at a previous meeting of the Board to purchase a lot for 'exercise ground' was continued."

In September 26, 1838, fifteen hundred dollars were appropriated for the improvement of the front Campus, under the direction of Messrs. Newkirk and Green. These improvements, including the erection of an iron railing in front of the College grounds, cost very nearly three thousand dollars, which were ordered by the Board to be paid; and a further sum of one thousand dollars was appropriated for further improvements in September, 1839.

September 24, 1839, Mr. J. Van Doren, the Treasurer of the College, having resigned, Mr. John V. Talmage was chosen Treasurer, and accepted the appointment.

In the winter of 1838–39, Dr. Carnahan's health became for a time so infirm that he deemed it his duty to resign his oversight of the College, from an apprehension that he would not be able any longer to discharge his many and arduous duties as President of the institution. As an act of courtesy to his colleagues, he addressed to the writer a letter informing us of his purpose and of his reasons for tendering his resignation at the next meeting of the Trustees, to be held in April, 1839.

Upon receiving his letter I called at once on Professors Dod, Henry, and James W. Alexander, and we were unanimously of

opinion that the interests of the College required his retaining his post. We urged him not to take any action in this direction until he had made proper efforts to recover his wonted strength and health; and we promised to request the Board to give him permission to spend the ensuing summer, or as much of it as he thought proper, in travelling, and especially in visiting certain springs in Western Virginia; adding that if, after a fair trial of this kind, he considered it his duty to resign, we would make no further opposition to his doing so, although we should deeply regret the necessity for it. To our urgent appeal Dr. Carnahan yielded, and with the most happy results. He spent a part of the summer in the way suggested, and returned home with health much improved, and for *fifteen* years more he continued to discharge his duties with ability and to the entire satisfaction of all concerned.

The following is a copy of the resolution of the Trustees giving the President the permission requested, viz.:

"The Board being informed that the health of the President of the College has been seriously impaired during the past winter, and that its restoration may be promoted by a recess from his official labors during a portion of the approaching summer, on motion, Resolved, unanimously, That the Board give its consent to his absence from the College, and his employing in travelling such portion of the summer as he may think proper."

It was also resolved that, during the absence of the President, the Vice-President be empowered to draw warrants on the treasury. During the absence of the President the Vice-President was charged with the duty of presiding at the meetings of the Faculty, and with administering the discipline of the College. As is not unusual in such circumstances, some of the students were not as observant of College rules as they should have been, and were not disinclined to try how far they might venture in disregarding College authority. The consequence was that a considerable number, some fifteen or twenty, subjected themselves to the censure of the Faculty, and were suspended from College and sent home.

Upon his way home the President was met by a student, who assured him that the students would be glad to see him back; adding that if he had remained away much longer there would

have been none of them left. Rather an exaggeration; but the remark showed that there was no lack of discipline during the President's absence.

In the spring of 1840, Professor Stephen Alexander was made Professor of Astronomy and Adjunct Professor of Mathematics.

Mr. Elmer reported a draft of a law respecting the giving of credit to minors, which was approved, and a committee was appointed to present it to the Legislature, by whose prompt and willing action it was enacted.

In the minutes of the Board, April 14, 1840, mention is made of the death of Robert Lenox, Esq., of New York, chairman of the Committee on Finance, to whose care and foresight the College was indebted for the security and increase of its funds. For many years all investments of College money were made under his direction. And in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the College he was a wise counsellor, and his opinions had great influence in determining the course of the Board.

From 1829 to 1839, inclusive, there had been every year an increase in the number of students in the College, with the single exception of the year 1837–38, when the number was *three* less than during the preceding year. In 1829 there were *seventy* students, and in 1839 there were *two hundred* and *seventy*, including in this large number seven resident graduates.

From 1839 to the end of Dr. Carnahan's administration, June, 1854, the numbers in the four classes fluctuated from one hundred and ninety to two hundred and seventy-one, being one hundred and ninety in the year 1842–43, and two hundred and seventy-one in 1851–52. In 1853–54 the number was two hundred and fifty-four.

From 1837 to 1842 there were no changes in the Faculty, with the exception of the Tutors, and the appointment of the senior Tutor, Mr. Evert M. Topping, as Adjunct Professor of the Greek and Latin Languages.

In 1842 Professor Jaeger resigned, and in his room Mr. A. Cardon de Sandrans was chosen Teacher of Modern Languages.

The diminutions in the numbers therefore, from 1839 to 1843, cannot be accounted for by any changes in the Faculty, and

must have been owing to other causes. The principal ones were the stringency in the money market of the country about this period, and the division which took place in the Presbyterian Church of the United States, from the youth of which the College received most of its students.

In this division all the officers of the College, as well as those of the Seminary, took part with that branch of the Church known as the "Old School." The College had many friends among those who adhered to the "New School." And in dispensing aid from the Trust funds of the College to pious and indigent young men seeking an education preparatory to entering upon the study of Theology, the authorities of the College never made any distinction between those connected with either branch of the Presbyterian body.

These funds were given to the College in trust, for the purpose mentioned, long before the division of the Church; and therefore the division was not permitted to have anything to do with the distribution of the proceeds of these trusts.

In the winter of 1840–41 there was much more than the usual interest manifest among the students of the College in reference to the subject of religion, and several made a public profession of their faith in Christ. The Rev. Mr. Cassels, of Georgia, was spending some months in Princeton at this time, and he very kindly and efficiently assisted the President and Professors of the College in conducting the exercises at the prayer-meetings, which were daily held, and which contributed much to the advancement of the pious students in religious knowledge.

In 1842 the Hon. John P. B. Maxwell was chosen a Trustee, in the place of Hon. Samuel L. Southard, deceased.

The Faculty were empowered to appoint a Registrar of the College, and Mr. William A. Dod was appointed.

In the winter of 1842–43, Mr. James Lenox gave the College three thousand dollars, for which timely aid he received the cordial thanks of the Board.

The amount of the charitable fund at this time was eleven thousand six hundred and eighty-three dollars and twenty-five cents. This is independent of the rents of the store in Philadelphia. (See Minutes, vol. iii. p. 419.)

In reference to a centennial celebration the following minute was adopted by the Board in September, 1843, viz.:

"Resolved, That Drs. Carnahan, Miller, and McDowell, with James S. Green, Esq., be a committee to consider if any, and, if so, what measures ought to be adopted to celebrate the Centennial Anniversary of the College, and to report at the next meeting."

In the minutes of the Board at this same meeting, the following record occurs respecting a change in the time of holding the annual Commencement, and the beginning of the College year, etc.:

"A petition was laid before the Board by the Faculty of the College respecting a change in the sessions, and in the time of holding the annual Commencement; and after considerable discussion, the further consideration of the subject was deferred till to-morrow." . . .

"The Board resumed the consideration of the Petition of the Faculty, . . . and, having fully discussed and duly considered the same, they adopted the following resolutions, viz.:

"1. That the next session shall begin on Thursday, the 9th day of November next, and shall end on the 13th day of March, 1844; and that the following session shall begin on the 28th day of March, and end on the last Wednesday of June.

"2. That hereafter the Annual Commencement shall be held on the last Wednesday in June.

"3. That after the next Commencement there shall be in each year two terms or sessions: the First to begin six weeks from the day after the Annual Commencement, and continue nineteen weeks; the Second, to begin twenty-one weeks before the said day, or Annual Commencement.

"4. That there shall be no holidays during the College terms, excepting the afternoon of Saturday."

Thirteen voted in favor of the resolutions, and *four* against them.

The petition here spoken of was rather an argument in favor of the proposed change. It was drawn up by the writer, and, with the permission of the Board, was read by him to the Trustees before any action was taken by the Board in regard to the matters embraced in it. The paper was signed by all the members of the Faculty, and it had their hearty approval. The subject had been brought to the notice of the Trustees at the previous meeting in April, but they took no action in regard to it at that time.

In March, 1843, a carefully-prepared report of the property of the College and of its indebtedness was laid before the Board. (See Minutes, vol. iii. pages 426–429.)

On June 25, 1844, Rev. Dr. C. C. Cuyler presented to the College a portion of President Davies's Diary while on his voyage and visit to Europe on business of this College. The thanks of the Board were given to Dr. Cuyler.

A committee was appointed to obtain, if possible, the remainder of the original Diary; but this the committee were unable to do. They succeeded in obtaining a carefully-prepared copy.

A settlement was made with Professor Henry for moneys expended by him from his own funds for the purchase of philosophical apparatus during his visit to Europe in 1837.

The Rev. Dr. James W. Alexander, having accepted an invitation from the Duane Street Church and congregation, in the city of New York, to become their pastor, resigned the chair of Belles-Lettres and of Latin, the duties of which he had discharged to great acceptance both on the part of his colleagues and that of his pupils.

The following minute is indicative of the feelings of the Trustees in reference to Dr. Alexander's resignation:

"The committee to whom was referred the President's report on the state of the College, Reported that they concurred with the President in deep and sincere regret for the loss of the services of so able and valuable a member of the Faculty as Professor James W. Alexander, whose resignation is stated in the President's report, and recommended that the President return the thanks of this Board to Professor Alexander, as well for the able manner in which his duties as Professor have been performed as for his gratuitous services after notice given of his resignation."

In 1837 he was chosen a Trustee of the College.

At a meeting of the Board held December 19 and 20, 1844, the Treasurer of the College resigned his office, as he was about to remove from Princeton. Upon accepting his resignation the Board adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the thanks of the Board be presented to Mr. John V. Talmage, Treasurer of this College, for the clear, neat, and handsome manner in which he has kept the books and accounts of the College, as well as for the polite and gentlemanly manner in which he has performed the duties of his office."

Upon the resignation of Mr. Talmage, Charles S. Olden, Esq.,

of Princeton, was chosen Treasurer, and he held the office for twenty-four years, to the great benefit of the institution.

As Governor of the State, he was *ex officio* President of the Board of Trustees from 1860 to 1863; at the expiration of which time he was chosen a regular member of the Board.

During the whole time that he was the Treasurer he had the assistance of a deputy, whose duty it was to receive all payments made to the College by the students, and to pay all orders of the President of the College on the Treasurer for the current and contingent expenses, and to keep a regular account of the same; and to this deputy he gave the entire but inadequate salary of the Treasurer, generously rendering his own services without emolument.* At the time Governor Olden became Treasurer the permanent and trust funds of the College were comparatively of small account, not exceeding thirty or forty thousand dollars, and the debts of the College were considerable, amounting to some thousands. Besides discharging all the ordinary duties of the College Treasurer, he disbursed fifty thousand dollars or more for the rebuilding of Nassau Hall after the fire of March, 1855; advancing the required funds, when the College was without them, to the amount of nearly twenty thousand dollars, and contributing for the same object one thousand dollars as a gift.

He was a member of the Building Committee, and rendered important services in the discussion of plans for improvements in the building, in the matter of contracts, and in seeing that the work was properly done. No other member either could or did render the service which he did in all this matter. The committee consisted of Drs. Maclean, Carnahan, Hodge, and Cooley, and Messrs. Henry W. Green and Charles S. Olden.

But this is by no means the whole service for which the College is indebted to their late Treasurer, as appears from the correspondence which took place between him and the late John C. Green, Esq., in reference to the enlargement and the endowment of the Scientific department of the College before

* The Deputy Treasurer was Job G. Olden, Esq. His highest compensation was six hundred dollars a year.

Mr. Green had decided to contribute any funds whatever for this purpose.

Governor Olden departed this life on the 7th of April, 1876, in the seventy-eighth year of his age.

In June, 1845, Henry Clow, Esq., who had held the office of Steward for thirty years, and that, too, by an annual election, retired from this position, in which he had so long and faithfully served the College.

This gentleman merits more than a passing notice. He was a Scotchman by birth, a baker by trade, a man of much more than ordinary culture, a writer in verse and in prose. Several of his poetic effusions were inserted in Dennie's "Portfolio," published in Philadelphia, and others in one of the papers of Stirling, Scotland.

As before mentioned, there was no change in the Faculty, so far as the President and Professors were concerned, from 1837 to 1842. But from 1844 to 1848 the College lost three of its best officers. Of Dr. James W. Alexander's resignation in the summer of 1844 mention has just been made. The next year, on the 29th of November, 1845, to the great grief of his colleagues and his pupils, and of the friends of the College generally, that brilliant and accomplished scholar and teacher, Professor Dod, departed this life after a short illness; and in 1848 Professor Henry resigned his chair to accept the position of Secretary and Director of the Smithsonian Institution.

The fact that the College survived these shocks, occurring in such quick succession, is the best possible evidence of the confidence of the community at large in the system of instruction and government prevailing here, and of the kind feelings of the patrons of the College scattered throughout the Middle, Southern, and Western States. In the case of Professor Henry, there was some relief from the fact that for several years after his removal from Princeton he was wont to spend a week or two every year at the College in giving a short course of lectures on some branch of Natural Philosophy.

The first proposal to establish fellowships in the College was that made in the last will and testament of Elias Boudinot, Esq., LL.D., who died in 1821, and who made provision for

the establishment of two fellowships, each of two hundred dollars a year, upon the final settlement of his estate; but in June, 1845, at the prompting of Professor Dod, and without any reference to the provision made to this end by Dr. Boudinot, the Trustees adopted the following resolution:

"It having been proposed by certain friends of learning to establish a Fellowship or Fellowships, for a term of years, therefore, Resolved, That the Faculty be authorized at their discretion to appoint the Fellows; provided, that no charge therefor be made upon the Treasury of the College."

Under this authority, and upon the motion of Professor Dod, the Faculty appointed Mr. William Lord, A.M., a Fellow of the College. Mr. Lord was at that time, or shortly before, a student in the Theological Seminary of Princeton, and had given evidence of being a young gentleman of unusual talent and culture, being especially devoted to mental philosophy and poetry, and the author of a small volume of poems which gained for him the commendation of some well-known scholars of that time. He remained at Princeton about a year, and left it a few months after the decease of his friend Professor Dod. Subsequently Mr. Lord entered the ministry in connection with the Episcopal Church, and, becoming rector of a church at the South, devoted himself earnestly to his official duties. It is the writer's impression that Mr. Lord, now the Rev. Dr. Lord, of Cooperstown, New York, was a graduate of Dartmouth College.

To Professor Dod, also, the College is indebted for the first introduction of written examinations in connection with the usual oral ones. The advantage of combining these methods has been fully tested in this College ever since, and it is due that the credit of this improvement should be given to him.

The first lectures on the subject of Architecture were given by Professor Henry; but, desirous that the method of instruction by lectures should be generally employed by his colleagues, he proposed to Professor Dod to take Architecture as a subject for lectures, to which Professor Dod readily assented; and for several years he was wont to present this subject in a manner at once highly interesting and instructive.

After his decease, his plan was pursued first by his brother,

the Rev. William A. Dod, D.D., and after him by the Rev. Dr. George M. Giger, the Professor of the Latin Language and Literature, a ripe scholar and a favorite teacher with his classes.

Upon the death of Professor Dod, the Trustees caused a monument to be erected in the Princeton grave-yard as an expression of the high esteem in which he was held by them. The inscription, by the writer, gives a succinct sketch of him as a man, a Christian, a teacher, and as an eloquent preacher. (For a copy, see Appendix to Dr. Carnahan's Administration, page 364.)

The Index volume to the "Princeton Review" gives a list of his contributions to that work; and to the same volume the reader is referred for lists of the numerous articles written for that "Review" by the Rev. Drs. James W. Alexander and Joseph Addison Alexander, and also of their sermons, communications, etc.

"The committee on the centennial celebration reported the 22d of October, 1846, as the day for the said celebration. And the Board, agreeing thereto, appointed the Honorable James McDowell, of Virginia, to deliver an address before the Trustees of the College; and Dr. Charles Hodge to prepare a History of the College of New Jersey to be delivered on the day of the centennial celebration."

The gentlemen here named were unable to render the services assigned them for this occasion, and respectfully requested the Board to excuse them.

The reason for selecting the 22d of October, 1846, as the proper day for the centennial celebration was the circumstance that the *first* charter of the College passed the seal of the Province of New Jersey on the 22d of October, 1746, John Hamilton, Esq., being the President of the Council and the acting Governor. Not being able to complete their arrangements for a celebration on the day selected, the Trustees, after a further consideration of the subject, resolved that the celebration should take place on the 29th of June, 1847, in connection with the one hundredth Commencement; which it did, and of which further mention will be made in the course of this sketch of Dr. Carnahan's administration.

At the meeting of the Trustees held on the 17th of December, 1845, Professor Stephen Alexander was chosen Professor

of Mathematics, in the room of Professor Dod, recently deceased; and, instead of appointing an Adjunct Professor of Mathematics in the place of Professor Alexander, the Board resolved to appoint a Professor of Belles-Lettres, in order to relieve the President of a part of the duties discharged by him since the resignation of Professor James W. Alexander; and they made choice of the Rev. Matthew B. Hope, the Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Education, as the incumbent of this chair. Accepting the appointment, Professor Hope entered upon the duties of his office the next summer. In the mean time he made a visit to Europe, and his family removed to Princeton in the spring of 1846. Professor Hope proved to be an admirable teacher not only in the department of Rhetoric, but also in that of Political Economy, and he rendered a most valuable service to the College in his efforts to interest the students in the matter of personal piety.

The salaries of these Professors were fixed at thirteen hundred dollars a year and a house.

Mr. George Musgrave Giger, the senior Tutor, in addition to his other duties, was appointed to instruct the Sophomore class in Mathematics, his salary to be increased in the sum of two hundred dollars a year; and he received from the Board the title of Assistant Professor of Mathematics.

The committee on the President's report recommended, among other matters, "that the committee of repairs ascertain whether the present Chapel can be enlarged with safety to the College building, and, if so, what will be the expense of such enlargement, and report at the next meeting of the Board."

At the next meeting Dr. Carnahan, Mr. Cooley, and Mr. Green were appointed a committee to have the Chapel enlarged, but at an expense not to exceed twenty-five hundred dollars. This committee made a verbal report at the meeting of the Board in December, 1846, when, after some discussion, it was resolved "that the committee heretofore appointed on this subject, with Mr. Newkirk, be and they are hereby authorized to take measures for the erection of a new Chapel, at a cost of five thousand dollars, on such site as they may deem most expedient."

The result of this action was that the present Chapel was

erected the next year, at an expense, however, of about six thousand five hundred dollars. The old Chapel was converted into a portrait-gallery.

At the rebuilding of Nassau Hall, in 1855–56, the old Chapel was much enlarged, and it was fitted up for a library-room, to which the College library was transferred, and in which the portraits belonging to the College were again deposited. The floor and shelves were of slate, the beams supporting the floor were of iron, with arches of brick between them, and the shelves were marbled.

The plan adopted by the committee was very distasteful to some of the Trustees.

The objections were: that the building was cruciform; that this form of architecture was associated with Popery and superstition, and therefore it was not a proper form for a Presbyterian chapel, and especially for one connected with a Presbyterian College; and, further, that if completed upon this plan, it would "remain an unanswerable argument against Presbyterian objections to Popish symbolism." And so it ought, if no better objection can be made to Popish and ritualistic ideas and extravagancies than the one derived from the cruciform character of their church erections. Protestants should not be so ready at this day to surrender everything beautiful and convenient in church building to Romanists and Ritualists, because of their assumed claim to the exclusive use of the cross as a symbol of their faith.

To Dr. Carnahan the College is more indebted for its handsome Chapel than to any other person. His good taste led him to adopt the plan proposed by the architect, and his firmness in resisting the efforts to alter it secured its execution.

At the meeting of the Board in June, 1846, the following-named gentlemen were chosen Professors of Law, viz.: the Hon. Joseph C. Hornblower, Esq., LL.D., late Chief Justice of New Jersey, James S. Green, and Richard S. Field, Esquires. They accepted their several appointments, and began the next year a course of lectures on the several branches of Law.

They were all gentlemen of high standing at the bar, and admirably fitted for the duties of their several chairs. Mr.

Green was for several years United States District Attorney for New Jersey, and Mr. Field a Senator of the United States for a short time, and then United States District Judge for New Jersey.

Arrangements were made by the Professors of this department for the opening of the Law School, with the delivery of an address by the Hon. Henry W. Green, Chief Justice of the State, on the day before the annual Commencement of 1847, which was the time finally fixed upon for the centennial celebration of the founding of the College, this being the occasion on which the members of the *one hundredth* Senior class were to be admitted to their first degree in the Arts.

The Hon. James McDowell, who had at first consented to take part in the exercises of this anniversary, having been constrained by official and other engagements, which he could not omit or defer, to decline doing so, Chief-Justice Green, by the request of the Board and of the Law Professors, delivered his address, prepared for the inauguration of the Law department of the College, at the hour assigned for the one which was expected from Governor McDowell, viz., at eleven o'clock on the morning of the 29th of June, 1847. And at four o'clock P.M. of the same day the Rev. Dr. James W. Alexander read an exceedingly interesting paper, in which he gave a sketch of the College from its origin.

Thus the opening ceremonies of the Law department were blended with those of the centennial celebration. Of the latter full mention will be made presently.

The Law department opened under very favorable auspices. The first year the lectures were attended by four attorneys-at-law, and eight other young gentlemen who were pursuing their studies under the direction of the resident Professors, James S. Green and Richard S. Field, Esquires. Many of the undergraduates availed themselves of the opportunity to attend these lectures, which they were very kindly permitted to do without charge. Chief-Justice Hornblower continued to reside at Newark.

For two years the lectures were kept up with much spirit, and had the funds of the College warranted the outlay it would

have been wise to have paid the Professors a liberal compensation for their services, irrespective of their fees from the students of Law. These, of course, were at first so few in number that the labors of the Professors were in fact a gratuity to the College; and as they could not afford to devote the whole of their time to the building up of the Law department of the College without something like an adequate remuneration, and as such a remuneration could not be had either from the fees paid by their pupils or from the College treasury, they were constrained, after a fair trial, to discontinue their school.

In aid of this enterprise the College did all in its power. Provision was made by the Trustees for admitting the students of Law to any and all the lectures delivered at the College. Access to the College library, and the liberty of taking from it books without charge, was given them; and upon all the students recommended by the Professors the degree of Bachelor of Laws was conferred. Provision was also made for any who should desire it to attend religious services at the College Chapel on the Sabbath.

Mr. Field erected at his own expense a very suitable and tasteful building, with a commodious room for the delivery of the lectures and for the safe-keeping of the works on Law set apart for the use of the students.

These works were partly the property of the College, but chiefly of the Professors.

In December, 1846, Professor Hope, who was a physician as well as a minister of the gospel, was requested to deliver a course of lectures on Natural Theology, illustrated by a reference to the sciences of Anatomy and Physiology; which he did. With the consent of the Board, he solicited funds for the purchase of a *manikin* to illustrate his lectures on Natural Theology, and obtained for this purpose from a few friends of the College the sum of four hundred and sixty dollars. The entire cost was six hundred and thirty dollars. In 1854 he was made Professor of Political Economy, and he died in 1859. A list of Dr. Hope's publications is given in the Index volume of the "Princeton Review."

Mr. Topping, the Adjunct Professor of the Greek and Latin languages, having resigned, Mr. George M. Giger, the senior Tutor and Assistant Professor of Mathematics, was made Adjunct Professor of Greek, the Rev. John Forsyth, D.D., of Newburg, New York, was chosen "Professor of Latin and Lecturer on History," and the Rev. Lyman Coleman, then of Princeton, Professor of the German Language.

Dr. Coleman not only instructed those students who were desirous to learn German, but he also taught one of the classes Greek. Professor Topping was a superior scholar, and upon leaving Princeton he established a classical school in Baltimore, where he was held in much esteem as a faithful and successful teacher.

Professor Henry at this time addressed a letter to the Board, informing the Trustees of his election as Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, and tendering his resignation of the chair of Natural Philosophy. His letter was referred to a committee,—the Board entertaining the hope that some arrangement might be made by which the College should have the benefit of his instructions for at least a portion of the next year. At their next meeting, June, 1847, the Trustees adopted the following minute in reference to this matter:

"Resolved, That Professor Henry be continued in charge of the department of Natural Philosophy, with the understanding he may be assisted by other members of the Faculty, and that for the current year he receive $500, and have the use of the house in which he now resides.

"Resolved, That Mr. Duffield, now Tutor, be appointed as Assistant Professor of Mathematics, and that $200 be added to his salary."

This arrangement enabled Professor S. Alexander to assist Professor Henry in the instruction of the Senior class in Natural Philosophy, Professor Duffield at the same time relieving Professor Alexander from a portion of his duties in the Mathematical department.

It is due to Professor Henry to add that, while he consented to receive the five hundred dollars voted to him by the Board for his services to the College, he declined to receive from the Smithsonian Institution his salary in full for that year, deducting therefrom the sum received from the College.

Dr. John Stillwell Schanck was appointed Curator of the Museum and Lecturer on Zoology.

The several appointments here mentioned proved to be of great service to the institution.

Professor Giger, the Adjunct Professor of Greek, was in 1854 made Professor of the Latin Language and Literature, and in 1865 Emeritus Professor of the same, and Lecturer Extraordinary on Architecture. He died in the autumn of this year. He was an accurate scholar, a successful teacher, a faithful College officer, and a man greatly esteemed by his colleagues and his pupils. Dr. Giger was warmly devoted to the interests of the College, and in his last will and testament he made provision for the endowment of a professorship, through a vested legacy of thirty thousand dollars.

Professor Duffield, who had been a class-mate of Dr. Giger's, and also a fellow-Tutor, was in 1854 made Professor of Mathematics, and in 1862 Professor of Mathematics and Mechanics. His duties in these departments he has discharged with marked ability, and as much to the satisfaction of his pupils as to their improvement. The great interest he has always taken in the religious welfare of the students is worthy of all commendation.

Professor Forsyth retained his chair until 1852, when he resigned and returned to Newburg, New York, where he had been a pastor, and also a Professor in the Theological Seminary of that city. The College would gladly have retained his services, but he deemed it his duty to leave. In 1864 he consented to resume his lectures on History, and for a few years he did so. He was for some time Professor of Belles-Lettres in Rutgers College. At the present time (1876) he holds the important position of Professor of Ethics, etc., at the United States Military Academy, West Point, New York.

The Rev. Dr. Coleman, the Professor of the German Language, resigned his chair in 1849 to take charge of a classical school under the auspices of the Presbytery of Philadelphia. Subsequently he accepted the appointment of Professor of Greek in La Fayette College, Pennsylvania. Dr. Coleman was a superior scholar in the several branches in which he gave instruction, and he is the author of several valuable works.

Upon the resignation of Dr. Torrey in 1854, Dr. Schanck, in addition to his other duties, instructed the Senior class in Chemistry for the next two years upon a temporary appointment, and in the year following he was chosen Professor of the same. Mention has been made above of the important part taken by Dr. Torrey in securing for the College the services of Professor Henry; but this is not the only service which he did in this line, as appears from the following letter:

"U. S. ASSAY OFFICE, NEW YORK, June 11, 1854.

"MY DEAR FRIEND,—Your letter of the 9th instant was duly received this morning. I have long desired to see Dr. Schanck placed in a position in the College of New Jersey where his eminent talents as a teacher and an investigator of Natural Science could have full scope. You are aware that I have been intimate with him from the time when he was a student in the College, and was with me, acting as an assistant in the Laboratory, when I was Professor of Chemistry. I saw him daily, also, when he was an aid to Professor Henry, and know that he was highly appreciated by that distinguished teacher. I believe it would be a great benefit to the College if an arrangement were made by which the whole time of Dr. Schanck could be devoted to the subjects which for several years he has taught with so much ability and success. In this age of the world, and especially in our own country, the importance of Chemistry and its allied sciences is obvious even to the uneducated; and it is most desirable that Princeton should maintain her high rank by giving every facility to her pupils for acquiring those branches of knowledge which have become indispensable to society.

"With great respect,

"Your friend,

"REV. PRESIDENT MACLEAN. JOHN TORREY."

The ability and success which for these twenty years have characterized the teachings of Dr. Schanck very clearly show that Dr. Torrey's appreciation of Dr. Schanck's fitness to be his successor in the department of Chemistry was eminently just. Of Dr. Torrey and of his numerous important contributions to science there is a fitting memoir in the Annual Report of the Smithsonian Institution for 1874.

The Commencement of 1847 was *the one* of greatest note in the history of the College. The fact that it was the hundredth anniversary of itself gave it an importance which pertained to no other Commencement; and at none other, either before or since, has there been such a general gathering of the graduates and other friends of the College. Sixty-two members of the

Senior class were admitted to the first degree in the Arts after *the usual* exercises on the day of Commencement.

At the close of the centenary celebration, the following resolutions were adopted by the Board, viz.:

"Resolved, That the thanks of the Board be given to his honor Chief-Justice Green for his able and instructive address on Common Law; and to the Rev. James W. Alexander, D.D., for his able and instructive discourse, delivered as above; and that they are requested to furnish copies of the addresses for publication.

"Resolved, That Dr. Carnahan, Messrs. Kinney and Cooley be a committee to superintend the publication of these addresses; and also to procure and publish an account of all the exercises pertaining to the centennial celebration." (See Appendix to Dr. Carnahan's Administration, pages 365–378.)

The Historical Discourse was not completed at the time it was read, and its author was requested, and he intended, to finish it and give it to the College for publication; but the increasing demands for his pastoral services prevented his making the requisite research for the completion of the paper. Hence it was left unfinished, and no part of it was ever published.

An outline of the address by Chief-Justice Green, prepared, it is believed, by another hand, is given in a pamphlet issued by the committee charged with the duty of publishing an account of the centennial celebration. Of this pamphlet fifteen hundred copies were published. In this account there is an erroneous statement respecting the origin of the College, to which the writer feels constrained to call attention. The error consists in mentioning the Log College as "the humble but noble nucleus of the College of New Jersey." For its real origin, see the account given in the first chapter of this work.

At a meeting of the Board, June 27, 1848, the Hon. Daniel Haines, having been again elected Governor of the State, resigned his place as a permanent member of the Board, he, in virtue of his office as Governor of the State, being the President of the Board. It is probable that he was not aware of the action of the Board on this subject in the case of Governor Southard in 1833, and that the members of the Board had forgotten the decision then made, that a member of the Board

elected Governor was not thereby disqualified from holding his office as a regular and permanent Trustee of the College. Had he retained his seat he would at this time (1875) have been the oldest member of the Board, and its presiding officer in the absence of the Governor of the State and of the President of the College.

"A letter was laid before the Board by the President from Mr. James Lenox, in which Mr. Lenox expressed the desire to resign his office as Trustee, when it was Resolved, That the President inform Mr. Lenox that it is the unanimous wish of the Board that he retain his office as Trustee."

Upon reading the minutes of the previous meeting, it was resolved,

"That the *titles* of the Trustees be omitted in the minutes of the Board." (See minutes in 1821.)

A committee was appointed, with powers, to have prepared and erected over the remains of President Green a suitable tomb with an appropriate inscription. (For a copy of this inscription, see page 223 of this volume.)

The Trustees, learning from the minutes of the Faculty that almost all the cases of discipline during the previous session were in consequence of some indulgence in the use of intoxicating drink, enjoined it upon the Faculty to use the utmost diligence in preventing all indulgence of this kind, and to send from the College every student ascertained to be in the habit of frequenting taverns or of using intoxicating drink, and to apprise the students of this action of the Board at the opening of the next term.

A letter was received from Professor Henry resigning his professorship, and after a due consideration of the matter his resignation was accepted. At the same time he was unanimously elected Professor *Emeritus* of Natural Philosophy. Professor Elias Loomis, then of the University of the City of New York, was chosen to succeed Mr. Henry in the department of Natural Philosophy, and accepted the appointment.

In December of this year the Board agreed to purchase of Professor Halsey a lot containing about seven acres, and contiguous to the College grounds on the southwest. This was

an important acquisition for the College, and made at an expense of about fifteen hundred dollars.

"The committee on fitting up the old Chapel with rooms for students reported that nothing had been done, and recommended that the Chapel be fitted up for a Portrait Gallery; and the report was adopted."

At the meeting of December 18, 1849, it was

"Resolved, That the Vice-President be requested to take measures to collect as many of the portraits of the Officers and Trustees of the College as can be obtained, and to place them in the Portrait Gallery."

Before the passage of this resolution he had already obtained two, viz., one of Governor Paterson, and the other of the Hon. Richard Stockton, a Trustee from 1791 to 1828; the first presented by the Rev. Dr. C. Van Rensselaer, and the second by Commodore Robert F. Stockton.

About this time, and chiefly through the agency of the Rev. Dr. James W. Alexander, the College came into the possession, for a moderate sum, of a large and very valuable collection of fac-similes in plaster of ancient coins.

In June, 1849, a committee was appointed by the Board, of which the President of the College was the chairman, to consider the expediency of purchasing a property known as the Edge Hill property, in the borough of Princeton, for the purpose of maintaining a grammar-school in connection with the College. It had been previously used for school purposes, first by Professor Patton, then by the Rev. Dr. Wines, Professor J. S. Hart, and others. The property did not come at this time into the possession of the College, but subsequently it did; and a few years after it was sold to Messrs. Thomas and Wm. C. Cattell, who for several years had here a flourishing school. It is now (1875) a private residence.

Professor Loomis, having decided to return to New York and to resume his former place in the University of that city, resigned his chair in this institution on the 24th of October, 1849, whereupon Mr. Richard S. McCulloh, a graduate of the College in 1836, was unanimously chosen Professor of Natural Philosophy in the room of Professor Loomis, resigned, his salary to be the same as that paid to Professor Loomis. Some

years later Professor Loomis became the Professor of Mathematics at Yale College, of which he was a graduate. As a writer on mathematical subjects he attained a high reputation, his treatises being used as text-books in many of our colleges. Professor McCulloh at the time of his appointment held the office of Assayer in the United States Mint of Philadelphia. Previously to this he was Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in Jefferson College, Pennsylvania. In 1854 he left Princeton for New York, having been invited to take the chair of Natural Philosophy in Columbia College. Here he remained until the breaking out of the Civil War, when, sympathizing with his Southern friends, he left New York, and entered the Confederate army, as an aide to one of the generals. Since the war he has been a Professor in Washington and Lee College, Virginia. His talents and attainments were of a very high order.

In December, 1849, Professor Giger was appointed Librarian of the College, in the room of Professor Maclean, who had requested the Board to permit him to give up his charge of the library. The salary of the Librarian was made one hundred dollars a year.

This year (1849) Mr. A. Cardon de Sandrans, the teacher of French, departed this life. He was a very worthy gentleman, intelligent, and a good instructor. He was succeeded by Mr. Frederick Perrin. Mr. Perrin also taught the German language.

"The Committee of Audits reported that they have examined the Librarian's report, and recommend that the following paragraph be entered on the minutes, viz.: 'At the commencement of the session I instituted a thorough examination into the state of the Library, and from its general arrangement, and comparatively small number of volumes missing, I feel bound to testify to the care of my predecessor. The total number of volumes in the Library is *nine thousand three hundred and thirteen*.—G. M. Giger, Librarian.'" (See Minutes, vol. iii. page 525.)

"The committee to whom was referred the Report of the President on the state of the College recommended the following, which was adopted, viz.:

"That this Board acknowledges with profound gratitude to God the late remarkable visitation of his grace upon the students of this College; and that the Report of the President, giving an account of the same, be entered upon the minutes as a record of events so interesting in their nature and so important in their results."

The extract from the Report is as follows:

"The session commenced on the last day of January, 1850; and the session now closed has been of deep interest; and although the facts to which I refer are generally known to the Trustees of the College, yet the distinguishing goodness of God is worthy of a distinct and grateful notice.

"During the first three weeks of the session nothing uncommon occurred. About the 20th of February a greater interest on the subject of religion than usual was manifested among the pious students, indicated by the more general attendance at meetings for social worship, and a greater degree of fervor and importunity in prayer. There were also two or three cases of anxious inquiry on the subject of religion among those who were not professedly pious. But as they were persons who had been religiously educated, and were of exemplary and moral habits, the work which was silently going on within them did not attract general notice.

"The last week in February, Drs. Chester and Van Rensselaer made an official visit to the young men under the care of the General Assembly's Board of Education; conversed and prayed with them; and I have learned that they were gratified with the pious state of feeling manifested.

"About this time the students began to collect together in their rooms for prayer before they retired to rest.

"On the last Thursday in February notice was given in the College Chapel, at evening prayers, that there would be religious service in the Lecture-room that evening, and the students were invited to attend. A large number assembled, and the meeting was a solemn and interesting one. About this time three or four students the most unlikely, in the opinion of those acquainted with them, to be affected, were brought under deep conviction of sin, and in a few days obtained peace, and a hope of pardon, and of acceptance with God, through faith in the Lord Jesus Christ. The great change in their conduct, and the decided and open stand which they took on the side of religion, arrested the attention of their companions, and in a short time a considerable number were anxiously inquiring what they should do to be saved.

"The state of feeling seemed to demand a greater number of religious services than usual; and meetings were held and a sermon was delivered, for six weeks, every evening in the week, except on Friday evenings, when the literary societies met; and on these evenings there was a meeting of about a half an hour for prayer and praise, and from eighty to a hundred and twenty attended; and on other evenings the room was always full and sometimes crowded.

"After public service the students had four separate and cotemporaneous meetings in their rooms for prayer, at which from twenty to thirty students attended. The public services in the evening were conducted chiefly by the Professors of the Theological Seminary and of the College, occasionally aided by brethren not residing in Princeton.

"Attendance at all these meetings was voluntary, the students being required to attend only on the public worship in the forenoon of the Sabbath, and on the Bible recitations in the afternoon, together with morning and evening prayers. Numerous as were our social and public services, the duties of the closet were not neglected; prayer went up from many rooms and from many hearts.

"In all our meetings, both public and social, the most perfect order and decorum

were observed, and in no case did the students who were not particularly interested attempt to disturb those who were engaged in religious worship.

"It is hardly necessary to inform the Board that the doctrines taught and inculcated were the plain, simple truths of the Gospel, such as the depravity of human nature; the utter helplessness of the sinner; the necessity of a new heart by the agency of the Holy Spirit; salvation by grace, through faith in the Lord Jesus Christ; a direct and immediate application to Christ for pardon, without previous preparation; the danger of delay; the duty of an open and public profession of faith in Christ in the way pointed out in the gospel.

"The views and feelings of the young men appeared to correspond to the doctrines taught. There was a deep sense of the evil of sin, as committed against God, of entire helplessness, less terror and a shorter continuance under a legal work than is frequently witnessed; yet when peace was obtained, the apprehension of the way of salvation, through the redemption that is in Christ Jesus, was not less clear and distinct than when the sinner has been pressed down with a sense of guilt and condemnation for weeks and months.

"I cannot say that any extraordinary means were used to produce this state of religious feeling. It came upon us suddenly; and when it came we could hardly believe that what we saw and heard was a reality. After the awakening commenced, means were used in abundance, such as preaching, exhortation, conversation, and distribution of tracts and books of practical piety, accompanied with prayer. But these means seemed to be called for by the state of feeling previously existing rather than to be the exciting cause of the awakening.

"During the time of the greatest interest the usual lectures and recitations of the College were in no case omitted; and absences of those under concern for their souls rarely occurred.

"On the seventh week after the awakening commenced, the Quarterly Examination of the three lower classes took place, and soon after the final examination of the Senior class. As the officers of the College and the students were confined through the day, it was deemed expedient to have fewer religious services, and for the last four weeks of the session *we returned to what had been for several years the devotional exercises not required by the Laws of the College, viz.:* a Lecture on Thursday evening, and on the other evenings of the week a half an hour employed in prayer and praise and a brief comment on a portion of Sacred Scripture read. Attendance on these meetings is altogether voluntary on the part of the students.

"Probably it is not known to some of the Trustees that for more than twenty years there has been in the College a religious association called the *Philadelphian Society*, which meets on Saturday evenings, and an hour is spent in prayer, singing, and religious conversation. All the members participate in conducting the devotions, and they counsel and admonish each other when anything is noticed inconsistent with the Christian character.

"A small contribution is made to aid the cause of Missions. Under the direction of this Society a meeting, open to all who choose to attend, is held on Sabbath morning, to ask a blessing on the public worship of the day. A member of the Faculty, or a member of the Theological Seminary, or any other minister of the gospel whose attendance can be had, is requested to give an exhortation, or a comment on a portion of Sacred Scripture.

"The greater part of those who have recently obtained a hope in Christ are members of this association.

"The result of the recent awakening is, that about forty have declared their determination to live a new life; and from their views of divine truth and external deportment, we are induced to hope and believe that the change is real and will be permanent.

"Of these, twenty-five have connected themselves with the churches in this place: *four* with the First Presbyterian Church, *fourteen* with the Second, *six* with the Episcopal, and *one* with the Methodist. The others, probably in compliance with the wishes of their parents and friends, have postponed joining any church until they return home.

"There are twelve or fourteen others, who are more or less anxious respecting the salvation of their souls, who have not decidedly declared themselves to be on the Lord's side, and who are halting between two opinions. What shall be their final choice is known only to God.

"Of the Senior class, consisting of eighty, about one-half are professedly pious. In the three classes which remain, about forty are professors of religion.

"May God grant that what we have witnessed the past session may be only the beginning of better days! and to His name be the praise."

The greater part of those who became hopefully pious at this time continued to maintain a walk and conversation becoming the gospel after they left College; but, unhappily, some of them failed to do so. Still, it was a great and precious work.

No important change in the Faculty of the College occurred from 1849 to the end of Dr. Carnahan's presidency, in 1854, with the exception that in 1852 Dr. Forsyth resigned his chair, and the Rev. James C. Moffat, D.D., was chosen in his room Professor of the Latin Language and Lecturer on History. Dr. Moffat accepted this appointment, and he held it until 1854, in which year he was transferred to the chair of the Greek Language and Literature, upon the inauguration of the writer as President of the College. In 1861, being chosen by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the Theological Seminary of Princeton, he resigned his professorship; but he has continued to lecture on Greek Literature until the present time (1876).

Dr. Henry Clay Cameron was appointed Tutor in the year 1851–52, Adjunct Professor of Greek in 1855, Associate Professor in 1860, and Professor of Greek in 1861.

The facts here mentioned of these Professors show clearly

their reputation for sound, thorough, and varied scholarship,—a reputation to which they were eminently entitled.

A most important effort to augment the funds of the College was begun in the last year of Dr. Carnahan's administration, and for its success the College is chiefly indebted to Professor Hope. The circumstances which gave rise to this measure were these. For a few years previous, strenuous efforts were made by the Board of Education of the Presbyterian Church to establish schools and colleges in different parts of the country, under the auspices and *control* of the Presbyteries and Synods of the Church; and in the prosecution of this scheme La Fayette and Washington Colleges, in Pennsylvania, were induced to place themselves under the control of the Synods within whose bounds or proposed limits they were situated, and application was made to the Legislature of that State to alter their acts of incorporation to enable these Synods to receive under their care these two colleges. No breach of faith was involved in this scheme, for from the first they had been in the hands and exclusive control of ministers and laymen of the Presbyterian Church, and with the full concurrence of the Trustees and friends of these institutions the transfer was made. At this same time, or shortly after, a pressure was brought to bear upon Jefferson College to make her succumb to a like arrangement. But the President and Trustees of this institution were altogether averse to any such change in its government, and they effectually resisted it.

Connected with this change from a close and self-perpetuating corporation to one the members of which were to be chosen by one or more synodical bodies was a plan of endowment, by means of cheap scholarships, which it was expected would not only provide a permanent fund, the interest of which would suffice to meet the expenses of the institution, but also hold forth a strong inducement for young men of limited means to resort to colleges thus endowed rather than go to institutions where the charges for tuition for the full college course were, in the case of every student, double the sum paid for one of these scholarships, which would suffice to pay the tuition-fees of one student after another in perpetuity, and which might be

transferred, by sale or gift, from one person to another. The plan was not precisely the same in all the institutions which adopted the scheme of cheap scholarships.

Jefferson College, which held out against the attempt to bring her under direct ecclesiastic supervision, yielded to this mode of obtaining funds, in opposition to the views of its well-known and distinguished ex-President, the late Rev. Dr. Matthew Brown, who wrote to the writer of this work to ascertain his views respecting this mode of endowment, and expressing in strong terms his decided opposition to it. About the same time, or a little later, December 7, 1852, his son, the Rev. Dr. Alexander Brown, the successor of Dr. Robert J. Breckinridge as President of Jefferson College, also addressed a letter to the writer, asking his opinion in regard to the effort to bring our Presbyterian colleges under the direct control of our Church courts.

To this inquiry the writer replied, assigning his reasons for objecting to any and every effort of the kind.

The correspondence was published in the public papers, and afterwards republished in a pamphlet form under the title of "Letters on the True Relations of Church and State to Schools and Colleges." To these letters was appended an article of the date of August 13, 1853, on the endowment of colleges by means of cheap scholarships, by Professor Hope, in which he clearly and forcibly pointed out the objections to this mode of endowment.

These discussions led us both to consider the necessity of obtaining an endowment for our own College, and one free from the objections to the plan of endowment above mentioned.

The annual charge for tuition and incidental expenses in our College at this time was about sixty dollars a year, which sum was then the legal rate of interest of one thousand dollars. It occurred to the writer that if we could secure from fifty to one hundred scholarships of one thousand dollars each, this would enable the College to furnish tuition without charge to as many students, and these of the very best class, and at the same time provide the College, from the same source, with a sum varying

from three to six thousand dollars a year towards paying the salaries of instructors in the College.

Upon mentioning to Professor Hope the thoughts which had occurred to the writer on this subject, he expressed his hearty concurrence and urged him to press the matter. At their next interview he insisted with earnestness that the writer should not let this matter drop without an effort to bring it about, and that without any delay. It is due to Professor Hope to say that had he not been so urgent, it is probable that nothing further would have been done at this time. *The next step, of course, was to see Dr. Carnahan and secure his approval,—an easy task, for never was there a man more free from all petty jealousy.* That a scheme was likely to be of service to the College was sufficient to secure for it his hearty commendation and his efficient co-operation, no matter by whom proposed.

The matter having been brought to the notice of the Board, they adopted the following preamble and resolutions:

"Whereas successful efforts have within the last few years been made to endow Colleges in many parts of our country; and whereas these endowments do enable such Colleges to present inducements to students which unendowed institutions cannot afford to offer; therefore,

"1. Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Board, the interests of this College imperatively demand that a permanent endowment of $100,000 should be secured in its behalf as speedily as possible; and it is hereby earnestly recommended to the Alumni and other friends of the institution to co-operate in the accomplishment of this object.

"2. Resolved, That as a part of this endowment a number of scholarships should be founded of $1000 each; the income of which shall be appropriated to pay the tuition and other college expenses of the incumbent.

"3. Resolved, That these scholarships shall be open for free competition to all those students entering College who choose to compete for them; and they shall be assigned to the best scholars, the Faculty of the College being judges.

"4. Resolved, Nevertheless, that if any person giving $1000 for the foundation of a scholarship prefer to retain the right of nominating the incumbent, he be allowed so to do.

"5. Resolved, That the Faculty of the College be authorized and requested to take whatever measures to them may appear best to carry into effect the above resolutions; and that they report to this Board from time to time."

At a meeting of the Faculty on the 14th of September, 1853, Drs. Maclean and Hope were appointed a special committee to carry the above plan into effect, and the other members of the

Faculty were authorized to obtain subscriptions for the same purpose.

Soon after their appointment the committee drew up and submitted to the Faculty a statement of the objects sought to be attained, especially directing attention to the proposition for the establishment of scholarships, and to this statement was appended a plan for subscriptions. The statement and plan were approved by the Faculty and published by the committee. The statement of the objects sought to be reached was written by Professor Hope, and the conditions on which subscriptions would be received for scholarships were drawn up by Dr. Maclean.

The concluding paragraph of Dr. Hope's statement is so full of wisdom, that the writer gladly avails himself of this opportunity to insert it in this connection:

"As it would be of great advantage to the College to have a larger income to be expended at *the discretion* of the Trustees, the friends of the College would render it a most important service by contributing towards the creation of a fund, to be at the disposal of the Board, for the increase of the Library and Apparatus, for the endowment of additional professorships, or *for the general improvement of the College, without any restriction in regard to the use to be made of it.*"

The tendency to define and limit the exact purposes for which contributions to the funds of the College shall be used is so great that it would be well for the donors to consider that, in many cases, they would render the College, and of course the community at large, a greater service by contributing to a general fund, the income of which shall be expended, at the discretion of the Trustees, for such purposes as from time to time shall appear to them to be most urgent, than by specifying the purposes to which the income from their contributions shall be devoted.

This remark is not applicable, at least in its full force, to the giving of funds for the endowment of professorships and scholarships, and especially in the case of scholarships, for the reason that the income derived from them is placed at the control of the Board just as much as the tuition-fees paid by those students who receive no aid from the trust funds are at their entire disposal.

When the plan of scholarship endowments was drawn up it was expected that there would be competitions for the avails from these endowments, but it was soon ascertained that the demands for aid from this source were not so numerous as to call for competitive examinations, and therefore all that was necessary was to see that the incumbents were suitable persons to receive the aid asked by or for them.

"The following were the terms upon which subscriptions to the scholarship endowment were obtained:

"1. The relative attainments of the candidates in all cases to be determined by the Faculty.

"2. Those to whom the scholarships shall be awarded shall continue to enjoy their annual proceeds during their College course, unless they should forfeit the privilege by neglect of duty or by improper conduct.

"3. The candidates must in all cases present testimonials of good moral conduct.

"4. The funds for the proposed endowment are to be invested by the Trustees at their discretion.

"5. Any person or persons contributing a thousand dollars shall have the privilege of giving a name to such scholarship; and in case any contributors shall prefer to do so, they may retain the right to nominate the incumbents for the several scholarships founded by them.

"6. Churches contributing one thousand dollars shall have the right to place upon such foundations the sons of their ministers; or in case their ministers should have no sons to educate, such churches may select some candidate for the ministry to receive the benefit of the scholarships founded by them.

"7. Any town or district contributing one or more scholarships may select one or more youth, one after another, to receive the avails of the scholarships founded by it; provided always, that the persons so nominated shall be fully prepared, in the judgment of the Faculty, for the classes into which they seek admission.

"8. In any of these cases the donor may restrict the competition, if he prefer it, to applicants from his own town, or to the pupils of any particular school which he may wish to encourage.

"9. In case any of the contributors, churches, or towns shall neglect to nominate beneficiaries for the scholarships founded by them, or in case the number of properly prepared competitors for the other scholarships should not be equal to the number of scholarships to be competed for, then the yearly proceeds, during the time of such vacancy, shall be at the disposal of the Trustees."

Roswell L. Colt, Esq., a Trustee of the College, gave the first subscription to this endowment. Mr. Colt subscribed one thousand dollars unconditionally, and two thousand additional should the sum of fifty thousand dollars be secured. He made provision for the payment of the entire sum of three thousand dollars.

Several of the scholarships were obtained by the writer; the others, and much the larger part of them, by Professor Hope, who succeeded in securing for the College *subscriptions* for professorships and scholarships, which, augmented by the scholarships mentioned above, exceeded a hundred thousand dollars; and at the same time he rendered the College, in some respects, a still greater service, in preparing the way for the establishment of the chairs of Mental and Moral Philosophy and of Geology and Physical Geography, and thereby securing for the College the very valuable services of the distinguished incumbents of these chairs, the Rev. Dr. Lyman H. Atwater and Dr. Arnold Guyot.

Towards a salary for a Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy, Mrs. Susan Brown, of Princeton, gave the College one thousand dollars a year for five years, which enabled the Trustees to establish this chair as a separate one. These annual gifts were not funded, but expended in paying the Professor's salary.

Daniel Price, Esq., gave fifteen hundred dollars towards paying the salary of the Professor of Geology.

At the close of the Commencement exercises, June 29, 1853, Dr. Carnahan, very unexpectedly to the Board, presented to the Trustees the resignation of his office, which he had now held for thirty years. Taken by surprise, and not prepared at once to select a successor, they accepted his resignation, but urged him to retain his place at the head of the College until they could have time for the consideration of so important a matter as the choice of one to succeed him in the presidency, and they then adjourned, to meet on the 30th of August following. Upon coming together they found themselves divided in opinion and unable to agree. The question of electing a President was postponed to the regular meeting in December of that year; and Dr. Carnahan was again urged to continue in charge of the institution until the election of his successor.

At the meeting in December the writer was chosen President. To the committee who informed him of his election, viz., Drs. McDowell and Magie,* both of whom had earnestly advocated

* Dr. Magie was urged by one or more of the Trustees to be a candidate for the vacant chair; but he declined, and insisted upon the appointment of his friend,

his appointment, he expressed the desire that Dr. Carnahan should continue to discharge the duties of President until the close of the next Commencement, June, 1854; and, the Board being fully of the same mind, Dr. Carnahan kindly consented, and retained his place at the head of the College until the close of the usual exercises of Commencement, when he took part in the inauguration of the writer as his successor in the presidency.

The principal source of the difficulty in electing a President at this time arose from a desire to secure, if possible, the return of Professor Henry to Princeton; and hoping that if the Trustees were to tender to him the office of President he might be induced to come back, some members of the Board were urgent that he should be elected. Every member of the Board and of the Faculty would have been glad to have him return, but there was a difference of opinion as to the terms upon which he should be invited to do so. One or two of those who took an active part in favoring his election to the presidency wrote to him to obtain his consent to be a candidate, but he positively declined, and earnestly recommended the election of the writer.

As between Professor Henry and the writer the Trustees were about equally divided: a large majority of the clerical members of the Board were in favor of the writer; and on the part of the lay members of the Board a like majority were in favor of Professor Henry for President.

Although the writer never spoke, even to his most intimate friends in the Board, on the subject, unless it was introduced by them, yet, learning the course pursued by Professor Henry in reference to this matter, he at once wrote to him, thanking him for his kind and generous course, and assuring him that if, notwithstanding his declining to be a candidate, he should be elected and should accept the appointment, his doing so should never affect their hitherto friendly relations.

Upon the election of Dr. Maclean to the presidency, in De-

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the writer; and yet at the election he received several votes; his own, with that of a majority of the entire Board, being cast for Dr. Maclean.

cember, 1853, the Board resolved to establish a professorship of Applied Science, and they unanimously elected Professor Henry as Professor in this new department, with the understanding that, in case he should accept this appointment, provision should be made to give him a salary equal to the one he was receiving from the Smithsonian Institution. But, considering it his duty to remain at Washington in charge of the important interests there intrusted to him, he declined this overture; yet he continued for several years after this to manifest the warmth of his attachment to the College by the delivery every year of a short course of lectures, without compensation other than his mere expenses.

Dr. Carnahan tendered his resignation in a communication of which the following is a copy:

"To the Trustees of the College of New Jersey.

"Gentlemen,—Having arrived at that period of life when freedom from the cares and labors of my present station is very desirable, and when, in my opinion, the interests of the College require the services of a more active and efficient man, I beg leave, when the business of this meeting of the Board and of the present session of the College is finished, to resign the office of President of the College of New Jersey.

"Some years ago it was my desire, on account of a disease in my throat, to withdraw from a position in which I was required to speak in public. On communicating this intention to my colleagues, they earnestly urged me to change my purpose, offering to relieve me as much as in their power from public speaking. On complying with their request, I found them always ready to give me the assistance needed. To their kindness and that of the Professors in the Theological Seminary I owe obligations which long as memory remains cannot be forgotten. To the reasons above stated I must add, that during the past session the disease to which I have been subject more than half my life has been so severe that every attempt to speak in public has been attended and followed with great pain, and I have been obliged to throw on my colleagues a large part of the religious instruction of the students. I have now held the office of President of this College thirty years: that is four years longer than any of my predecessors.

"When with fear and trembling, as well on account of the feeble state of my health as a consciousness of the want of suitable qualifications, I accepted the office of President of the College of New Jersey, it was far from my thoughts that I should have continued to the present time. On a review of the past I cannot feel otherwise than thankful to Almighty God that he has sustained me under the various difficulties of the office. During my administration many changes, some gratifying and some the reverse, have taken place in the condition of the College and of those connected with it.

"One hundred and twenty-five was the number of students on the Catalogue

before the class of eighteen hundred and twenty-three was graduated. The next year the number fell below one hundred. The last fifteen or twenty years the average number in actual attendance has been about two hundred and thirty. Not less than seventy-five thousand dollars have been expended in the erection of new buildings, in the improvement of the College grounds, in the purchase of real estate, and in increasing the Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus and Library. Instead of two Professors and two Tutors, as in 1823, we have now six Professors, two Assistant Professors, three Tutors, and a Teacher of Modern Languages. The number of students on whom I have conferred the first degree in the Arts, including the class of 1823, is sixteen hundred and thirty. That is only forty-nine less than the whole number on whom the same degree was conferred by all my predecessors from the origin of the College to the time I entered on the duties of my office.* For this increased prosperity and means of usefulness I can claim but little credit; yet I rejoice that my imperfections and deficiencies have not prevented our beloved College from advancing in some measure with the growth and prosperity of our country.

"For the harmony that has generally prevailed between the Trustees and the Faculty there is great cause of thankfulness. In no similar institution in our country, it is believed, fewer acts of the Faculty have been censured by those who have the ultimate control of the instruction and discipline. If in a few cases the measures of the Faculty are not approved by the Board of Trustees or individual members, it is not more than was to be expected from persons viewing the same object in different lights.

"Many cases of irregular and bad conduct on the part of individual students have occurred, yet it may not be improper to remark that, except on one occasion, which happened a few weeks after I came into office, no general combination to resist the authority of the Faculty has taken place in thirty years, nor have the studies and recitations of the classes been suspended or interrupted a single day from the same cause.

"The retrospect of thirty years gives rise to many sad and painful reflections. Of those who were members of this Board when I was elected, only four survive. And of those who became members since I entered upon the duties of my office, seven have departed this life. Of twenty-three who are or have been Professors during my term of office, three are dead and twelve have resigned, leaving only one officer who was connected with the College when I came, in eighteen hundred and twenty-three. To his activity, energy, zeal, and devotion to the interests of the institution I must be permitted to give my unqualified testimony. We have

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* The entire number admitted to their first degree in the Arts, by Dr. Carnahan, from 1823 to 1853, both years inclusive, was 1634, and not 1630. From the 1634 deduct the 37 graduates of 1823, who received their diplomas from Dr. Carnahan but who had finished their College course of study at the time the Doctor entered upon the duties of his office, and there will remain 1597. If to this number be added the 80 graduates of 1854, when Dr. Carnahan retired from his office, we shall have, as the whole number who pursued their studies here and were graduated during the presidency of Dr. Carnahan, 1677,—which is a little more than the entire number graduated under all his predecessors.

passed through many trying times together. In time of need he was always at his post. Without shrinking from responsibility, he was always ready to meet opposition in the discharge of what he thought to be his duty. Of the forty-three who were or have been Tutors during the period in review, seven have departed this life. Of the students who have received diplomas from my hands, one hundred and seventy have an asterisk prefixed to their names in our triennial catalogue. These events remind all now connected with the College that they also must soon pass off the stage of action and give place to others. Let us hope that God, whose good Providence has sustained and prospered this institution one hundred and six years, will still, as one generation after another passes away, continue his fostering care and make it a blessing to generations yet unborn.

"How far the College has accomplished or failed in attaining the great end for which it was founded—the glory of God and the best interests of men—will not be fully known until the books are opened on the last and great day. Only one general awakening, in which the students were brought to profess repentance towards God and faith in the Lord Jesus Christ, has occurred in thirty years. Yet amidst the indifference and neglect of eternal things that has generally prevailed, I think I may say in truth that few sessions, if any, have passed in which one or two, or more, have not given evidence of a change of heart and life. It has been our happiness to learn that a considerable number of those who when with us gave no evidence of piety have since become pious and useful men. What influence the instructions in divine truth received here may have had cannot in all cases be known. Some we know have attributed the fruit since produced to the seed sown while they were members of this College.

"In withdrawing from the responsible station which I have so long occupied, permit me to express the assurance that in my retirement I shall not cease to cherish a grateful remembrance of the forbearance and kindness of the members of this Board and of their predecessors, and to offer my most earnest prayers for the prosperity and usefulness of the institution committed to their care.

"JAMES CARNAHAN.

"NASSAU HALL, June 29, 1853."

Upon accepting Dr. Carnahan's resignation, the Board adopted this minute, viz.: "The Trustees have listened to the communication of the President of the College with feelings of the deepest interest. They could not hear a recital of the labors and successes of thirty years which have elapsed since Dr. Carnahan was chosen to this important and responsible office without emotions of a very serious nature.

"Regretting the necessity which induces the venerable President's withdrawal to private life, we record, in accepting his resignation, the expression of our feelings in the following resolutions, viz.:

"1st. Resolved, That the Trustees on their behalf and of the friends of the College would tender to Dr. Carnahan their profound sense of gratitude for the able and faithful manner in which he has discharged his duty as President of the College.

"2d. Resolved, That we request Dr. Carnahan to continue to act as President until the next semi-annual meeting of this Board, or until such time as the Board can make arrangements for the appointment of a successor."

Messrs. McDowell and Cooley were appointed a committee to wait on the President and inform him of the action of the Board, and to communicate the above resolutions.

The committee appointed to wait on the President reported that Dr. Carnahan had acceded to the request of the Board; and, as seen above, he continued to hold the office of President until the inauguration of his successor, on the 28th of June, 1854.

During this College year nothing of special interest occurred excepting matters of which mention has already been made. But at its close Dr. Torrey, much to the regret of his colleagues, resigned the chair of Chemistry and Natural History, which he had held, to the great benefit and reputation of the College, for twenty-four years.

A LIST OF THE TRUSTEES DURING DR. CARNAHAN'S PRESIDENCY, FROM 1823 TO 1854.

1823. Rev. John Woodhull, D.D., Freehold, New Jersey; died in 1824.
1823. Hon. Richard Stockton, LL.D., Princeton, New Jersey; died in 1828.
1823. Rev. James Richards, D.D., Newark, New Jersey; resigned in 1824.
1823. Hon. Andrew Kirkpatrick, LL.D., New Brunswick, New Jersey; died in 1831.
1823. Rev. Samuel Miller, D.D., LL.D., Princeton, New Jersey; died in 1850.
1823. Rev. George S. Woodhull, Princeton, New Jersey; died in 1834.
1823. Rev. John B. Romeyn, D.D., New York City; died in 1825.
1823. John Vancleve, M.D., Princeton, New Jersey; died in 1826.
1823. Rev. Asa Hillyer, D.D., Orange, New Jersey; died in 1840.
1823. Robert Lenox, Esq., New York City; died in 1839.
1823. Rev. Jacob J. Janeway, D.D., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; resigned in 1828.
1823. Rev. John McDowell, D.D., Elizabeth, New Jersey; died in 1863.
1823. Rev. David Comfort, Kingston, New Jersey; died in 1854.
1823. Rev. Isaac V. Brown, D.D., Lawrenceville, New Jersey; died in 1861.
1823. Hon. Aaron Ogden, LL.D., Elizabeth, New Jersey; died in 1839.
1823. Rev. William A. McDowell, D.D., Morristown, New Jersey; resigned in 1824.
1823. Hon. Charles Ewing, LL.D., Trenton, New Jersey; died in 1832.
1823. Hon. John Sergeant, LL.D., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; resigned in 1826.
1823. Hon. Samuel L. Southard, LL.D., Trenton, New Jersey; died in 1842.
1824. Rev. Archibald Alexander, D.D., Princeton, New Jersey; died in 1851.
1825. Hon. James Parker, Perth Amboy, New York; resigned in 1829.
1825. Rev. William A. McDowell, D.D.; resigned in 1828.
1825. Rev. William McMurray, D.D., New York City; resigned in 1831.

1825. Rev. James Milnor, D.D., New York City; resigned in 1829.
1827. William Shippen, M.D., Philadelphia; died in 1865.
1827. Lewis Condict, M.D., Morristown, New Jersey; died in 1861.
1828. Hon. James S. Green, Princeton, New Jersey; died in 1862.
1828. Rev. Eli F. Cooley, D.D., Ewing, New Jersey; died in 1860.
1829. Hon. Lucius Q. C. Elmer, LL.D., Bridgeton, New Jersey; resigned in 1864.
1829. Rev. William W. Phillips, D.D., New York City; died in 1865.
1830. Rev. John Breckinridge, D.D., Baltimore; resigned in 1841.
1831. Rev. Joseph Campbell, D.D., Hackettstown, New Jersey; died in 1840.
1833. John S. Henry, Esq., Philadelphia; died in 1835.
1833. James Lenox, Esq., LL.D., New York City; resigned in 1857.
1833. Roswell L. Colt, Baltimore, Maryland, and of Paterson, N.J.; died in 1856.
1835. Rev. David Magie, D.D., Elizabeth, New Jersey; died in 1865.
1836. Matthew Newkirk, Esq., Philadelphia; died in 1868.
1839. Robert Donaldson, Esq., New York; resigned in 1853.
1840. Hon. William B. Kinney, Newark, New Jersey; resigned in 1850.
1840. Rev. Jacob J. Janeway, D.D., New Brunswick, New Jersey; died in 1858.
1840. Rev. John Johns, D.D., Baltimore; resigned in 1843.
1840. Rev. John Johnston, D.D., Newburg; died in 1855.
1842. Hon. John P. B. Maxwell, Belvidere, New Jersey; died in 1845.
1843. Rev. Cortlandt Van Rensselaer, D.D., Burlington, New Jersey; died in 1860.
1845. Hon. Daniel Haines, Hamburg, New Jersey; resigned in 1848.
1848. Hon. William Pennington, Newark; died in 1862.
1850. Rev. Charles Hodge, D.D., Princeton, New Jersey.
1850. Hon. Henry W. Green, LL.D., Trenton, New Jersey.
1851. Rev. James W. Alexander, D.D., New York City; died in 1859.
1853. Hon. Daniel Haines, Hamburg, New Jersey.

CLERKS OF THE BOARD.

Rev. George S. Woodhull, chosen April, 1823.
Rev. Eli F. Cooley, D.D., chosen April, 1835.

TREASURERS OF THE COLLEGE.

Hon. Samuel Bayard, from 1823 until 1828.
Mr. John Van Doren, from 1829 until 1839.
Mr. J. V. Talmage, from 1839 until December, 1844.
Hon. Charles S. Olden, from 1845 until 1854.

Mr. Bayard was the Treasurer of the College when Dr. Carnahan was elected President; and Mr. Olden continued to be the Treasurer for fifteen years after Dr. Carnahan's resignation.

MEMBERS OF THE FACULTY OF ARTS FROM 1823 TO 1854.

1823 to 1854. Rev. James Carnahan, D.D., President of the College.
1823 to 1824. Rev. Philip Lindsley, D.D., Vice-President.
1829 to 1854. Rev. John Maclean, D.D., Vice-President.

PROFESSORS.

1823 to 1824. Rev. Philip Lindsley, D.D., Professor of Languages and Belles-Lettres.

1823 to 1854. Rev. John Maclean, D.D., Professor of Mathematics, and afterwards of Ancient Languages.

1824 to 1829. Rev. Luther Halsey, D.D., Professor of Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and Natural History.

1825 to 1829. Robert B. Patton, Ph.D., Professor of Languages.

1830 to 1845. Rev. Albert B. Dod, D.D., Professor of Mathematics.

1830 to 1832. Henry Vethake, LL.D., Professor of Natural Philosophy.

1830 to 1854. John Torrey, M.D., LL.D., Professor of Chemistry and Natural History.

1830 to 1835. Samuel L. Howell, M.D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.

1830 to 1836. Lewis Hargous, A.M., Professor of Modern Languages.

1830 to 1833. Joseph Addison Alexander, A.M., Adjunct Professor of Ancient Languages and Literature.

1832 to 1848. Joseph Henry, LL.D., Professor of Natural Philosophy.

1832 to 1841. Benedict Jaeger, A.M., Professor of German and Italian, and from 1836 to 1841 of Modern Languages; also Lecturer on Zoology, etc.

1833 to 1844. Rev. James W. Alexander, D.D., Professor of Belles-Lettres.

1834 to 1836. John Seely Hart, A.M., Adjunct Professor of Ancient Languages.

1834 to 1854. Stephen Alexander, A.M., Adjunct Professor of Mathematics, from 1840, also Professor of Astronomy; and from 1845 Professor of Mathematics.

1839 to 1846. Evert M. Topping, A.M., Adjunct Professor of Ancient Languages.

1841 to 1849. A. Cardon de Sandrans, Teacher of Modern Languages.

1846 to 1854. Rev. George M. Giger, A.M., Assistant Professor of Mathematics, and from 1847 Adjunct Professor of Greek.

1846 to 1854. Rev. Matthew B. Hope, D.D., Professor of Rhetoric.

1847 to 1854. John T. Duffield, A.M., Adjunct Professor of Mathematics.

1847 to 1852. Rev. John Forsyth, Jr., D.D., Professor of the Latin Language and Lecturer on History.

1847 to 1849. Rev. Lyman Coleman, D.D., Professor of German.

1847 to 1854. John Stillman Schanck, M.D., Lecturer on Zoology.

1848 to 1849. Elias Loomis, A.M., Professor of Natural Philosophy.

1849 to 1854. Richard S. McCulloh, A.M., Professor of Natural Philosophy.

1849 to 1852. Frederick Perrin, Teacher of French.

1852 to 1854. Rev. James C. Moffat, D.D., Professor of Latin and Lecturer on History.

1852 to 1853. Edward Du Buque, Teacher of French.

1852 to 1854. Isidor Loewenthal, Teacher of German, and also of French.

TUTORS FROM 1823 TO 1854.

1823 to 1825. Samuel K. Talmage, D.D., President of Oglethorpe University, Georgia.

1823 to 1825. Alfred A. Sowers, A.M., Classical Teacher.

1824 to 1825. James W. Alexander, D.D., Professor of Belles-Lettres in the College, and Professor of Ecclesiastical History, etc., in the Seminary.

1825 to 1826. Alexander Aikman, A.M., died in 1831, a preacher of the gospel; an excellent scholar in different departments.

1825 to 1827. Daniel C. Axtell, A.M., Professor in Hamilton College, New York.

1826 to 1828. John C. Young, D.D., President of Centre College, Kentucky.

1827 to 1829. Albert B. Dod, D.D., Professor of Mathematics in the College of New Jersey.

1828 to 1830. Abraham Rezeau Brown, A.M., died in 1833; a scholar of much promise.

1829 to 1830. Jonathan B. Condit, D.D., Professor in Amherst College, and also in the Theological Seminary at Auburn.

1830 to 1832. Festus Hanks, A.M., a minister of the gospel, West Virginia.

1830 to 1832. Joseph Alden, D.D., LL.D., Professor in Williams and La Fayette Colleges; President of Jefferson College, etc.

1831 to 1832. George Washington Leyburn, D.D., missionary to Greece.

1832 to 1833. James C. Edwards, A.M., minister of the gospel; pastor of the church of Smithtown, Long Island; then of the Second Church, Morristown, N.J.

1832 to 1834. John S. Hart, LL.D., Professor of Belles-Lettres in the College; Principal of the New Jersey State Normal School, etc.

1832 to 1833. Samuel H. McDonald, A.M., minister of the gospel, and teacher, Pennsylvania.

1833 to 1834. Stephen Alexander, LL.D., Professor of Astronomy, and afterwards of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, in the College.

1833 to 1835. Hugh N. Wilson, D.D., minister of the gospel, South Hampton, Long Island, and in New Brunswick, N.J.

1834 to 1835. George Burrowes, D.D., Professor in Lafayette College, and in California Theological Seminary.

1835 to 1839. Samuel Miller, Jr., D.D., minister of the gospel, and principal of an academy, Mount Holly, New Jersey.

1835 to 1839. Evert M. Topping, A.M., Adjunct Professor of Ancient Languages, and teacher of a classical school, Baltimore.

1836 to 1837. John Crowell, D.D., minister of the gospel, West Chester, Pennsylvania.

1836 to 1841. William Scudder Cooley, A.M., principal of a classical school, Philadelphia.

1836 to 1839. Joseph Owen, D.D., President of the Missionary College, Allahabad, India.

1837 to 1839. James C. Moffat, D.D., Professor of Greek in the College, and Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the Seminary.

1838 to 1840. Charles K. Imbrie, D.D., minister of the gospel, Jersey City, and a Trustee of the College.

1839 to 1842. William W. Woodhull, Ph.D., principal of a classical school, Freehold, New Jersey.

1840 to 1844. Daniel Johnson, A.M., minister of the gospel, and principal of a classical school, Fayetteville, North Carolina.

1840 to 1841. William A. Dod, D.D., rector of the Episcopal Church in Princeton; Lecturer on Architecture in the College.

1841 to 1843. Joseph B. Stratton, D.D., minister of the gospel at Natchez, Mississippi.

1841 to 1844. Jesse Edwards, A.M., minister of the gospel, Delphi and Monticello, Indiana, etc.

1843 to 1844. Levi H. Christian, D.D., minister of the gospel, Philadelphia.

1843 to 1844. John W. Sterling, Ph.D., LL.D., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in the University of Wisconsin.

1844 to 1846. George M. Giger, D.D., Professor of Latin in the College of New Jersey.

1844 to 1846. Archibald Alexander Hodge, D.D., Professor of Theology in the Allegheny Seminary, Pennsylvania.

1844 to 1847. N. Merritt Owen, A.M.; died in 1847.

1845 to 1847. John T. Duffield, D.D., Professor of Mathematics and Mechanics in the College.

1846 to 1847. Thomas W. Cattell, Ph.D., Principal of the Edge Hill School, and Professor in Lincoln University.

1847 to 1849. E. R. Craven, D.D., minister of the gospel, Trustee of the College, and Clerk of the Board.

1847 to 1855. Frederick La Rue King, A.M., minister of the gospel, North Haverstraw, New York.

1849 to 1851. Stephen G. Dodd, A.M., minister of the gospel, in the British Provinces.

1850 to 1852. Caspar Wistar Hodge, D.D., Professor in the Theological Seminary.

1851 to 1853. William H. Babbit, A.M., minister of the gospel, Glendale, Ohio.

1852 to 1855. Henry C. Cameron, Ph.D., D.D., minister of the gospel, and Professor of Greek in the College.

1853 to 1854. Archibald P. Cobb, A.M., minister of the gospel, Tennent Church, New Jersey.

NUMBER OF GRADUATES OF THE DEGREE OF A.B. FROM 1824 TO 1854, BOTH INCLUSIVE,

		Ministers of the Gospel.
1824	47	7
1825	39	5
1826	29	5
1827	28	3
1828	25	4
1829	26	4
1830	20	5
1831	33	10
1832	22	3
1833	43	9
1834	37	13
1835	53	14
1836	66	15
1837	55	9
1838	75	8
1839	74	16

		Ministers of the Gospel.
1840	79	10
1841	60	11
1842	45	8
1843	62	8
1844	67	15
1845	53	9
1846	68	15
1847	62	4
1848	74	9
1849	78	10
1850	80	15
1851	52	5
1852	78	17
1853	67	10
1854	80	15
	1677 *in thirty-one years.*	291

Average, $\frac{1677}{31} = 54.1$. $\frac{291}{31} = 9.4$

For the most of these years the whole number of the students could be given, but not for them all.

The smallest number in the four classes was that of the year 1828–29, when the whole number did not exceed 80; and the largest number was that of the year 1852, being 271.

THE PROFESSORS IN THE LAW DEPARTMENT, ESTABLISHED IN 1847.

Hon. Joseph C. Hornblower, LL.D., late Chief Justice of New Jersey.

Hon. James S. Green, late United States District Attorney.

Hon. Richard S. Field, late Attorney-General of New Jersey.

NUMBER OF GRADUATES OF THE DEGREE OF LL.B.

1849	3
1850	2
1852	1

Of the sixteen hundred and seventy-seven graduates from 1824 to 1854,—thirty-one years,—the following became presidents, professors, or lecturers in colleges or other seminaries of learning, seventy-three in all:

1824. George M. Maclean, M.D., Ph.D., Professor of Chemistry and Natural History in South Hanover College, Indiana.

1824. Richard M. Ringgold, A.M., President of Washington College, Maryland.

1825. Rev. William P. Alrich, D.D., Vice-President of Washington College, Pennsylvania, and Professor of Mathematics.

1825. Samuel Chew, M.D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine in the University of Maryland.

1826. Rev. Joseph Addison Alexander, D.D., Professor in the Princeton Theological Seminary.

1826. Richard Dennis Arnold, M.D., Professor of the Institutes and Practice of Medicine, Savannah, Georgia.

1826. Hon. Peter McCall, A.M., Professor of Law in the University of Pennsylvania.

1826. Augustus L. Warner, M.D., Professor of Anatomy in the Medical College, Richmond, Virginia.

1827. Rev. Jonathan B. Condit, D.D., Professor of Belles-Lettres and Eloquence in Amherst College; also Professor in the Theological Seminaries of Cincinnati and Auburn.

1827. William King McDonald, A.M., Professor of Belles-Lettres in Washington College, Pennsylvania.

1828. Samuel B. O. Wilson, A.M., Professor of Ancient Languages in Davidson College, North Carolina.

1829. William Boulware, A.M., Professor of Languages in Columbian College, District of Columbia.

1829. William James Nevius, A.M., Classical Teacher, New York.

1829. William Pepper, M.D., Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in the University of Pennsylvania.

1830. John S. Hart, LL.D., Professor of Belles-Lettres in the College of New Jersey.

1830. Evert M. Topping, A.M., Adjunct Professor of Ancient Languages in the College of New Jersey.

1831. Rev. Luther H. Vandoren, A.M., President of Columbia College, Missouri.

1832. Rev. George D. Armstrong, D.D., Professor of Natural Philosophy in Washington College, Virginia.

1832. Rev. George Burrowes, D.D., Professor in La Fayette College, and also in the Theological Seminary, San Francisco, California.

1833. Rev. Charles S. Dod, A.M., Professor of Mathematics in Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, and President of the College of West Tennessee.

1833. Rev. William Dod, A.M., Professor of Mathematics in Centre College, Kentucky.

1834. Rev. Melancthon W. Jacobus, D.D., LL.D., Professor in the Theological Seminary, Allegheny, Pennsylvania.

1835. Rev. James C. Moffat, D.D., Professor in the College of New Jersey, and in the Princeton Seminary, etc.

1835. Rev. Joseph Owen, D.D., President of the Missionary College, Allahabad, India.

1835. Richard Sterling, A.M., Professor of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry in Hampden Sidney College, Virginia.

1835. William Van Doren, A.M., Professor of Mathematics in Westminster College, Missouri.

1836. Richard S. McCulloh, A.M., Professor of Natural Philosophy in the College of New Jersey; also in Columbia College, New York, etc.

1836. Thomas M. Markoe, M.D., Professor of Surgery in the University of the City of New York.

1836. Elihu Spencer Miller, A.M., Professor of Law in the University of Pennsylvania.

1837. Rev. Joshua H. McIlvaine, D.D., Professor of Belles-Lettres, etc., in the College of New Jersey.

1837. Rev. Alexander G. Mercer, D.D., Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy in the University of Pennsylvania.

1838. James W. Abert, A.M., Professor of Engineering in the University of Missouri.

1838. James Van Zandt Blaney, M.D., Professor in the Medical College, Chicago, Illinois.

1838. Rev. William A. Dod, D.D., Lecturer on Architecture in the College of New Jersey.

1838. Rev. William H. Hornblower, D.D., Professor in the Theological Seminary, Allegheny, Pennsylvania.

1839. Rev. William Cameron, A.M., Professor of Ancient Languages, etc., in Masonic College, Missouri.

1839. Henry Augustine Washington, Professor of History and Political Economy in William and Mary College, Virginia.

1840. John Stillwell Schanck, M.D., LL.D., Professor of Chemistry and Natural History in the College of New Jersey.

1840. Rev. John W. Sterling, Ph.D., LL.D., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in the University of Wisconsin.

1841. Rev. John T. Duffield, D.D., Professor of Mathematics and Mechanics in the College of New Jersey.

1841. Frederick S. Giger, M.D., Professor of Surgery in the Medical College of Philadelphia.

1841. Rev. George Musgrave Giger, D.D., Professor of Latin, and Lecturer on Architecture in the College of New Jersey.

1841. Rev. A. Alexander Hodge, D.D., Professor of Theology in Allegheny Seminary, Pennsylvania.

1841. Ludlow D. Potter, D.D., President of the Female College at Glendale, Ohio.

1841. Joseph D. Pickett, Professor, Kentucky.

1842. Rev. Thomas W. Cattell, Ph.D., Professor of Mathematics in Lincoln University, Pennsylvania.

1842. Rev. Samuel Sawyer, A.M., Classical Teacher, Tennessee.

1842. Robert King Stone, M.D., Professor of Anatomy in the Medical College, Washington, District of Columbia.

1844. Obadiah M. Conover, A.M., Professor of Ancient Languages, etc., in the University of Wisconsin.

1844. Charles W. Shields, D.D., Professor of the Harmony of Science and Religion in the College of New Jersey.

1844. James C. Welling, LL.D., President of St. John's College, Maryland, Professor of Belles-Lettres in the College of New Jersey, and President of Columbian College, District of Columbia.

1846. Berwick Bruce Smith, M.D., Demonstrator of Anatomy in the University of Maryland.

1847. Henry Clay Cameron, Ph.D., D.D., Professor of Greek in the College of New Jersey.

1847. Montgomery Johns, M.D., Professor of Chemistry in the Medical Institute of Maryland, etc.

1848. Rev. William C. Cattell, D.D., President of La Fayette College.

1848. Dabney C. Harrison, A.M., Adjunct Teacher of Hebrew in the Union Theological Seminary of Virginia.

1848. Rev. Caspar Wistar Hodge, D.D., Professor in the Theological Seminary, Princeton.

1848. Henry Wurts, A.M., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy in the Medical College, Washington, District of Columbia.

1848. Edward B. Wall, A.M., Professor in the Stevens Institute, New Jersey.

1848. Alfred Young, A.M., M.D., Vice-President of Seton College, New Jersey.

1849. Rev. Edwin Emerson, Professor of Belles-Lettres in Troy University.

1849. Bazil L. Gildersleeve, Ph.D., LL.D., Professor of Greek in the Univerversity of Virginia, also in the Johns Hopkins University, Maryland.

1849. Ezra M. Hunt, M.D., Lecturer on Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the Medical College of Vermont.

1850. Alfred H. Barber, A.M., Adjunct Professor of Ethics in the United States Naval Academy.

1850. William Austin Seay, A.M., Professor of Ancient Languages in the University of Louisiana.

1851. Edwin Rea Bower, Professor in Lincoln University.

1852. Rev. Isaac N. Rendall, D.D., President of Lincoln University.

1852. Ogden M. Rood, A.M., Professor of Mechanics and Physics in Columbia College, New York.

1852 James S. Simonton, A.M., Professor in Fernandez College, Brazil; also of Mathematics and Astronomy in Jefferson College, Pennsylvania.

1852. Rev. Lorenzo Westcott, A.M., Professor of Mathematics in Howard University, District of Columbia.

1852. Rev. Gilbert T. Woodhull, A.M., Professor in Lincoln University.

1853. Joseph Jones, M.D., Professor of Chemistry in the Medical College, Savannah, Georgia.

1854. Rev. Henry C. Alexander, D.D., Professor in the Union Theological Seminary, Virginia.

1854. Rev. James McDougall, Ph.D., President of the Collegiate Institute, York, Pennsylvania.

1854. Rev. A. A. E. Taylor, D.D., President of Wooster University, Ohio.

Of the graduates of the College during Dr. Carnahan's administration, twenty-nine engaged in the work of Foreign Missions. At this date (1875) *ten* are known to be deceased. Three returned home, and are now engaged in other useful service. Of the five missionaries to Western Africa, all are deceased but Dr. Nassau.

1825. Peter I. Gulick, in the Sandwich Islands.

1828. *Josiah F. Finley, Liberia, Western Africa.

* Deceased.

1829. George W. Leyburn, D.D., Greece.

1832. James C. Hepburn, LL.D., Japan; author of a Japanese and English Dictionary.

1834. Peter Dougherty, among the Indians of North America.

1834. John H. Morrison, D.D., Northern India.

1835. *Oren K. Canfield, Western Africa.

1835. John Edgar Freeman, Northern India.

1835. *Levi Janvier, D.D., Northern India.

1835. *Joseph Owen, D.D., Northern India; President of the Missionary College at Lahore.

1836. *Jonathan P. Alward, Western Africa.

1838. *Robert W. Sawyer, Western Africa.

1841. Caleb C. Baldwin, D.D., Fuchow, China.

1841. A. Alexander Hodge, D.D., Northern India.

1843. *Henry V. V. Rankin, China.

1845. Alexander Reid, among the Indians of the Southwest of the United States.

1845. *Alexander John Graham, among the Indians of the Southwest of the United States.

1848. John Edwards, among the Indians of the Southwest of the United States.

1849. Theodore L. Byington, among the Indians of the Southwest of the United States.

1852. *A. G. Simonton, Brazil, South America.

1852. James S. Simonton, Brazil, South America.

1854. *William T. Morrison, Northern India.

1854. Robert Hamill Nassau, Western Africa.

The following graduates from 1823–24 to 1853–54 became SENATORS of the United States,—seven:

Of 1825. William Lewis Dayton, LL.D., from New Jersey.

Of 1835. James Chestnut, from South Carolina.

Of 1836. John S. Hager, from California.

Of 1838. James W. Wall, from New Jersey.

Of 1839. James K. Kelly, from Oregon.

Of 1841. Francis P. Blair, from Missouri.

Of 1843. John P. Stockton, from New Jersey.

Of the above, Francis P. Blair was also a member of the House of Representatives of the United States.

The following were members of the House of Representatives: of the class of

1825. Thomas Ross, from Pennsylvania.

1828. George H. Brown, from New Jersey.

1828. Richard B. Carmichael, from Maryland.

1831. James Pollock, LL.D., from Pennsylvania.

1833. David S. Kaufman, from Texas.

1835. Alexander R. Boteler, from Virginia.

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* Deceased.

1835. James G. Hampton, from New Jersey.
1836. John Thompson Mason, from Maryland.
1836. John L. N. Stratton, from New Jersey.
1837. Alexander H. Bailey, from New York.
1837. Charles John Biddle, from Pennsylvania.
1838. Laurence O'Brien Branch, from North Carolina.
1838. William G. Whitely, from Delaware.
1839. Henry M. Fuller, from Pennsylvania.
1839. Robert McKnight, from Pennsylvania.
1840. Isaiah D. Clawson, from New Jersey.
1840. Thomas L. Jones, from Kentucky.
1840. Nathaniel G. Taylor, from Tennessee.
1841. Francis P. Blair, from Missouri.
1841. John T. Nixon, from New Jersey.
1843. Frederick H. Teese, from New Jersey.
1844. Alfred H. Colquitt, from Georgia.
1846. Stevenson Archer, from Maryland.
1847. William H. Armstrong, from Pennsylvania.
1847. Heister Clymer, from Pennsylvania.
1852. Charles Edward Phelps, from Maryland.

MEMBERS OF THE PRESIDENT'S CABINET.

1847. George Maxwell Robeson, of New Jersey, Secretary of the Navy.
1848. Wm. Worth Belknap, of Iowa, Secretary of War.
1852. J. Donald Cameron, of Pennsylvania, Secretary of War.

MINISTERS TO FOREIGN COURTS, ETC.

1825. Hon. Wm. L. Dayton, France.
1829. Hon. Wm. Boulware, Naples.
1832. Hon. John Forsyth, Jr., Mexico.
1842. Hon. George H. Boker, Turkey, and then Russia.
1843. Hon. John P. Stockton, Rome.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGES.

1841. John Thompson Nixon, New Jersey.
1845. John Jay Jackson, Western District of Virginia.
1848. John McDowell McKinney, Florida.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

1832. John Forsyth, Jr., Georgia.
1834. Charles S. Sibley, Florida.
1835. Peter Hamilton, Alabama.
1851. Archibald Stirling, Maryland.

SURGEONS IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY AND NAVY.

1824. Lewis B. Hunter, M.D., Navy.
1829. Jonathan Dickinson Miller, M.D., Navy.
1833. Josiah Simpson, M.D., Army.
1835. John Winthrop Taylor, M.D., Navy.

1842. Lewis A. Edwards, M.D., Army.
1849. George A. Otis, Jr., M.D., Army.
1854. Harvey E. Brown, M.D., Army.

GOVERNORS OF STATES.

1831. James Pollock, LL.D., Pennsylvania.
1839. Joel Parker, LL.D., New Jersey.
1844. Alfred H. Colquitt, Georgia.

PRESIDENTS OF STATE SENATES.

1824. Wm. C. Alexander, LL.D., New Jersey.
1835. James Chestnut, South Carolina.
1844. Henry S. Little, New Jersey.
1847. Wm. Henry Welsh, Pennsylvania.
1851. Barnes Compton, Maryland.

CHANCELLORS, CHIEF JUSTICES, AND OTHER JUDGES OF THE SUPREME AND SUPERIOR COURTS IN THE SEVERAL STATES AND OF THE COURTS OF ERRORS AND APPEALS.

1824. John Pearson, Judge of the District Court of Illinois.
1825. Wm. L. Dayton, LL.D., Judge of the Supreme Court of New Jersey.
1825. Wm. Y. Gholson, Presiding Judge of the Superior Court of Cincinnati, Ohio.
1825. Wm. Nelson Wood, Judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals of New Jersey.
1825. Abram O. Zabriskie, LL.D., Chancellor of New Jersey.
1826. Wm. B. Napton, LL.D., Presiding Judge of the Supreme Court of Missouri.
1827. James Speer, Judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals of New Jersey.
1827. Benjamin Williamson, LL.D., Chancellor of New Jersey.
1828. George H. Brown, Judge of the Supreme Court of New Jersey.
1828. Richard B. Carmichael, Judge of the Circuit Court of Maryland.
1828. John Oswald Thompson, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia.
1829. Peter Lott, Judge of the District Court of Illinois.
1831. John Pringle Jones, LL.D., Presiding Judge of the District Court of Pennsylvania.
1831. James Pollock, LL.D., Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Pennsylvania.
1833. Joseph Combs, Judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals of New Jersey.
1833. Martin Ryerson, LL.D., Judge of the Supreme Court of New Jersey.
1833. George Spafford Woodhull, Judge of the Supreme Court of New Jersey.
1834. Edward Pendleton, Judge, Martinsburg, Virginia.
1834. Edward Wm. Whelpley, LL.D., Chief Justice of New Jersey.
1836. John S. Hager, Judge, San Francisco, California.
1836. John Thompson Mason, Judge of the Court of Appeals of Maryland.
1836. Wm. Motter, Judge, Emmittsburg, Maryland.
1837. Caleb Smith Green, Judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals of New Jersey.
1838. Wm. S. Clawson, Judge of the Supreme Court of New Jersey.

1839. Henry Kent McCoy, Judge of the Supreme Court of Georgia.

1840. Henry D. Ogden, Judge of the District Court of Louisiana.

1841. Amzi Dodd, Vice-Chancellor of New Jersey, and Judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals.

1841. Edward W. Scudder, Judge of the Supreme Court of New Jersey.

1841. Richard W. Walker, Judge of the Supreme Court of Alabama.

1843. Frederick H. Teese, Presiding Judge of the Common Pleas of New Jersey.

1843. Westcott Wilkin, Judge, Goshen, New York.

1845. Joseph Augustus Wickes, Judge of the Circuit Court of Maryland.

1846. David Ayres Depue, LL.D., Judge of the Supreme Court of New Jersey.

1846. Levin T. H. Irving, Judge, Salisbury, Maryland.

1846. Bennet Van Sickel, Judge of the Supreme Court of New Jersey.

1847. Beverly R. Wellford, Judge, Fredericksburg, Virginia.

1850. James C. Egan, Judge of the District Court of Louisiana.

1850. William Austin Seay, Judge of the District Court of Louisiana.

1850. Robert Stockton Green, Presiding Judge of the Court of Common Plea of Union County, New Jersey.

1851. Daniel G. Fowle, Judge, Washington, North Carolina.

ATTORNEY-GENERALS OF DIFFERENT STATES.

1824. George P. Molleson, Attorney-General of New Jersey.

1825. William L. Dayton, Attorney-General of New Jersey.

1834. Benjamin H. Brewster, Attorney-General of Pennsylvania.

1837. Joseph Branch, Attorney-General of Florida.

1839. Joel Parker, Attorney-General of New Jersey.

1840. Charles J. M. Gwinn, Attorney-General of Maryland.

1847. George M. Robeson, Attorney-General of New Jersey.

1840. Thomas Harvey Rodman, District Attorney of Brooklyn, New York.

1845. Furman Sheppard, District Attorney of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

OTHER MEN OF NOTE NOT MENTIONED IN THE FOREGOING LISTS.

1824. Rev. David M. Halliday, D.D., minister of the Presbyterian Church, Peekskill, New York.

1824. Rev. Clement F. Jones, D.D., minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Glenn Springs, South Carolina.

1824. John Neilson Taylor, Esq., A.M., Commissioner of Parks, Brooklyn, New York, and author of "Landlord and Tenant," etc.

1824. Rev. Peter S. Williamson, A.M., teacher, San Francisco, California.

1827. Rev. James C. Watson, D.D., minister of the Presbyterian Church, Milton, Pennsylvania.

1828. John Neilson Woodhull, M.D., founder of the Woodhull Professorship of Modern Languages in the College of New Jersey.

1829. Benjamin Rush, Esq., A.M., lawyer, Secretary of Legation, England, Philadelphia.

1829. Rev. Albert Williams, minister of the First Presbyterian Church established in San Francisco, California.

1831. Rev. Cornelius H. Edgar, D.D., minister of the Reformed Church (Dutch), Easton, Pennsylvania.

1833. Rev. John Leyburn, D.D., minister, editor, and Trustee of the College of New Jersey.

1833. Rev. Joseph B. Stratton, D.D., minister of the Presbyterian Church, Natchez, Mississippi.

1833. William W. Woodhull, Ph.D., principal of a classical school, Freehold, New Jersey.

1834. Rev. Lewis P. W. Balch, D.D., Canon of the Episcopal Church, Montreal, Canada.

1834. Parke Godwin, LL.D., editor and author, New York City.

1834. Rev. Henry V. D. Nevius, D.D., minister of the Presbyterian Church, Jacksonville, Illinois.

1834. Rev. Elias J. Richards, D.D., minister of the Presbyterian Church, Pennsylvania.

1834. Rev. Frederick Wm. Shelton, LL.D., minister of the Episcopal Church, and author.

1835. Thaddeus M. Halstead, M.D., Physician of the New York Hospital, New York City.

1835. William Patterson, A.M., lawyer, Perth Amboy, New Jersey.

1836. Rev. John Miller, A.M., minister of the Presbyterian Church; author of a new version of Proverbs, with a Commentary, etc.

1837. Henry A. Cram, LL.D., lawyer, New York City.

1837. Rev. Frederick Knighton, Ph.D., D.D., minister of the Presbyterian Church, and teacher, Belvidere, New Jersey.

1838. Rev. Samuel D. Alexander, D.D., minister of the Presbyterian Church, and author of a History of the graduates of the College during the Eighteenth Century.

1838. Rev. John Holt Rice, D.D., minister of the Presbyterian Church, and editor of a religious paper.

1838. Rev. William Edward Schenck, D.D., Secretary of the Board of Publication of the Presbyterian Church, and editor of several works.

1839. Rev. Jacob Bellville, D.D., minister of the Presbyterian Church, Pottsville, Pennsylvania.

1839. Rev. Edward Stotoff Porter, D.D., minister of the Reformed Church (Dutch), and editor of the "Religious Intelligencer."

1840. Henry M. Alexander, Esq., A.M., lawyer, New York City; Trustee of the College of New Jersey.

1840. Rev. John M. Bannister, D.D., minister of the Episcopal Church, Huntsville, Alabama.

1840. Alexander Henry, Jr., Esq., A.M., lawyer; Mayor of Philadelphia.

1840. Rev. David H. Pierson, Ph.D., minister of the Presbyterian Church, and teacher, Elizabeth, New Jersey.

1841. Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, D.D., minister of the Presbyterian Church, and author, Brooklyn, New York.

1841. Thomas T. Kinney, A.M., proprietor and editor of the "Newark Daily Advertiser."

1842. James B. Everhart, A.M., author of "Miscellanies," etc., 1862, West Chester, Pennsylvania.

1842. Thomas N. McCarter, Esq., A.M., lawyer, Newark, New Jersey.

1842. William Potter Ross, A.M., principal chief of the Cherokee Nation.

1843. Rev. John Townley Crane, D.D., Presiding Elder in the Methodist Church, New Jersey; author.

1843. William C. Prime, A.M., author, and editor.

1844. Joseph H. Blackfan, A.M., Superintendent of Foreign Mails; member of the United States Civil Service Commission.

1844. Richard H. Richardson, D.D., minister of the Presbyterian Church, Trenton, New Jersey.

1844. Rev. Noah Hunt Schenck, D.D., rector of St. Ann's, Brooklyn, New York; author.

1845. Rev. Frederick Thomas Brown, D.D., minister of the Presbyterian Church, St. Paul, Minnesota.

1845. Charles Godfrey Leland, A.M., author, and contributor to the press, Philadelphia.

1845. Rev. Thomas Murphy, D.D., minister of the Presbyterian Church, Frankford, Pennsylvania.

1846. Rev. Nathaniel C. Burt, D.D., minister of the Presbyterian Church; author, Cincinnati, Ohio.

1846. Ashbel Green, Esq., LL.B., A.M., lawyer, city of New York.

1848. James McMullin Crowell, D.D., minister of the Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, and Trustee of the College.

1848. Henry C. Pitney, Esq., A.M., lawyer, Morristown, New Jersey; Trustee of Rutgers College.

1849. Rev. Ezra W. Fisk, D.D., minister of the Presbyterian Church, Greencastle, Indiana.

1849. Lewis M. Oakley, M.D., Surgeon-General of the New Jersey Guards.

1849. Rev. Peter A. Studdiford, D.D., minister of the Presbyterian Church, Lambertville, New Jersey.

1851. William B. Guild, Jr., Esq., A.M., Corporation counsel of the city of Newark, New Jersey.

1851. Rev. J. Howard Nixon, D.D., minister of the Presbyterian Church; teacher, St. Charles, Missouri.

1852. Charles Colcock Jones, Esq., LL.B., lawyer, New York; Mayor of Savannah, Georgia.

1852. William J. Magie, Esq., A.M., lawyer, Elizabeth, New Jersey.

1852. Solomon S. Schultz, M.D., Superintendent and Physician of an Insane Asylum, Pennsylvania.

1852. Rev. Heman Rowley Timlow, A.M., minister, editor, and author.

1853. Rev. Charles Russell Clarke, A.M., Tutor in the College; Principal of a Female Institute, California.

1854. Edward Thomas Green, Esq., A.M., lawyer, Trenton, New Jersey.

1854. Calvin Wadhams, Esq., A.M., lawyer, Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania.

Others should probably be added to the above list, but from want of information, or from inadvertence, their names have been omitted.

APPENDIX

TO THE CHAPTER ON THE REV. DR. CARNAHAN'S ADMINISTRATION.

THE annual meeting of the Nassau Hall Bible Society, in 1827, was held on Saturday, the 31st of July, in the College Chapel. It was largely attended by the officers and students both of the College and of the Seminary, and by sundry friends and patrons resident of Princeton. There was present a delegation from the American Bible Society. The delegates were the Rev. Joseph Christmas and the Rev. William Patton, a brother of Professor Patton, of the College. There was also a delegation from the Monmouth County Bible Society, viz., the Rev. Job F. Halsey, pastor of the Tennent Church, and Dr. John T. Woodhull, an elder in the same church. Mr. Halsey was a brother of Professor Halsey. The Monmouth County Bible Society had been recently engaged in an effort to supply with copies of the Holy Scriptures all the destitute families in that county, and they had become so much interested in their work, and so impressed with the importance of a like effort in behalf of the destitute throughout the entire State, that they requested the gentlemen named to attend this meeting of the Nassau Hall Bible Society, with a view of enlisting the members of the Society in this great work.

After a conference with Professor Halsey and others, the Rev. Job F. Halsey either presented, or caused to be presented, a resolution binding the Society, with reliance on Divine aid, to supply every destitute family in New Jersey, willing to receive it, with a copy of the Scriptures within one year from that time.

The resolution gave rise to an earnest debate. Not that any of the members had any doubt as to the importance or the desirableness of the measure proposed, but had serious doubt

as to the ability of the Society, unaided by the other societies in the State, to accomplish the work; or, rather, they were fully persuaded it would prove a failure, unless steps were taken to secure the co-operation of the State and the County Bible Societies. On the other hand, the mover of the resolution and others thought that no reference should be had to any such co-operation, inasmuch as these societies had been in existence for many years and had done, comparatively speaking, so little. It was the question of asking the co-operation of these societies that gave rise to the protracted and earnest discussion which ensued.

After listening attentively and with deep interest to the different views expressed on this occasion, and impressed with the great importance of united action, if the work was to be undertaken in hope of a successful issue, the Rev. Dr. Archibald Alexander proposed a modification of the resolution in order to meet the objections to it. As amended it passed unanimously, and it was in these words:

"Resolved, That in reliance upon Divine aid, every destitute family in the State of New Jersey shall be supplied, if possible, with a copy of the Holy Scriptures within one year by this Society, in co-operation with the other Bible Societies in the State."

The co-operation asked for was most cordially given, and the result was equal to the most sanguine expectations of the friends of this enterprise. The whole State was explored within a year, and the destitutions were supplied. To the accomplishment of this good work not less than thirty students of the College and of the Seminary devoted their autumnal vacation of six weeks.

At the request of the Executive Committee of the New Jersey Bible Society, a full account of this work was prepared and published in pamphlet form, in 1828, by the Rev. Robert Baird, who more than any other person had the general oversight of these operations.

Mr. Baird, better known as the Rev. Dr. Robert Baird, had been a student in the Seminary, and for one year was a Tutor in the College, but at this time he was at the head of the Princeton Academy. He was an ardent friend of education, of

evangelical missions, and of temperance, and in promoting them he spent his whole life ; and no small part of it in personal labors as a missionary, at home and abroad. Several years he spent in Europe in furthering the objects of the Foreign and Evangelical Union, of which he was one of the secretaries ; and to no one man was the State of New Jersey so much indebted as to Dr. Baird for the establishment of its system of common schools.

A very valuable memoir of Dr. Baird, prepared by his son, Professor Baird, of the University of New York, was published not long after the Doctor's decease. (See page 276.)

THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF NASSAU HALL.

A PAPER PREPARED BY J. MACLEAN FOR THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION JUNE 28, 1870. (See page 272.)

THIS Association was organized on Wednesday, the 27th of September, 1826, and the following is a copy of the first minutes :

"At a meeting of the Alumni of this institution held on the day of the annual Commencement, the Hon. Henry W. Edwards, of Connecticut, was called to the chair, and Professor Maclean, of the College, was appointed Secretary.

"The object of the meeting having been stated, it was unanimously Resolved, That, in the opinion of this meeting, it is expedient to form an Association to be called the Alumni Association of Nassau Hall.

"After the adoption of this resolution, the Hon. Charles Fenton Mercer, Thomas Chapman, Esq., and Professor Maclean were appointed a committee to prepare, and to submit for the consideration of the meeting, a Constitution for the Alumni Association.

The committee having discharged the duty assigned to them, the following Constitution was adopted :

"ARTICLE 1st. The name of this Association shall be the Alumni Association of Nassau Hall.

"ARTICLE 2d. The objects of this Association shall be to promote the interests of the College, and the friendly intercourse of its graduates.

"ARTICLE 3d. There shall be an annual meeting of the Association on the day of Commencement, in the College Chapel.

"ARTICLE 4th. The officers of the Society shall be a President, seven Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, and a Secretary, to continue in office for one year, and until a new election.

"ARTICLE 5th. The officers of the College and of the Theological Seminary and former instructors in these institutions may be members of this Association, together with such Alumni of other Colleges and honorary graduates of this College as may request to become members thereof.

"ARTICLE 6th. This Constitution may be amended at an annual meeting by a vote of two-thirds of the members present.

"The officers of the Association are,—

"*President.*—James Madison, of Virginia, late President of the United States.

"*Vice-Presidents.*—Hon. Aaron Ogden, of New Jersey; Hon. Richard Stockton, of New Jersey; Hon. Andrew Kirkpatrick, of New Jersey; Rev. Dr. Ashbel Green, of Pennsylvania; Hon. William Gaston, of North Carolina; Right Rev. John Henry Hobart, of New York; Hon. Henry W. Edwards, of Connecticut.

"*Treasurer.*—Hon. Samuel Bayard, of New Jersey.

"*Secretary.*—John Maclean, of New Jersey." *

The Secretary was directed to prepare and forward to the Alumni of the College a circular letter announcing to them the formation of this society, and requesting their co-operation.

Professor Maclean, Samuel J. Bayard, Esq., and Mr. William C. Alexander were appointed a committee of arrangements for the next meeting of the Association.

The Association held its first annual meeting, in the College Chapel, on the morning of Commencement day, September 26, 1827, the Hon. Aaron Ogden, the first Vice-President, in the chair. He opened the meeting with an appropriate address.

A letter from Mr. Madison, the President of the Association, was then read. It expressed his interest in the College and in the objects of the Association.

A committee was appointed to consider the expediency of making any alterations in the Constitution. Upon their report three or four additions were made to this instrument, two of which had reference to the payment of a small annual contribution by the members of the Association, or the payment of twenty dollars at one time, in lieu of an annual payment. But they were of no practical utility.

It was "Resolved, That it is expedient that a history of Nassau Hall be prepared for publication; and that the members of the Association be requested to furnish, during the ensuing year, such biographical notices of the Alumni as in their opinion will be useful to the College and interesting to the public."

It was further "Resolved, That all such biographical notices be forwarded to Mr. J. Addison Alexander."

Whatever was the result of this action, it shows the opinion of the Association, at that time, respecting the importance of such an undertaking. Whether any such articles were ever sent to the late Rev. Dr. Addison Alexander is not known to me; but I take pleasure in saying that the late Professor Giger has left several manuscript volumes of such notices, which will be of great service in the preparation of a work such as is contemplated in the foregoing resolution. These volumes are deposited for safe-keeping with the College archives. There is also a folio volume for the recording of such biographical notices, which volume contains some valuable biographical sketches written by the Rev. Dr. Archibald Alexander and by the Rev. Dr. Carnahan.

At this meeting another very important resolution was introduced by Samuel J. Bayard, Esq., from a committee appointed to consider and to report upon the most expedient mode of carrying into effect the objects of this Association, and it is as follows:

* Of all the officers here named the Secretary is the sole survivor, June 28, 1876.

"Resolved, That each member of this Association will esteem himself pledged to provide, if he can, at least ten dollars, to be paid to the Treasurer, before the next annual meeting, to be applied to the endowment of a Professorship of living languages in Nassau Hall."*

This action on the part of the Association had no slight influence in effecting the arrangement, made in 1829, to introduce the study of one or more of the Modern languages of Europe as a part of the regular College course: which arrangement, with some modifications, has been continued ever since. At first all the members of one or two of the classes were required to recite regularly to the Professor of Modern Languages. Subsequently it was made a voluntary exercise; and only those who desired to pursue the study of French, or Spanish, or German, attended to these studies. Prior to this time there were persons authorized by the Trustees or Faculty to give instruction in the French language, at the expense of the students who desired to acquire a knowledge of this language. But from the time of which we now speak provision for such instruction has been made at the expense of the College, without any extra charge to the students; and now again, within the last two years, the study of the French and German languages has been made a part of the regular course.

At the annual meeting of 1828, on motion of William C. Alexander, Esq., "a committee was appointed to inquire whether any more efficient measures can be devised to carry into effect the objects of this Association." The members of this committee were Nicholas Biddle, Esq., Joseph R. Ingersoll, Esq., William C. Alexander, and Professor J. Maclean.

Upon the recommendation of this committee, "it was resolved to appoint a committee with authority to select and commission an agent to visit the Alumni and solicit their assistance in carrying into effect the objects of the Association, and to take order thereon." The committee appointed under this resolution consisted of Dr. Carnahan and others.

The committee were not able to obtain the services of a suitable agent, and therefore could not give effect to this measure.

At this meeting, September 24, 1828, letters were received and read from the Hon. William Gaston, of North Carolina, his Excellency William B. Giles, of Virginia, the Hon. Andrew Kirkpatrick, and the Hon. Mahlon Dickerson, of New Jersey, Dr. David Hosack, of New York, and other Alumni of the College.

These letters all indicated the lively interest which these distinguished graduates of our College continued to take in the welfare of their Alma Mater.

At the annual meeting, September 30, 1829, the Hon. Mahlon Dickerson presided, and the committee on the appointment of an agent and the soliciting of funds was continued, with authority to adopt any measures which they might deem expedient.

At the annual meeting, September 29, 1830, Colonel Robert G. Johnson, subsequently a Vice-President of the Association, presided. Dr. David Hosack, of New York, was chosen a Vice-President in the room of the Right Rev. J. H. Hobart, deceased.

* At the meeting of the Alumni in September, 1830, the Treasurer of the Association was directed to pay to the Treasurer of the College whatever funds he had in his hands for this purpose. The amount was small.

It does not appear from the minutes of this meeting that any agent had been appointed to solicit funds. This in all probability arose in part from the difficulty of obtaining a suitable agent, but chiefly, we apprehend, from the low condition of the affairs of the College. The number of students was less than it had been for many years: the income of the College was not sufficient to meet the necessary expenses.

Encouraged by the increase in the number of the students which followed the measures adopted by the Board in 1829–30 (see Sketch of Dr. Carnahan's Administration), the Trustees made provision for a course of lectures on Anatomy and Physiology, and they also appointed Mr. Addison Alexander Adjunct Professor of Ancient Languages. And at their meeting in 1831 the Alumni voted that *one hundred dollars* should be placed at the disposal of the Trustees for the use of the department of Anatomy and Physiology, then under the charge of the late Dr. Samuel L. Howell.

At this meeting, also, the Alumni appointed a committee to correspond with the Alumni in the cities and large towns of our country in relation to the expediency of establishing in these places auxiliary societies, a measure which at that day could not be carried into effect, but which, happily, has been accomplished within the last two years, so far as the cities of New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore are concerned.

The annual meeting of the Alumni in 1832 was one of great importance to the College. The Hon. Samuel L. Southard, a Vice-President of the Association, and a most earnest and efficient friend, delivered before the Association a stirring address, which was published, and did the College much service. At this meeting it was resolved, "That an agent be appointed forthwith to solicit in the name of the Alumni donations towards the erection of an additional building for the lodging of students, and for the endowment of professorships in the College." It was also resolved, "That the Rev. Dr. John McDowell be the agent contemplated in the previous resolution." But Dr. McDowell could not accept this agency, and he therefore declined the appointment. The action of the Alumni, however, led the Trustees to consider seriously the importance of erecting another College edifice; and this consideration of the matter by the Board resulted in the erection of the building now known as "East College." The number of students constantly increasing, "West College" was erected not long after.

At the Alumni meeting, September 25, 1833, the Hon. John Sergeant, of Pennsylvania, delivered an interesting address, which was published at the request of the Association. At this meeting it was resolved, if possible, to raise for the College the sum of *one hundred thousand dollars;* and a committee was appointed to have the charge of this undertaking. The members of this committee were the Hon. Samuel L. Southard, Rev. Jared D. Fyler, Rev. Dr. Samuel Miller, Hon. Samuel Bayard, Rev. John Breckinridge, Rev. Dr. Carnahan, and Professors Maclean and Dod. Of this committee Mr. Bayard was chosen the treasurer, and Professor Maclean the secretary.

The committee held their first meeting on Friday, the 27th of September, the second day after their appointment, and took measures to give effect to the business intrusted to them. Sub-committees were appointed to attend to various matters of importance to the success of their enterprise. One of their first efforts was to obtain suitable agents; but their first attempts proved unsuccessful. Eventually the

committee succeeded in obtaining the services of the Rev. D. Newell to act as their general agent. He had been quite successful in a somewhat similar enterprise for an institution in Western New York. In obtaining subscriptions, and in the collection of funds, the plan adopted was to distribute the payments over a period of five years, with the following provisions: "1st. That only the first instalment should be called for, unless within a given time one-half of the whole sum proposed to be raised should be subscribed; and, 2d. That the payment of four instalments, at the time of subscribing, should be regarded as payment in full of the sum subscribed."

At first there seemed to be a fair prospect of getting, within the time fixed, viz., January 1, 1836, subscriptions to the extent of fifty thousand dollars, a sum that would have placed the subscribers under an obligation to pay the five separate instalments in as many years, or four instalments all at once.

The agent's health partially failed, and after he had obtained subscriptions amounting to more than forty thousand dollars,—in those days a large sum,—he gave up his agency, but not in time to get another to complete his work. Still, the attempt was not an entire failure. Both directly and indirectly it was of great service to the College. It called the attention of the public more and more to the College; and both its funds and the number of its students continued to increase. Additions were also made to the Faculty.

The following is a copy of a report made by the secretary of the committee to the Alumni at their meeting in September, 1835:

"Although the College is now in a prosperous condition and able to meet its ordinary expenses, yet for want of the sum proposed to be raised by the Alumni several important improvements have not been made.

"The increase in the professorships in the several branches cannot be effected unless the moneys subscribed be secured by additional subscriptions. Moneys are wanted for the erection of another College edifice, to accommodate the students. Two new Halls are needed for the two Literary Societies. The grounds of the College require to be improved. Additions should be made to the Philosophical Apparatus, and to the Libraries.

"Without help from the Alumni and other friends of the College some of these things cannot be accomplished.

"It is the desire of the committee, and doubtless of every member of the Association, to see the College equal in every respect to the most distinguished Literary Institutions in the land; and if this is to be so, the Alumni must help in this difficult business of obtaining funds.

"The committee will endeavor, with the utmost diligence, to prosecute their work, and they trust, with the blessing of God, to see it brought to a happy termination."

The largest sum received by Mr. Newell was one of five thousand dollars, given by the late George Douglass, Esq., of Douglass' Farms, of which one thousand dollars were required to be expended for the benefit of candidates for the ministry.

At the annual meeting, held September 30, 1836, it was resolved "That the funds now in the possession of the General Committee, and all funds which may come into their hands, with the exception of such as may be necessary for the operations of the committee, be paid to the Trustees, to use for the present."

Some days after this annual meeting, viz., on the 2d of October, the committee had a settlement with their agent, the Rev. D. Newell, when it appeared that he had received in all the sum of five thousand six hundred and thirty-one dollars and fifty cents, and that his salary and expenses amounted to two thousand three hundred and twelve dollars and twenty-six cents, leaving a balance of three thousand three hundred and nineteen dollars and twenty-four cents ($3319.24).

After deducting from the three thousand three hundred and nineteen dollars and twenty-four cents received from the general agent the sum of five hundred and twenty dollars to meet some necessary expenses and to purchase for the College a new telescope,—still the best one, I am sorry to add, in the possession of the College, the cost of which was four hundred dollars,—the committee paid the remaining two thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine dollars and twenty cents to the Treasurer of the College. Subsequently there were paid to the late agent twelve hundred and five dollars, which he remitted to the College Treasurer.

In view of the funds already received, and of additional funds which it was hoped would yet be received, the following resolutions were adopted by the Association:

"1. Resolved, That from the funds of this Association now in the hands of the Trustees of the College *one thousand dollars* be appropriated to the support of indigent young men now preparing for the Gospel Ministry, agreeably to the directions of the Donor, George Douglass, Esq., and that the balance of these funds be placed at the disposal of the Board [of Trustees] for the improvement of the grounds and buildings belonging to the College.

"2. Resolved, That from the funds hereafter collected, unless otherwise ordered by the Donors, or by this Association, the sum of *five thousand dollars* be placed at the disposal of the Trustees, for the purchase of additional Philosophical Apparatus."

Many years before, the College had received from the estate of Mr. James Leslie, of New York, a testamentary bequest of several thousand dollars, the interest of which was to be expended in assisting such candidates for the ministry as had need of pecuniary aid. A house and lot in Philadelphia was given to the College by Mr. Hugh Hodge of that city, in trust, for a like purpose; and some thousand dollars more were bequeathed to the College by Mrs. Esther Richards, of New Jersey, which upon her decease were paid to the College, and added to these trusts. From the revenue derived from the sources here mentioned, and from others of like kind, a number of young men had for many years received important help in meeting their necessary expenses. But the one thousand dollars given by Mr. Douglass were not required to be kept as a part of this trust fund; and in the course of a year or more they were expended in the way directed by the giver. *And what is more, this led to the adoption of a measure begun by Dr. Carnahan, and continued ever since, viz., to give tuition without charge to every indigent candidate for the ministry who should request it.* And this prepared the way for the giving of gratuitous instruction to *every worthy* young man who desired to attend our College and yet would find it embarrassing to pay his tuition-fees.

Permit me for a moment to call your attention to the fact that the efforts hitherto made to assist indigent young men in obtaining a liberal education were until very recently confined almost exclusively to the aiding of such as were candidates for

the holy ministry. It is true that our College has now some fifty or sixty scholarships, the avails of which are not thus restricted. But still there is a large class of indigent youths of much promise, not candidates for the ministry, many of them sons of ministers of the gospel, for whom it is very desirable that provision should be made beyond the mere releasing of them from the payment of their tuition-fees. And I am happy in being able to inform the Alumni that there is an institution in the hands of some gentlemen deeply interested in the welfare of our College for the aid of such youths, and that within a few years this organization has expended from fifteen hundred to two thousand dollars in aiding several young men of great promise, who, unless they had received this assistance, would have been compelled, in all probability, to give up their College course. There are, I apprehend, but few institutions or associations for giving pecuniary aid to young men desirous to obtain a liberal education which have a stronger claim upon the members of this Association than the institution here referred to.

In the spring of 1837 Professor Henry went to Europe on a visit, and, under the second of the resolutions cited above, five hundred dollars were given to him to purchase additional apparatus for the College; and five hundred dollars more would have been remitted to him soon after his departure, had not the rates of exchange at that time been so unfavorable to this country. Upon his return home Professor Henry received from the Association one hundred dollars more for moneys advanced by him when abroad for the purchase of apparatus. A much larger sum would have been paid him had he not thought it best that the moneys then in the hands of the Secretary, as agent of the Alumni Association, could be better expended in altering the Philosophical and Chemical Hall and the room for the Museum, and in providing separate rooms for the departments of Natural Philosophy and of Chemistry. This was done, and accommodations for these departments far superior to anything before existing in the College were provided, at an expense of not less than fifteen hundred dollars. The moneys due to Mr. Henry for purchases made for the College were paid to him by the Trustees.

It is my impression that the agent, Mr. Newell, either called upon or wrote to Mr. Madison, the President of our Association, and asked of him a contribution to our funds. What response the venerable man made at that time I know not, if indeed he made any, for as to this point my memory fails me. But I do recollect that in his last will and testament he bequeathed to the College the sum of one thousand dollars, to be expended in the purchase of books for our College library, and that this bequest was paid within a year from the time of his decease.

Not reckoning this bequest as a part of the moneys collected by the Association, these moneys amounted to about *ten thousand dollars*, a tenth of what we sought to obtain.

Although to a great extent a failure, as far as the raising of funds was concerned, this attempt of the Alumni Association to raise one hundred thousand dollars for the College exerted, as has been shown in the course of these remarks, a happy influence upon its welfare. Without dwelling upon them further, I shall simply group together the benefits which resulted from this undertaking.

1. It turned the attention of the public to the advantages here offered to youth seeking a liberal education, and thus added to the income of the College by increasing the number of the students.

2. The idea of raising a fund for the endowment of a professorship of living languages originated with the Alumni Association, and their action in reference to it had its influence in providing instruction in the French and German languages without extra charge to the students.

3. The action of this Association first awakened attention to the importance of erecting additional buildings for the accommodation of the students, and for the purposes of instruction.

4. The action of this Association also called attention to the importance of collecting funds for the endowment of professorships, and for adding to their number.

5. By a judicious expenditure of some seven or eight thousand dollars at the very times such expenditure was greatly needed, for the improvement of the lecture- and recitation-rooms and for the purchase of apparatus, and by contributions to other matters of importance to the College, the Alumni Association rendered the College a most important service.

Let me conclude with the expression of an earnest wish that our Association may ever be a help and not a hindrance to our venerable and beloved College; ever ready to aid the Trustees in their efforts to make the College more and more useful to the community at large, and especially to the Church of God, for whose special interest it was originally established.

Addresses were delivered before this Association by the following-named gentlemen:

1832. Hon. Samuel L. Southard.
1833. Hon. John Sergeant.
1835. Hon. Nicholas Biddle.
1838. Hon. James McDowell.
1842. Hon. Samuel Wilkin.
1863. John S. Hart, LL.D.

The Hon. Aaron Ogden presided at the meeting of 1827, and read a carefully-prepared address from the chair.

The Rev. Dr. Ashbel Green presided at the meeting of 1840, and read a paper on the administration of President Witherspoon.

INSCRIPTION ON PROFESSOR DOD'S TOMB.

Alberti B. Dod, S.T.D.,
Viri admodum Reverendi,
Reliquiæ in hoc tumulo quiescunt.
Natus apud Mendham, nono Kalendas Aprilis,
MDCCCV,
Obiit Princetoniæ,
Decimo tertio Kalendas Decembris,
MDCCCXLV,
Professor Matheseos, in Collegio Neo-Cæsariensi,
Designatus, anno Salutis,
MDCCCXXX.

Quindecim annos, munia sua
Facultate summa atque diligentia implevit.
Non solum in Artibus Mathematicis,
Sed pæne etiam in omni disciplina
Eminebat.
Copiosus orator fuit, et disertus, et eloquens,
Augens atque ornans quæcunque velit.
Discipulis maxime dilectum, amicis carissimum,
Apud socios, vicinos, familiares, et notos
Summa admiratione affectum,
Mortuum mœrent omnes.
Laboribus peractis, placide in Christo obdormivit,
Firma spe ac læta, reliquias ejus esse resuscitandas,
Et mox cum Domino simul futuras.
In honorem hujus viri præstantissimi,
Inter ornamenta præcipua Collegii nostri
Necnon lumina, semper numerandi,
Hoc monumentum posuere
Curatores.

(See page 315.)

SUNDRY EXTRACTS FROM AN OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY. (See page 323.)

The exercises of the Anniversary properly commenced on Sabbath, June 27, when the President of the College, the Rev. Dr. James Carnahan, delivered his Baccalaureate sermon to the Senior class in the Presbyterian church in the village. On the evening of Monday, the next day, the class of 1840 met in the Chapel of the Theological Seminary to hear an interesting and finished address from J. A. Monroe, Esquire, a member of that class.

At twelve o'clock on Tuesday, the Governor, Chief-Justice Green, the President, Trustees and Faculty of the College and Law Department, the two United States Senators, Chancellor, the several Justices of the Supreme Court, with a large body of the Alumni and distinguished strangers, assembled at the Law Building on Mercer Street. After prayer by Dr. Carnahan, the procession proceeded to the Presbyterian church, to listen to the address of Chief-Justice Green.

An outline of this able and learned speech was given in the "Newark Daily Advertiser," at the close of which the reporter of it justly remarks, "Time and space would fail me were I vainly to attempt to do justice to a discourse characterized by learning, wisdom, and good taste, and which was listened to with unbroken interest by one of the most enlightened audiences that I remember to have seen in Princeton or elsewhere."

At four o'clock, the Alumni, strangers, etc., met in the Campus, the Alumni taking place in the procession according to graduated seniority. There were a number of venerable men in the ranks of the Alumni,—one who graduated in 1787, and several who graduated previous to 1800. From thence the procession moved to the church, to hear the Centenary discourse by Rev. James W. Alexander, D.D.

The exercises were opened with a deeply moving and most appropriate prayer by the venerable Dr. Miller; immediately after which Dr. Alexander arose and delivered a discourse, of which it would be impossible to give a sketch that would do justice to it.

At the conclusion of the discourse the following hymn was sung:

I.

Our fathers' God, we come to thee;
To thee our grateful voices raise;
Help us on this our jubilee
To join in humble, solemn praise.

II.

Before the throne of heavenly grace,
Ye sons of *Nassau*, raise your songs:
The mercies of a hundred years
Demand your grateful hearts and tongues.

III.

Through all the conflicts of the way
Our fathers' God has led us on;
His Providence has been our stay;
In him we lived, in him alone.

IV.

A hundred years! A hundred years!
Welcome the joyful jubilee!
Great God! how rich thy love appears!
How large our mighty debt to thee!

V.

Our fathers! loved and honored name!
We love to speak their hallowed praise;
Through them what precious blessings came!
For them our hearty thanks we raise.

VI.

Our fathers' God still lives and reigns;
To him we look, in him rejoice:
His love our confidence sustains,
To him we'll raise our grateful voice.

VII.

Smile, mighty God, forever smile,
On this beloved and honored place.
Here let our sons forever come,
And always find it wisdom's home.

DOXOLOGY.

Praise God, from whom all blessings flow;
Praise him, all creatures here below;
Praise him above, ye heavenly host;
Praise Father, Son, and Holy Ghost.

In the evening the representatives of the Junior class delivered orations in the following order:

"The Source of the Sublime," by Fayette Clapp, of Massachusetts.

"The Spirit of Monarchy," by V. Kiern, of Mississippi.

"Active Life," by William C. Cattell, of New Jersey.

"Why has America no National Literature?" by Charles S. Perkins, of Mississippi.

"There is a Tide in the Affairs of Men," by Cornelius W. Tolles, of New Jersey.

"The Faded Shamrock," by James W. Stevenson, of Ireland.

"Adaptation of Science to the Mind," by James M. Crowell, of Pennsylvania.

"The Development System of Philosophy," by William M. Gillaspie, of Mississippi.

The speaking was good, and creditable to the class. The Junior orations closed the exercises on Tuesday. During the day and evening the church was filled with an audience which for beauty, intellect, and respectability could scarcely be surpassed.

On Wednesday, at an early hour, the church was thronged to hear the orations by members of the Senior class. The exercises were:

Prayer by the President.

Latin Salutatory, by Henry Rinker, of Pennsylvania.

English Salutatory, "Ancient Literature," by Henry Clay Cameron, of the District of Columbia.

"Development of American Mind," by John M. Candor, of Illinois.

"The Advantages of the American Orator and Poet," by T. Scott H. McCay, of Mississippi.

"The True Principle of Action," by John Gosman, of New York.

"Success in Life," by D. S. G. Cabell, of the District of Columbia.

"The Spirit of the Age," by Henry B. Munn, of New Jersey.

"Eclecticism," by Robert Foster, of New Jersey.

"The Claims of Truth," by Joseph M. Rittenhouse, of New Jersey.

"National Amusements," by William H. Armstrong, of Pennsylvania.

"The Forgotten Great," by Samuel B. Smith, of New Jersey.

"The Legal Profession," by Frederick B. Ogden, of New Jersey.

"English Radicalism," by Edward P. Guerard, of South Carolina.

"The Religions of Nature," by W. S. Whitehead, of New Jersey.

"The Influence of Authors," by James M. Johns, of Delaware.

"The Tomb does not take all away," by William Wallace Marsh, of New Jersey.

"The Talisman of Greatness," by Edward Pugh, of Louisiana.

"The Realization of the Ideal," by Heister Clymer, of Pennsylvania.

"Our Institutions Favorable to the Cultivation of Eloquence," by George M. Robeson, of New Jersey.

"Things Seen and Unseen," by Samuel J. Milliken, of Pennsylvania.

"Labor improbus *non* omnia vincit," by William Sergeant, of Pennsylvania.

"Public Opinion not the Standard of Truth," by Augustine Fish, of New Jersey.

A Poem, by William H. Welsh, of Pennsylvania.

Valedictory Oration, by Beverly Randolph Wellford, Jr., of Virginia.

Prayer and Benediction.

THE DINNER.

At four P.M. the Alumni and invited guests formed in procession, and marched to the Campus in the rear of Nassau Hall, where tables were spread beneath a spacious and commodious tent for the accommodation of about seven hundred persons.

James S. Green, Esq., presided; on his right were the President of the College, Vice-President Dallas, Judge Grier of the Supreme Court of the United States, and Judge Dickerson of the District Court of the United States, the Chancellor and Chief Justice of the State, Chief-Justice Booth, and Chancellor Johns, of Delaware; on his left, the Professors of the Seminary, Bishop Doane, President Junkin, Professor Olmsted, Rev. N. L. Prime. In the front, Governors Haines, Pennington, Stratton, and other ex-Governors of the State, Senators Dayton, Miller, and Cameron, and many other distinguished men.

The dinner was handsomely served by Messrs. Bagley, Mackenzie & Co., of the Columbia House, Philadelphia, at the expense of the Board of Trustees. Before the company was seated, and at the request of the President, the Rev. Dr. John McDowell invoked a blessing. While changing the courses the following ode, written for the occasion by Matthias Ward, Esq., was sung in good taste by Messrs. Carter, Alden, Ilsley, and Wade, the whole company joining in the chorus:

I.

TUTTI. ALMA MATER, cherished mother,
Hark! thy sons their voices raise;
Loving kindred, friend, and brother,
Meet again to hymn thy praise.

Heaven bless this happy union,
Mingling hearts estranged so long;
Here once more in fond communion
Old companions join in song.
CHORUS.—Alma Mater, cherished mother,
Hark! thy sons their voices raise;
Loving kindred, friend, and brother,
Meet again to hymn thy praise.

II.

War has struck thy dwelling hoary,—
Weak the foe and vain the fight;
Thou hast won a higher glory,
Gentle peace, and truth, and right.
CHORUS.—Alma, etc.

III.

Fire has tried its fury o'er thee,
Fierce the blaze and bright the flame;
Now the light that glows before thee
Shines to show the world thy fame.
CHORUS.—Alma, etc.

IV.

Lo! an hundred years departed
Since thy tender infant hour;
Stronger now and stouter hearted,
Time has but increased thy power.
CHORUS.—Alma, etc.

V.

Thou hast reared the pride of nations;
Thine, thy country's boast abroad;
Thine, who hold its honored stations;
Thine, who teach the way to God.
CHORUS.—Alma, etc.

VI.

Never more as thus we'll meet thee,
Leaning on thy fostering arm;
May a century bring to greet thee
Souls as true and hearts as warm!
CHORUS.—Alma, etc.

VII.

Good and true men, gone before us,
Leading to the upward way;
May their spirits hovering o'er us
Smile on Nassau's natal day!
CHORUS.—Alma, etc.

At the conclusion of the dinner, the President, James S. Green, Esq., introduced very gracefully the toasts, with the following prefatory remarks:

"RESPECTED GUESTS,—The Committee of Arrangements have prepared several toasts or sentiments which it is now proposed to offer.

"To the inquiry where is the wine, the committee respond, that the wisdom of modern times has discovered that entertainments like these need not the aid of wine to enliven them. There are occasions which contain in themselves the element of excitement; there are classes of men whose association alone calls into action the strongest and liveliest emotions of the heart. Have we not here such an occasion,—have we not here an association of such men? What is the occasion? The celebration of the hundredth Commencement of the College of New Jersey! Who are here to celebrate this event? The sons of Nassau Hall,—the members of a large literary family,—after being separated for many years, brought

together around the festive board of their Alma Mater. These sons, settled in different parts of our widely-extended republic, engaged in various pursuits and professions, visit once more this endeared spot. Can it be otherwise than that the incidents of success or disappointments which have occurred to each on the pathway of life should furnish topics of rich and interesting conversation? This band of brothers have much of thrilling interest to communicate,—why should we interrupt such communion of thought by libations of wine? Would not such interruption be in bad taste? Would not this declare to the world that we esteem the indulgence of our animal nature superior to the 'feast of reason and flow of soul'? Our hearts are full to overflowing,—we need no additional excitements,—assembled here within classic grounds our joys are the joys of wit and learning, of the recollections of by-gone days and of sincere attachment.

"As we owe the refined and intellectual pleasures of this hour under a kind Providence to our time-honored Alma Mater, let me offer you the first toast prepared by the committee:

"*First Regular Toast.*—Our venerated and beloved Alma Mater, the College of New Jersey."

This toast was received with loud and enthusiastic cheering.

"*Second Regular Toast.*—The memory of the venerable Presidents of Nassau Hall. A precious catalogue, equally honorable to our institution, to the Church of God, and our beloved country."

To this second toast Dr. J. W. Alexander, at the request of the President, replied in a few words happily spoken.

"*Third Regular Toast.*—The memory of the founders and first Board of Trustees of our College. Men of large minds and heroic hearts. We owe them a deep debt of gratitude and veneration."

This called forth rapturous and repeated cheers from the company.

"*Fourth Regular Toast.*—The Governors of New Jersey from 1747 to 1847, our honored patrons and benefactors."

In giving this toast the President remarked that, among so many Governors as he saw around him, he scarcely knew on whom to call, but he would venture to appeal to Governor Pennington, whose maxim is "semper paratus."

Governor Pennington rose and said he could not feel otherwise than honored by the President in being called upon to respond to the toast just given. The only difficulty he felt was to compress within proper limits a response to a sentiment which covered a century in time and involved a long train of interesting events. He should not speak a word of the Governors now living, most of whom were present; it would be indelicate to do so; but he was at liberty to speak of the dead. And in doing so he felt the just pride of a Jerseyman in affirming that no State in the Union could show a more illustrious line of chief magistrates than New Jersey, and that too as well under the Colonial as the State Government. . . .

"The first Governor, commencing a century back, was Jonathan Belcher. After being Governor of Massachusetts and New Hampshire eleven years, he assumed, by appointment of the Crown, the government of the Colony of New Jersey, in 1746. And in 1748 he signed the liberal charter of the College of New Jersey. He was eminently a friend of learning, and if he did not lay the foundation of this College, he did more than any other man at that day to encourage and foster it. . .

"Upon the adoption of the Constitution of the State in 1776, William Livingston was elected the first Governor. He was an ardent republican, and took decided ground in the cause of his country. The friend and confidant of Washington, he was ready at all times to aid the cause of freedom. Elected in 1776, he continued fourteen years in office, and until removed by death. . . .

"Governor Livingston was succeeded by William Paterson, the eminent jurist, who has the credit of having framed the statute law of the State. After remaining a short time in the Executive chair, Governor Paterson was chosen one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States; and I need scarcely add that no man could attain such a station in that day without great eminence as a lawyer and great virtue as a man.

"It is sufficient to say of the four immediate successors of Judge Paterson, Governors Howell, Bloomfield, Ogden, and Pennington, that they belonged to our golden age, the age of the Revolution. They had fought the battles of their country with success, and carried with them to the grave, after lives of usefulness and honor, the scars received in her service.

"The late Governor Williamson, a name familiar to us all, was a worthy successor of this illustrious line of veteran patriots. As a lawyer he had no superior in this or any other State. It is his proud distinction that, during a long public service, he gave system and order to the Court of Chancery, in New Jersey, and illustrated and established the principles of equity in a series of decisions that constitute an imperishable monument of his fidelity and learning. Governor Williamson was in manner a gentleman of the old school, an ornament to the station he filled, and he has left a name which Jerseymen will ever feel proud to honor.

"The last of the honored dead whom it is my privilege here to name is the late Samuel L. Southard, whose name can never be mentioned among Jerseymen without emotion. A favorite son of New Jersey, he was called to fill many stations of high rank and influence both under the State and General Government, and proved himself both competent and able in them all. This College will long remember him with honest pride. He never spoke of her but with filial affection, and her welfare was ever near his heart. You and I, Mr. President, can bear ample testimony to his zeal in her cause, when, as a member of the Board of Trustees, he entered into the discussion of matters affecting her interests. Governor Southard in all his personal relations and intercourse was eminently hospitable, kind, and generous, and wherever he was and whatever circumstances surrounded him he was always a Jerseyman."

"*Fifth Regular Toast.*—The memory of the long line of Professors of Nassau Hall. How much we owe them we can never estimate.

"*Sixth Regular Toast.*—The Log College,—the humble but noble nucleus of the College of New Jersey.

"*Seventh Regular Toast.*—Our sister Colleges in the United States,—

'Facies non omnibus una,
Nec diversa tamen, qualem decet esse sororum.'"

The President, having announced this toast, remarked, "While I see before me the representatives of many of our sister colleges, I hope my Right Reverend friend the President of Burlington College will favor us with a response to this toast."

Bishop Doane arose and said:

"MR. PRESIDENT,—I count it an especial courtesy that I, who represent the youngest of the fair and gracious sisterhood of colleges, should so be called upon to-day to answer for them all. A courtesy, permit me to declare, which touches not my heart alone, but thrills the breasts of not a few among New Jersey's truest sons, who feel, as done to them, the honor which is paid, through me, to our young college. An honor, I will add, which this great College can well afford to pay. A College which crowns to-day with so much splendor the circle of a century. A College which has sent forth through our land the wisest statesmen, the truest patriots, the most eloquent orators, the profoundest philosophers of which our country boasts. A College, the jewels in whose chaplet shine with a resplendence which fills our own land and is radiant abroad; of which the ode in which we all united but a little time ago most justly says,—

"'Thou hast reared the pride of nations;
Thine, thy country's boast abroad;
Thine, who hold its honored stations;
Thine, who teach the way to God.'

"'Our sister Colleges of the United States,—

'Facies non omnibus una,
Nec diversa tamen, qualem decet esse sororum.'

"Which may be rendered out of hand,—

They seem not one,
And yet, not two;
But look alike
As sisters do.

"That were a low and mean requirement which should hold all colleges to bear one aspect. They *must* be various, to meet the various wants, the various tastes, the various characters, the various circumstances, of men. A country such as ours, so vast, so rapidly increasing, so diverse in its interests, so full of mind, so full of men, must of necessity have many colleges. Theirs is a narrow view who look with grudging eye upon the increase in all directions of our literary institutions. Theirs is an idle and unworthy apprehension who regard a rising college as the rival of all those who were before it. No feelings such as these possess your minds. I say it with a grateful pride, as a true Jerseyman, that from the colleges before established in this State, the venerable College of New Jersey here, and her honored sister, Rutgers College, at New Brunswick, the college which I represent has received nothing but kindness, nothing but cordiality, nothing but confidence, from the moment of its first projection; and I am here before you all to-day to give my solemn pledge for Burlington College, that it is reciprocated and returned most fully and most faithfully, and shall be while a stone of it shall stand. For we all propose one end, the only worthy end of any college, to train up patriots and Christians; men that shall serve with a true heart their country and their God.

"Mr. President, as I look abroad upon this vast assemblage I feel constrained to say, and that in no irreverent spirit, 'It is good for us to be here.' . . .

"I feel that 'it is good for us to be here,' as *a testimonial before all the world of our devotion to the cause of Education*. It is the noblest cause which can enlist our hearts and animate our hands. The highest and truest interest of our country. Nay, the highest and truest interest of man. His training to be useful here. His training for eternal happiness in heaven. For when we speak of Education we mean, and all men know we mean, to speak of Christian Education. The nurture and the training of the body, of the mind, and of the heart. The nurture and the training of a moral and immortal nature. The day has passed, thank God, when these things might be severed. The day has passed when they must be divorced whom God has joined together. . . .

"Mr. President, before I close I have a privilege to claim. There is a name which all this day has been in all my thoughts, which I must name before I take my seat. It is the name of one whose noble heart would have exulted in this cheering spectacle; would have run over with delighted joy at this great triumph of his College and his State; would have assented to every word that I have uttered; would have sympathized with every feeling that I have felt. I hope that you and all, who have a better right than I, who am not of your College, but am yet a Jerseyman, to name this name, will pardon me for naming it. *I propose to you*, Mr. President, THE BEAUTIFUL AND BELOVED MEMORY OF PROFESSOR DOD."

This was received by the company with deep emotion and universal silence.

After a few moments' pause, the President remarked that the response to the sentiment from our youngest sister was so much in unison with the feelings of the company, that he could not refrain from asking a few remarks from Professor Olmsted on behalf of an elder sister.

He arose, and, after a few introductory remarks, proceeded as follows:

"I come, Mr. President, specially delegated from the President and Faculty of Yale College, to convey to the honored guardians, the Faculty, and the Alumni of this venerable seat of learning their most respectful salutations. I am glad that this interesting duty has been assigned to me, since it has given me an opportunity of hearing and seeing so much that is fitted to enlist the sympathies and awaken the enthusiasm of every scholar. How delightful are these occasions, which assemble in one joyous band, beneath the shades of their revered Alma Mater, the oldest and the youngest of her sons!

Thus stands an aged elm in ivy bound,
Thus youthful ivy clasps an elm around.

"Blest be the golden chain, which here entwines itself around all hearts, binding Trustees to Faculty and students, preceptors to pupils, and classmate to classmate, while, through every link, from pole to pole, flashes the electric fire! Few situations in the world appear to me so favored of heaven as the lot of the collegiate instructor. In addition to his intrinsic sources of happiness, arising from the very nature of his employment,—the delightful task of imbibing truth at its fountains, and of pouring it into the opening minds of youth,—he becomes as he advances in life rich in friends. Having been long in the ranks of instructors, it is my high privilege, whenever I go abroad, to meet, at almost every step, some of my former pupils,—some far onward in the race of life, and some just entering the arena; but wherever found, or whatever age, still our hearts kindle as we meet, and as they give the friendly grasp, I feel the warm current flow into my soul.

'O fortunatos nimium, sua si bona norint,
Agricolas!'

"No husbandmen are so fortunate as those who devote themselves to the culture of the youthful mind. I shall ever account it one of the happiest events of my life that I have been permitted to participate in this interesting Centennial celebration; and my fervent aspirations shall ascend that Nassau Hall, already fertile in great and good men, may continue to bless our land to the latest generations."

Three hearty cheers were then given for the elder and younger of the sisterhood.

"*Eighth Regular Toast.*—The SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION—A high national trust. May that trust be so discharged as to make it a great *Light House*, not only to the United States, but to the world!"

In announcing this sentiment, the President, in a few well-chosen words, called upon Vice-President Dallas, the Chancellor of the Institution, for a response. He arose and said:

"My connection, Mr. President, with the Smithsonian Institution, so honorably and kindly noticed, is merely '*ex officio*,'—the act of Congress for its establishment constituting the Vice-President of the United States, during his term of office, a member of its Board of Management. I can claim no other but this slight ground for venturing to reply to your call as its representative here.

"There are some sentiments, however, springing directly out of the occasion, which I wish first to express: especially after having listened to several addresses from brothers—Alumni—characterized by a very ardent and appropriate tone of exultation and delight. . . .

"I have wandered about Princeton this whole morning, in pursuit of persons and objects that yet live glowingly in my memory; and I have found nothing remaining, familiar to my eye or to my heart, except the stone walls of the College! . . .

"My search among the pilgrims whom this hundredth Anniversary has allured back to the shrine of education, for my own special companions in study, proved equally sad. Two are here, two-thirds are no more! . . .

"But, Mr. President, I am trespassing: the vast majority of those who hear me can have little or no sympathy with these reflections. They find *their* honored chief still adorning his important post, *their* professors still in the full tide of usefulness and reputation, and the associates and friends of *their* early happiness, with radiant smiles and extended arms, eager to renew their welcome. Such a sight wins one away from sombre retrospection. I yield to its exhilarating influence all my heart; and feel a glow of pleasure and of pride as I remark the numberless improvements which have sprung up since my departure. . . .

"And now, Mr. President, a few words on the allusion which called me to my feet. . . .

"The scheme of operation by which the Smithsonian Institution may effect the object of its munificent founder can scarcely yet be considered as matured. I could not undertake its explanation without an unreasonable encroachment upon your time. Under the elaborating hands of zealous genius many parts of the system have taken distinct and definite delineation: some soon to be practically tried, others waiting preliminary arrangements and collections; but that of which we are at liberty to congratulate ourselves, as a matter placed out of the reach of risk, is the recorded resolution of the National Government to assume and execute the trust.

The Institution created by act of Congress, though neither university, college, nor academy, is of a kindred character, and as such is fairly entitled, in its infant movement, to the good will and encouraging cheer you have so cordially expressed from Nassau Hall. I hope, sir, that they to whose guardianship its progress is confided will discharge the duty under an abiding sense of responsibility, not merely to their own country, but to the entire human family. Our aim will be, by persevering efforts of every sort, to obey the injunction of Smithson, and give to KNOWLEDGE its largest growth and widest expansion. I need hardly tell those who hear me that, for this spirit and the tenor of our way, we have given a pledge at once direct and indisputable: we have invoked and obtained the co-operation of one of the recognized heads of American Science,—your own peerless HENRY!"

The mention of the name of Professor Henry, who was detained from the entertainment by indisposition, produced a universal burst of appreciation from the assemblage.

"*Ninth Regular Toast.*—Popular Education. May it be universal, and everywhere bear the stamp of the Bible! the only basis of social order, of rational freedom, and true happiness.

"*Tenth Regular Toast.*—The Alumni of the College of New Jersey, who have been distinguished for their talents, their learning, and their public services. To these their Alma Mater may point and say, in the language of the Roman mother, 'These are my *jewels*.'"

In looking over the upturned faces of the assembly, the President fixed his attention upon the Rev. N. S. Prime, of New York, one of the few remaining representatives of the class of 1804, who arose in obedience to the call and said:

"MR. PRESIDENT,—A sentiment so flattering as that which has just been presented, and one so deeply marked by parental partiality and pride, assuredly demands a most grateful response. It was courteous, and even proper for you, sir, to call upon one of the elder graduates—the lingering remnants of a second generation in this revered institution—to perform this duty. My only regret is, that out of the two hundred and thirty survivors, who are my *seniors*, and who are so largely and so ably represented on this joyous occasion, your eye should not have lighted on a more competent individual. But I may without arrogance aver that the service could not have been committed to one who possesses a more grateful heart. And in making this remark I mean nothing in disparagement of the filial affection of my respected brethren, present or absent, to each and every one of whom I cheerfully accord an equal participation in the affectionate devotion of dutiful and grateful sons. . . .

"In all the diversified occupations of life—amid all the varied circumstances of this changeful life—under the smiles and frowns of a capricious world, the fondest recollections of each and every individual have been directed to Nassau Hall, and the fervent aspirations of their grateful hearts have ascended to heaven for the continued prosperity of ALMA MATER.

"More than five hundred (nearly *one-fifth* of the whole number) have been heralds of the cross; of whom I have the honor to be one of the humblest individuals,—others have largely shared in the honors and responsibilities of our beloved country." . . .

Mr. Prime concluded with an impressive admonition to his brethren of the Alumni.

"*Eleventh Regular Toast.*—The *Literary Societies* of Nassau Hall. May they ever deeply feel how much it is in their power to minister to the strength, the enlargement, and true glory of their honored mother!

"*Twelfth Regular Toast.*—Let the motto of our College be that of the 'Empire State,' '*Excelsior*'—unlimited enlargement and improvement.

"*Thirteenth Regular Toast.*—The venerated MOTHERS of our land. Their early and wise instruction is the best human preparation for a successful and happy College course."

The regular toasts having been gone through with, the venerable Dr. Miller rose and proposed—

"The Rev. Ashbel Green, D.D., LL.D.—Our venerated eighth President. We honor him as the first head of a college in the United States who introduced the study of the BIBLE as a regular part of the Collegiate course. *Sero in cælum ascendat!* And, when he shall be taken up, we may well say with the bereaved Prophet of old, '*my Father, my Father, the chariots of Israel, and the horsemen thereof!*'"

The President stated that he had visited his father, Dr. Green, the week before Commencement, to see if his physical strength would bear the fatigue of a visit to Princeton. "I found him in his study reading his Greek Testament; I gave him a pressing invitation, but he declined it. 'I cannot go,' said he; 'my bodily infirmities are such that I should be a burden to my friends. A man in his eighty-sixth year ought not to leave home. I should love dearly to be at the gathering of the sons of the College; I have many beloved pupils among them. I cannot go, but one thing I can do, or you can do it for me: GIVE MY LOVE TO THEM.'"

The Rev. Dr. Miller then offered the following:

"The Reverend Doctor James W. Alexander—Our able and honored Centenary Historian. We thank him that he has so instructively and eloquently told us what the College of New Jersey has done. We hope he will live to see her accomplish far greater things than these."

Dr. Alexander very briefly recognized this honorable mark of attention, and increased the obligations of his audience by a few further interesting reminiscences, in which he mentioned the honored names of many distinguished Alumni whom the College had contributed to the highest posts in Church and State.

The Reverend Dr. John Maclean then offered the following:

"Chief-Justice Green—May the pupils of Nassau's Law School emulate the learning and wisdom of its distinguished orator!"

To which the Chief Justice replied in a felicitous manner. He then pronounced a short but eloquent eulogy upon the late Hon. Tapping Reeve, an Alumnus of the College, and for some time one of its Tutors: and the founder of the Law School at Litchfield, Connecticut, the first ever established in the United States. At this school, while under the direction of its distinguished founder, the Honorable Chief Justice himself had pursued the study of the Law.

Governor Pennington stated that his neighbor and friend, Mr. Samuel Baldwin, of Newark, was the oldest living graduate of the College,—that he graduated seventy-seven years ago, and is now ninety-three years of age. He further stated that in calling to see him a short time since in company with Chancellor Frelinghuysen,

he appeared in the full possession and enjoyment of his mind, and took up a newspaper and read with facility several passages which interested him without the use of glasses. Governor Pennington then proposed—the health of the venerable Samuel Baldwin: the Christian scholar and gentleman. Which was received with great enthusiasm.

Mr. P. C. Van Wyck then rose, and said it was not his intention to speak at any length. The virtues and merits of the different Presidents of the College had been so fully alluded to by the older graduates with so vivid a remembrance, and so many tributes of praise had been paid to their memories, that he now conceived it to be his duty to draw the attention of the audience to one whom he and his fellow-graduates had always looked up to with the greatest veneration and respect. Honored for his talents, venerated for his wisdom, and beloved for his modesty and virtue.

"*James Carnahan*—The model of all good men, whose merit is only equalled by the modesty of his demeanor. As he has done, may he long continue to honor and adorn the position he now occupies, as President of Nassau Hall!"

President Carnahan responded to this toast.

"MR. PRESIDENT,—This is the first time in a life not very short that I have risen to respond to a call similar to that now made. And as the call was not anticipated, I wish simply to say that my young friend, in the ardor of his feelings, has connected my name with the prosperity of the College in a way more flattering than I could wish my best friends to claim on my behalf.

"It is true, and I rejoice in the fact, that the College has prospered during a part at least of the time I have had the honor of being connected with it. But it cannot have escaped your notice, or that of any one acquainted with the history of the College, that other causes than any merit on the part of him who addresses you have been at work. Look at the long list of distinguished and good men who have preceded me, and whose virtues and labors were so justly and so eloquently recalled to our remembrance yesterday, and you will have no difficulty in discovering one cause of the present prosperity of the institution. These are the men who performed the labor and gave Nassau Hall a reputation which at this day attracts public notice.

"To construct and put in operation a machine is the herculean task. To guide its subsequent movements is comparatively an easy matter. A body requiring an immense force to move it from a state of rest may, you know, be kept in motion and be made to proceed with accelerated speed by a few feeble impulses successively applied during its progress. In the reputation of our predecessors we have received a rich inheritance, and ours must be the disgrace of the reckless spendthrift if it be not retained and handed down unimpaired to our successors.

"Another cause of the present success of the College is the high distinction and eminent usefulness of its Alumni in every department of professional and public life. Scattered over the length and breadth of our land, filling with honor the most conspicuous and responsible stations, they have led parents and guardians to inquire where and in what school the foundation of such eminence was laid. And the answer, 'Nassau Hall, Princeton, New Jersey,' has brought hither students in increased numbers. . . .

"Another fact it would be injustice to overlook. It has been my good fortune to be surrounded with an academic corps of which no college need be ashamed.

Eminently qualified for their stations, our Professors to whom instruction in the different departments of literature and science has been chiefly committed have devoted to their official duties all their energies; and success in many cases has crowned their labors. These, sir, are the prominent causes which under the blessing of Almighty God have produced the present prosperity of this College."

Edward Dickerson, Esq., then offered the following complimentary toast to Professor Henry:

"As long as the Telegraph Wires shall extend from Maine to Louisiana may the name of Henry ever be prominent!"

"*Auld Lang Syne*" was sung by Mr. James Alden with delightful effect.

The writer of the ode, Matthias Ward, was complimented in a toast.

The following sentiment offered by Robert McKnight, Esq., of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, a graduate of the class of 1839, was received with a most agreeable sensation by all present:

"*Nassau Hall and her Sons*—The *tie* which binds her absent sons increases as the *square* of the distance."

Archer Gifford, Esq., of Newark, said that the committee had been pleased to remember in the regular toasts the matrons of the country, to whom much was justly attributed. But he begged leave now to propose "*The Fair of our Country.*"

The following sentiment was offered by the Rev. William Dod, the brother of the much-lamented Professor:

"*Robert Finley, D.D.*—A child of Princeton, a son of Nassau Hall, and the Father of the American Colonization Society, an institution which we own as the offspring of our Alma Mater."

The delightful feast was concluded with devout thanksgiving by Rev. Dr. Junkin, President of Lafayette College.

In the evening, the ladies connected in the families of the President and Professors held a levee in the hall of the Museum, which was appropriately decorated for the occasion.

CHAPTER XXIII.

A SKETCH OF DR. CARNAHAN'S LIFE.

BEFORE giving a sketch of Dr. Carnahan's life, the writer takes no little pleasure in saying that those who held him in the highest respect and esteem were the persons who knew him most intimately.

Dr. Carnahan was a native of Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, and was born on the 15th of November, 1775. His grandparents, both on his father's and his mother's side, came from the North of Ireland, and settled in Cumberland County about the year 1720. His father was the owner of a valuable farm, and was a man of influence in his county. In the Revolutionary War he held the rank of major in the Pennsylvania militia, and was present and took part in one or two important engagements. The men under his command not exhibiting on these occasions the courage and firmness they ought to have done, Major Carnahan, dissatisfied with their conduct, resigned his office, and early in the autumn of 1780 he removed his family to Westmoreland County, to the Sewickley settlement, about twenty miles from Pittsburg. Here he purchased a farm, upon which he resided until his death, which occurred on the 31st of May, 1788, in an attempt to cross the Alleghany River a few miles above Pittsburg. He left a widow and two children, a son and a daughter. The son, the subject of this memoir, continued to reside with his mother and sister for some years after his father's death, doing light work in the summer and going to school in the winter. The school nearest to his residence was one of an inferior class, and gave but little encouragement for a youth to devote himself to study. By the advice, and at the solicitation, of some young friends who were pursuing their studies at the Academy in Canonsburg, Pennsylvania, afterwards Jefferson College, he was induced to give up the management of his farm

and accompany them to Canonsburg. Here he acquired a thirst for knowledge, and entered upon a course of study which prepared the way for whatever attainments he made in classical and other knowledge, and for all the good he accomplished in a long and useful life. He was in his eighteenth year when he went to Canonsburg, and upon entering the Academy, which he did on the 10th of August, 1793, he began the study of the Latin Grammar, and four years later, viz., in the summer of 1797, in connection with a fellow-student, Mr. Joseph Stockton, he had charge of the classical department in the Academy, and during the autumn of the same year he was one of the founders of the Franklin Literary Society, an association connected with the Academy, both before and after it was merged in Jefferson College. In 1798 he began the study of mathematics under the direction of Mr. Miller, afterwards Professor in Jefferson College.

In 1795, Dr. Carnahan made a public profession of his faith in Christ by uniting with the Rev. Dr. John McMillan's church, at Chartiers, near Canonsburg. His mental exercises and religious experience previous to this important step were of an interesting character, and, did he not feel constrained by the injunction given by Dr. Carnahan to his grandson, that his private memoranda should not be published, the writer would be disposed to give them in full as they are detailed by the Doctor himself. But let it suffice to say that they were of such a description as the teachings of Scripture lead us to expect would be the exercises of a youth of intelligence deeply impressed with the importance of divine things, anxious to know the way of life, and finally brought, under the guidance of the Holy Spirit, to a calm and firm reliance upon the work and death of Christ as the ground of his trust in God for pardon and of his acceptance.

As deeply as his mind was interested in the subject of religion, at this time, and for months in succession, he made it a matter of conscience not to neglect his regular studies; and herein he showed the soundness of his judgment, as this very diversion of his thoughts from these matters, though of transcendent importance in themselves, enabled him to return to

his meditations on them with greater earnestness and vigor, the mind being relieved from the strain to which anxious and protracted thought upon any one subject naturally subjects it by directing its attention to other proper subjects of investigation and study.

His classical studies he pursued chiefly under the guidance of the Rev. John Watson and of Mr. James Mountain, assistant teachers in the Academy. Both of these gentlemen were well qualified for their positions, and both attained to distinction in their respective professions,—one as a minister of the gospel and the other as a lawyer, and both of them as teachers. Within a year or eighteen months after Dr. Carnahan entered the Academy, Mr. Watson left Canonsburg and came to Princeton, and entered the College of New Jersey, of which he became a graduate in the autumn of 1797. Immediately upon leaving College he was chosen Principal of the Academy at Canonsburg, and soon after, by an able and powerful appeal to the Legislature, he obtained the charter of Jefferson College, of which he was the first President. Of his struggles to obtain a liberal education and his eminent success, and of his great attainments in the course of a few years, Dr. Carnahan has given a very interesting account in a letter published in Dr. Sprague's "Annals of the American Pulpit," vol. iv. The reading of this letter would be of service to many an indigent youth engaged in intellectual pursuits.

Mr. James Mountain, mentioned above, was a nephew of Arthur Murphy, the well-known translator of Tacitus, and the editor of a valuable edition of Lucian's Dialogues. Of this gentleman Dr. Carnahan remarked, "He was the most perfect classical scholar that I have ever known."

Both President Watson and Mr. Mountain died in early life, but they both lived long enough to give evidence of their talents and scholarship.

Under these teachers Dr. Carnahan made rapid advances, and ultimately became an excellent scholar in the Latin and Greek languages, and, under the instruction of Professor Miller, he was well versed in the elementary branches of Mathematics before entering the College of New Jersey.

Major Carnahan left a large and valuable farm, well stocked, and his son's share of this property was amply sufficient to meet all his expenses in obtaining an education in school and at college. But, unfortunately, his father became surety for the Treasurer of the county in which he resided, who was also Deputy-Treasurer for the State. Ten years later, this officer becoming a defaulter, his several sureties during this period were held by the county and State authorities to be responsible for his indebtedness. This claim prevented the administrator of the estate from making further advances to the heirs, which was a source of great embarrassment to Dr. Carnahan; and at one time it led him to give up the idea of going to college and of preparing for the ministry, and in lieu thereof to enter upon the study of medicine. But his friend Mr. Watson, then at the head of the Academy, wrote to Dr. S. S. Smith, President of the College of New Jersey, and secured through him a sufficient yearly allowance from the Leslie trust fund* (for the education of pious youth for the ministry) to enable the subject of this memoir to meet his college expenses during the college terms, but not sufficient to meet those for the vacations and for various incidental matters. His pastor, Rev. Dr. McMillan, took a lively interest in this arrangement, and urged him to accept the provision made for him through Mr. Watson, and offered to let him have what further sums of money he might need while at college, from a fund intrusted to his care, to aid young men of promise in obtaining an education for the gospel ministry, on the condition that the money thus lent should be returned within a limited time.

After much hesitation, he yielded to the advice and wishes of his friends who had opened the way for his going to college, but chiefly because of his earnest desire to enter the gospel ministry, and in company with his friend and fellow-student, the Rev. Jacob Lindley, afterwards the first President of the University of Ohio, he crossed the Alleghany Mountains and

* This and other trust funds of the College have contributed towards the education of a large number of valuable ministers, some of whom have been men of much note.

came to Princeton, where he arrived on the 1st of November, 1798,—little dreaming at that time that he was to spend a very large and the most important part of his life in this place, and at the head of the institution he had come to enter. His companion had a horse, saddle, and saddle-bags. He had none of these, and had no funds to purchase them, and at that time there were no public stages or other means of conveyance for crossing the mountains. His friend offered to share his horse with him, an arrangement by which each rode a number of miles every day and walked as many more; and in speaking of this journey, Dr. Carnahan remarked that he never travelled that road more comfortably. They made each day about thirty-five or forty miles.

In the autumn of 1800 Dr. Carnahan returned to Western Pennsylvania, and, having learned that a judgment had been obtained against the sureties of the Treasurer above mentioned, he called upon the well-known jurist and political writer, H. H. Brackenridge, Esq., and obtained his opinion as to the merits of the case. He said, "I understand the case perfectly," and added that *the State* had no claim, legal or moral. As to the claim of *the county*, he advised him to pay it before the execution was issued. He did so, and the whole of it was paid from the estate of his father, the other sureties being worth nothing. In regard to the claim of the State, Mr. Brackenridge advised him to say to the prosecuting attorney that if this officer would satisfy his counsel as to the precise sum due to the State he would pay it, otherwise that he would not pay a farthing; and Mr. Brackenridge engaged to defend him in this course should any steps be taken by the prosecutor to enforce payment. It was Mr. Brackenridge's conviction that the State had no just claim in this case, and he was confident that the estate of Major Carnahan ought not to pay, and could not be required to pay, the alleged deficiency in the Deputy-Treasurer's accounts. And nothing further was done in this matter by the State authorities.* The fact that there was a claim, although a defective

* Major Carnahan was a surety only for *the first* of the *ten* years; and it did not appear from the books of the State Treasurer that there was any deficiency in the Deputy-Treasurer's accounts for that first year.

one, interfered with the sale of the real estate for many years. Eventually, however, it was divided between the two heirs, and the last payments for his share Dr. Carnahan did not receive until after his removal to Princeton, in 1823, to take charge of the College. Upon coming into possession of these funds, Dr. Carnahan repaid to the College all the moneys received by him from the Leslie fund, although under no legal obligation so to do; and for the benefit of indigent students he expended more than the interest that would have been due on these moneys were they to be regarded as a debt, which under the conditions of the trust they were not, since they were to be given to pious and indigent young men preparing for the ministry; their entrance into the ministry cancelling all obligation to refund any part of the moneys received. Had it not been for the claim against his father's estate, Dr. Carnahan would not have needed any assistance in preparing for the ministry; and it is morally certain that he would not at that time have consented to receive any had he not entertained the hope of being able to repay the whole of what he thus received.

The moneys borrowed from Rev. Dr. McMillan were repaid several years before from interest on certificates of debt due from the United States to his father for services in the Revolutionary War. His mother had obtained these certificates after the death of her husband, and paid her son's share of the interest to Dr. McMillan, until the moneys advanced to her son were fully repaid.

After this account of the means by which Dr. Carnahan was enabled to enter the College at Princeton, to pursue his studies here for two years, to receive his first degree in the Arts, and also to repay all the moneys advanced to him for these ends, it is proper to speak of his career as a student.

He entered the Junior class, pursued the full course, and was admitted to his first degree in the Arts in September, 1800, with the highest honors of the institution,—he and one other, Mr. Philemon Hunt, of Trenton, New Jersey, being declared by the Faculty equal in scholarship, and equally entitled to the first distinction. Mr. Hunt spoke the Latin Salutatory, and Dr.

Carnahan the English. Mr. Hunt died within six months after leaving College.

As it was then customary for the graduates on Commencement occasions to pronounce orations written by other persons, Dr. Carnahan obtained one from Mr. John Henry Hobart, at that time a resident graduate of the College, and subsequently an eminent prelate of the Episcopal Church. But, knowing his ability to write his own speech, Dr. Smith refused to let him speak the one written by his friend, and required him to prepare one himself; which he did.

In the triennial catalogue of the College the names of only ten persons are given as graduates of that year; but this was not the whole number of students in the Senior class, which consisted of not less than thirty. But the greater part of these, having given their attention exclusively to the studies of the Junior and Senior years, were not entitled to a degree in the Arts. To such as made good proficiency in particular branches certificates to this effect were given, but not the ordinary diplomas.

At this time the study of the Latin and Greek classics was confined to the first two years of the College course; and about this period a labored attempt was made by a distinguished Alumnus, Dr. Benjamin Rush, to disparage the study of Latin and Greek. Dr. Carnahan was of the opinion that Dr. Rush's essay on this subject had exerted a wide influence against the study of these languages, and that the College had succumbed to the demands of the public so far as to confine the study of them to the Freshman and Sophomore years, and to admit to the privileges of the College youths who had no knowledge of any other language than their own vernacular. But it ought to be said, however, in this connection that this concession was from the necessity of the case, and not because those at the head of the College shared in this undervaluing of classical learning; and the writer is confident that no two men in the entire country had a higher estimate of the great importance of a thorough classical training to young men engaged in liberal pursuits than were the Rev. Dr. S. S. Smith and Dr. Maclean, the one the President of the College, and the other the only

Professor at that time in the institution. Dr. Maclean died early in 1814, when his son, the writer, had not quite finished his fourteenth year, and he distinctly recollects that his father expressed to him an earnest desire that he should devote himself to the study of the Greek language and become a proficient therein.

Soon after reaching Princeton Dr. Carnahan became intimately acquainted with Henry G. Wisner, of New York, Thomas Miller, of Virginia, and James C. Johnson, of North Carolina, members of the Senior class, and in after-life men of note in their several States. They were his most intimate friends in College, and were of great service to him, as we learn from himself. Another valued friend was his classmate the Rev. Dr. Palmer, of South Carolina. From Mr. Watson he brought letters to John Henry Hobart and Charles Fenton Mercer, both of whom were in Princeton pursuing their studies, although the first was graduated in 1793, and was for two years, viz., from 1796 to 1798, a Tutor in the College, and the other in 1797. His friendly relations with both these distinguished gentlemen continued during life.

Immediately after completing his College course, he was asked by the President to take the office of a Tutor in the College; but he declined to do so, chiefly for the reason that he was so recently graduated; and, leaving Princeton, he returned to Canonsburg, and spent the following year in the study of Theology, under the direction of the Rev. Dr. McMillan.

In the autumn of 1801, having been appointed a Tutor in the College of New Jersey, he returned to Princeton, and for two years he discharged the duties of his office, while at the same time he pursued his theological studies; his duties as a Tutor and the pursuit of his professional studies giving him ample, but not too much, labor. The third session that he was Tutor there was a disorderly set of young men in the College, who gave the entire Faculty no little trouble; and at the latter part of this session the main College building, known as Nassau Hall, was set on fire at mid-day, and was entirely destroyed, with the exception of the walls.

In a memoir of a friend, Dr. Carnahan has given an account

of what he himself knew respecting this occurrence; but the writer has not seen this memoir, and knows nothing of the statements therein made.*

In the study of Theology and Church History he followed chiefly his own course; and in their morning and evening walks he and his fellow-Tutor were wont to question each other on the subjects on which they had been reading.

In September, 1803, he resigned his office, although solicited by Drs. Smith and Maclean to remain as Teacher of Mathematics, with a better salary, and with a prospect of becoming Professor in that department. The Trustees also urged his remaining; and, as mentioned in our sketch of Dr. Smith's administration, they adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That if Mr. Carnahan, Tutor, will remain another year, the Board will make him a present of one hundred dollars in addition to his ordinary salary."

But he deemed it his duty to decline this offer, and did so.

In April, 1804, he was licensed by the Presbytery of New Brunswick to preach the gospel, in company with his friend the Rev. Dr. John McDowell, who was a Trustee of the College of New Jersey at the time of Dr. Carnahan's election to the Presidency, and took an active part in all the measures connected with Dr. Carnahan's acceptance of this office, and had probably more to do than any other person in bringing about this result.

When licensed, Dr. Carnahan, by appointment of Presbytery, visited that part of Sussex now known as Warren County, and also several churches in Pennsylvania, near the Delaware River. Having fulfilled this mission, he went to Albany, and preached there in the Reformed Dutch church of that city, and he then made a visit to Utica and its vicinity, where he preached several times. Upon his return to New Jersey he received two calls,

* Since the above was penned, the writer has had the original memoir placed in his hands. It was the author's intention to read it before the Historical Society of New Jersey. The paper is a very interesting one. A son of this friend was, without any just reason, suspected of setting the College building on fire, and Dr. Carnahan has clearly shown that there was no good reason for the suspicion, and that it was probably done by another person, whose name is not mentioned, and who died a few years after he left College.

one from the Dutch collegiate churches in Albany, which he declined, and the other from the united societies of Whitesboro' and Utica, which he accepted, although the salary offered by the Albany congregations was one thousand five hundred dollars a year, and that of the other churches only seven hundred dollars. His choice in this matter was determined in no inconsiderable degree by his preference for the Presbyterian Church, within which he had been brought up and educated, and of which he was a licentiate; and he also preferred a separate to a collegiate charge.

On the 5th of January he was ordained and also installed as pastor of the united churches of Whitesboro' and Utica by the Presbytery of Oneida, then the only Presbytery in the State of New York west of Albany, and its eastern and western limits were at least one hundred miles apart.

The Presbytery consisted of five ministers, and they were, the Rev. Peter Fish, of the Holland Patent, Jedediah Chapman, of Geneva, John Lindsley, of Ovid, Samuel F. Snowden, of New Hartford, and Isaac Lewis, of Cooperstown. Dr. Carnahan upon his ordination made another, and the sixth. Of these six, three were graduates of the College of New Jersey, viz., Messrs. Fish, Snowden, and Carnahan; and the Rev. Jedediah Chapman was a Trustee of this College from 1795 to 1800, during which time he was pastor of the Presbyterian church of Orange, New Jersey.

All the ministers of this Presbytery, with the exception of Mr. Lewis, were brought up Presbyterians; and all the churches under the care of this Presbytery were regularly organized Presbyterian churches, with the exception of the two churches of Ovid Township and of the Holland Patent. These were organized upon the accommodation plan agreed upon by the General Assembly and the General Association of Connecticut.

Speaking of these churches, Dr. Carnahan says that they gave the Presbytery more trouble than all the others; and that, in fact, the regularly organized churches gave no trouble whatever.

Dr. Carnahan regarded this arrangement, known as the accommodation plan, not only as incongruous and productive of discord rather than of harmony, but as evidently a violation of

the Constitution of the Presbyterian Church, and calling for a remedy; but he regarded the cutting off from the Presbyterian Church of entire Synods at one stroke "as a bold and high-handed measure, to be justified only on the ground of necessity."

Speaking of the division of the Church consequent upon this action of the General Assembly of 1837, he observed:

> "My position [as President of the College] did not require me to take any active part in the conflicts and divisions referred to, and I was only a spectator of the ripening of the fruit from the seed sown when I was a member of one of those Presbyteries cut off and thrown out of the Presbyterian Church."

For six years he labored faithfully and with good success in his first and only pastoral charge. At the time of his ordination there was a neat church edifice at Whitesboro', but his congregation at Utica met in a school-room, and that for some months, when the Episcopal church of that town kindly offered them the use of their building on alternate Sabbaths. This building was in an unfinished state, but it was better suited to the size of the audience and better adapted for religious worship and instruction than was the school-house. They therefore availed themselves of the kindness of their Episcopal friends for about a year, and in the mean time engaged in the erection of a commodious and handsome frame building, the use of which, when finished, they tendered to the Episcopalians on the occasion of a confirmation by Bishop Moore. Their relations with their Episcopal brethren were of the most friendly character, and continued to be so during the whole of Dr. Carnahan's ministry in that region. At Whitesboro' everything went on favorably within the limits of this church and congregation. But in Utica he and his people were more or less annoyed by attempts on the part of a few over-zealous Baptists to propagate their sentiments and to draw away some of his people. Their efforts, however, were unsuccessful, and tended to the increase of the Presbyterian church. A sermon preached by Dr. Carnahan, exposing the fanaticism of the leaders of this particular movement in behalf of immersion, which was supported by a pretended miracle, doubtless had much to do in confirming the minds of his hearers in the validity of the ordinance of baptism

as administered in the Presbyterian and other pædobaptist churches. This was the only directly controversial sermon Dr. Carnahan ever preached.

Upon an invitation from Judge White, from whom the town of Whitesboro' received its name, and who was a regular attendant at the Presbyterian church, Dr. Carnahan met a Universalist preacher, of much zeal and self-confidence, at a private interview at Judge White's house, with the expectation of having a friendly discussion respecting the doctrine of future rewards and punishment. But the Universalist minister was so bent upon having the entire discussion in his own hands that he gave Dr. Carnahan little or no opportunity to take part in it. The Doctor, however, had the satisfaction, not long after, of seeing this champion of universal salvation thoroughly defeated by a highly-respectable Methodist preacher whom the Universalist had challenged to a public discussion of the questions respecting future punishment.

At Oldenbarnevelt, about ten miles from Utica, there resided three or four families that had emigrated from Holland, and they lived on terms of intimacy with several of the principal families in Dr. Carnahan's two congregations. The members of these families were intelligent, refined, and some of them of much culture. They were distinguished for their courtesy and hospitality, and one of them had been the minister of a large church in Amsterdam. This gentleman, an elderly one, had a very valuable theological library, the use of which he offered to Dr. Carnahan, and by the Doctor was thankfully received. But the Doctor was somewhat embarrassed by the kind attentions extended by these families, from the circumstance that in their religious opinions they were Unitarians, and that they gave their countenance to a Unitarian preacher, previously the minister of an orthodox church in New England, who had come to Oldenbarnevelt to preach, and if practicable to bring over others to his belief. He was the author of a book against the divinity of Christ and of the Holy Spirit, and the leading doctrines of the orthodox faith, and this work was circulated, to some extent at least, among the Doctor's parishioners; and, although it seemed to have shaken the faith of some of them

for a time in the truth of doctrines inculcated by their pastor, yet in the good providence of God it occurred that no lasting impression was made by the teachings of this errorist. On the contrary, two or three remarkable cases of the conversion of educated and intelligent gentlemen, avowedly infidels, who became elders of the Presbyterian Church, added to the strength of Presbyterianism and of sound doctrine in this region of country.

Upon seriously considering the matter, he came to the conclusion that his wiser and more prudent course was not directly to refute the errors here referred to, but to preach the truth itself, and to insist upon the necessity of receiving the teachings of Holy Scripture as a condition of salvation. Hence in his sermons he never mentioned Unitarianism, nor assumed the attitude of controversy, but as opportunity offered he took occasion to show that the divinity of Christ and the personality of the Holy Spirit lay at the foundation of the Christian system, and that they were so interwoven with the whole plan of salvation that, if they were taken away, no ground would be left on which the sinner could build his hopes,—and that without an atonement, or shedding of blood, there was no remission of sins. That the blood of Christ, unless he were a divine person, was of inadequate value. And so in regard to the Holy Spirit, it required a divine agency to renovate and sanctify the heart of a sinner. He thought it better to present these subjects frequently, and a little at a time, than to give a whole discourse or series of discourses upon these topics and then turn to other subjects.

In the circumstances detailed above it was no doubt the wisest course to do as Dr. Carnahan did; but in a different state of things it might be better occasionally to give, as a part of the regular and systematic instruction of a people, one or more discourses in which these topics shall be fully handled, and this in addition to the method pursued by Dr. Carnahan.

Speaking of the plan he adopted, he says:

"I know not what effect my instructions had upon the minds of those who were in danger of being led astray. The Lord interposed, and made the man from whom I apprehended danger the instrument of preventing Unitarianism from

creeping in among my people. One of them more inclined to embrace Unitarian sentiments than any other attended public worship at Oldenbarnevelt on a Sabbath on which the Lord's Supper was administered, and Mr. —— spoke and acted in administering that ordinance with so much levity that my parishioners were disgusted. On his return he told me that he was satisfied that the doctrines which produced such effects were not those of the Bible. His report spread abroad, and I did not know one in Whitesboro' or Utica who embraced Unitarian sentiments."

From the following passage, taken from Dr. Carnahan's Life of his friend the Rev. Dr. John Johnston, of Newburgh, New York, it is evident that Dr. Carnahan continued to entertain the views given above on the subject of controversial preaching in the ordinary course of instruction from the pulpit:

"It may be asked, Did he not in the circumstances in which he was placed feel it to be his duty to combat and refute, by solid arguments, the gross infidelity with which he was surrounded? Not at all. From the beginning he determined not to mention in the pulpit the word deist, or atheist, or skeptic, or druid, or free-thinker, or any other name by which the enemies of Christ are designated; but to preach Jesus Christ and him crucified, a balm for every wound, an antidote for every error. . . . Mr. Johnston believed that 'the gospel is its own witness;' that its plain and simple truths find a response in every human heart; that every man who reflects feels that he is a sinner, and that no remedy, except that presented in the gospel, is adequate to the wants of his soul. He was right. There is a correspondence between the truths revealed in the Bible and the testimony of every man's conscience, who gives the subject a serious consideration, more convincing and satisfactory than all logical arguments. This internal evidence, as it is justly called, has in many instances been effectual in convincing and converting infidels, when arguments derived from other sources have utterly failed. Ply a man with arguments addressed to his intellect and he will find some way to elude their force; but let his conscience speak and tell him that he is guilty, and he cannot escape from its verdict. He is self-condemned, and can devise no subterfuge; he is then prepared to listen to the annunciation that Jesus Christ came into the world to save sinners.

"Far be it from me to condemn or undervalue arguments derived from the fulfilment of prophecies, from miracles, from the testimony of martyrs, from the triumphs of the gospel over paganism, over the fury of the populace, and the power of the civil magistrate. Infidels ought to be, and they have been, ably refuted by arguments derived from these and similar sources. But in the pulpit, when the speaker addresses a promiscuous audience, arguments requiring much reading and deep reflection to be appreciated are seldom of any avail. In an ordinary congregation, not more than three or four, or at most a half a dozen, of the hearers have the capacity or learning sufficient to follow a long train of argument. But the simple truths of the gospel are intelligible both to the learned and the unlearned. Both the educated and the uneducated have a conscience, and they can understand and feel when God in his word speaks to them as accountable beings, responsible to him for their thoughts as well as for their words and actions. All fair and honest

objections which may arise in the minds of a few reflecting hearers ought to be removed. But this can be more effectually done by private conversation, or by placing in their hands books treating of subjects respecting which they want information. Those few who require their intellect to be satisfied need as much as others the gospel, in its public ministrations, to be brought to their heart and conscience. And unless it be thus brought home, a mere historical belief that the Bible contains a revelation from God is of little avail.

"And what was the result of the course pursued by the pastor in Newburgh? . . . We may confidently affirm that now and for several years past there are fewer professed infidels in Newburgh than in any town of equal population in the United States." (See "Life of Dr. Johnston," compiled by Dr. Carnahan, pages 99–102.)

It is probable that no town for its size had so many avowed infidels as Newburgh had at the time of Dr. Johnston's settlement there.

Whitesboro' was an older settlement than Utica. They were three miles apart, and the church at Whitesboro' was organized before that of Utica. The first minister of this church was the Rev. Bethuel Dod, from Mendham, Morris County, New Jersey, and Dr. Carnahan says of him, that he "was a pious, prudent, and amiable man, and that he was greatly respected and loved by those who knew him." When Mr. Dod settled at Whitesboro' there were but two or three houses in Utica. It increased, and Mr. Dod preached there occasionally; and as his church at Whitesboro' was feeble, he gave the people at Utica half his time. There was but one session for both congregations. When Dr. Carnahan was called to be their minister they both united in the call, with the understanding that they were each to have an equal share in his labors and to pay half his salary. The congregation at Utica soon became the larger and stronger of the two, but as long as Dr. Carnahan remained with them they continued united, to have the same minister and the same ruling elders. Mr. Dod died a short time before Dr. Carnahan visited Whitesboro' and Utica, but the Doctor had not heard of his death at that time, and had no thought of settling in that part of the country. Being in Albany, it came into his mind that it would be well for him to see something of the region west of that city, and to visit a former acquaintance and friend, the Rev. Samuel F. Snowden, who was the pastor of the church in Princeton when Dr. Carnahan was a student and a Tutor in the College there.

Instead of a few feeble churches and a single Presbytery of five members, as was the case when Dr. Carnahan made his

first visit to the vicinity of Utica, there were before his decease as many Presbyteries as there were individual ministers at the time of his settling there, and more than a hundred churches, to say nothing of the still larger number of Presbyteries, ministers, and churches west of these in the yet more remote parts of the State.

The ministrations of Dr. Carnahan, both at Utica and at Whitesboro', were well attended, and his audiences embraced no small part of the more intelligent and cultivated portion of the people, and members of other denominations were not unfrequently found among his hearers. He also paid attention to family visitation and instruction. As far as practicable, he wrote his discourses; and yet he frequently preached and lectured without writing. By practising both methods it is probable he was a more successful preacher than he would have been by using either mode exclusively. From a very intelligent attendant upon his ministrations the writer learned, many years ago, that he was regarded by the community there generally as an able and eloquent preacher.

After a successful ministry of six years, and when everything appeared to be prospering, and he himself better prepared than ever before to perform his duties as a pastor, he was compelled from loss of health to relinquish his charges at Utica and Whitesboro', and to seek relief from his acute sufferings in a removal to a milder climate. In the month of October, 1811, he was seized with a severe cold and sore throat. Still, he kept on preaching on the Sabbath and through the week. Blisters were applied by his physician to his breast and throat; and, contrary to his own better judgment, he was persuaded by a member of his church to go from his residence in Utica to Whitesboro', on the last Sabbath of November, and to administer the communion to his people there, notwithstanding he had engaged another minister to supply his pulpit. From the exposure on this occasion the soreness of his throat was greatly increased, and he suffered excruciating pains and spasms. He was bled and blistered, put on low diet, with a seton in the back part of his neck, and he did not leave his room for three months. In fact, he never entirely recovered from the effects of this attack. To the end

of his administration of thirty-one years' duration he never preached without suffering more or less acute pain for the week following, and his principal reason for resigning the presidency of the College in 1854 was his inability to give that attention to the religious instruction of the students which he deemed it the duty of the President to give.

Upon leaving Utica, which he did in March, 1812, he returned to New Jersey with Mrs. Carnahan; and when he decided to resign his pastoral charge, he sent for his two children, who had been committed to the care of some friends, and the entire family spent a year at the house of Mrs. Carnahan's father, who resided at Mapleton, two or three miles from Princeton.

He consulted a friend of his, a physician at Princeton, and also two of the most eminent physicians in Philadelphia, and they all agreed as to the treatment which it was proper for him to pursue, and which was the same substantially as the one pursued at Utica under the direction of his family physician there. But the result was the reverse of what was hoped for; and, finding that he was losing instead of gaining ground, he ceased to confine himself to the low diet prescribed by them, and he began to recruit from the time that he adopted a more generous diet.

The following is Dr. Carnahan's own account of the treatment of his case:

"I put myself under the direction of my friend Dr. J. Vancleve, of Princeton. Unwilling to trust his own judgment, he advised me to consult Dr. B. Rush. I went to Philadelphia and stated my case to Dr. Rush, and he advised me to call on Dr. Physick. I did so, and in a joint letter to Dr. Vancleve they advised to renew the depleting system. I had to submit, and lived on skim-milk and bread and dry toast and tea four months. The result was the same as at Utica. My disease was not abated, and I was less able to bear it. I could stand the depleting practice no longer, and returned to ordinary diet. I lost all confidence in the skill of physicians, and afterwards took very little medicine of any kind. I became stronger, less nervous, although suffering with my throat."

In the following year they removed to Princeton, where for nine months he took charge of the classical school in this place, not being able to resume preaching. Receiving an eligible offer from some gentlemen residing in Georgetown, D.C., to instruct a number of pupils, which they were to collect, he

accepted the proposal and went to Georgetown, and there opened a school of thirty pupils, most of them engaged in the study of Latin and Greek.

Finding that he was expected to collect from the parents of his pupils the tuition-fees, he proposed to take the entire responsibility of the school upon himself; and, the gentlemen who had invited him to Georgetown consenting, he did so. The enterprise was a successful one. It yielded a handsome remuneration to the teacher and added to his reputation as a scholar. A large number of his pupils entered the College at Princeton, many of whom did honor to the school from which they came. For eleven years or more Dr. Carnahan was a resident of the District of Columbia. At the end of this time, most unexpectedly to himself, he was invited to take the office of President of the College of New Jersey.

The unanimous vote of the Trustees of the College in electing him President, the measures taken to secure his acceptance of their offer, and his inauguration, are given in the sketch of his administration, and need not be repeated here. But the writer cannot refrain from saying that, in his opinion, Dr. Carnahan did not manifest his usually sound judgment in accepting as promptly as he did the office tendered to him; and this, the writer believes, was the Doctor's own opinion of the matter. Had he taken more time for consideration and made himself thoroughly acquainted with the state of things here, it is morally certain that he would have declined the offer; and in that case the history of the College for the last fifty years would have been a very different one from what it is. Not expecting any invitation whatever to enter the service of the College, he had not kept himself posted in regard to the conflicting views and interests of certain parties (connected with the College), and from assurances honestly but unadvisedly given him, by letter and otherwise, respecting the earnest desire of all concerned in the welfare of the College, that he should accept the office tendered to him, he did so.

But upon coming to Princeton, and learning the actual state of things here, he was almost tempted at one time to return to Georgetown, as the writer has been informed by members of

his family, and which is confirmed by what the Doctor himself said to the writer soon after he came, viz., that had he known what he then knew he should have remained where he was, or words to this purport. But whether Dr. Carnahan acted wisely or unwisely in accepting the office which he filled for so many years to the great benefit of the College, we cannot but admire the wisdom and goodness of God in sending him to preside over the institution for so long a time and with such eminent success, putting this honor upon an humble, faithful, and devoted servant.

When it was decided that Dr. Carnahan should accept and enter upon the duties of the office to which he had been called, his friend the Rev. Dr. Stephen B. Balch, pastor of the Presbyterian church of Georgetown, wrote to some of his young friends, who at that time were students of the College and had been pupils of Dr. Carnahan at Georgetown, that when Dr. Witherspoon first came to Princeton the members of the Faculty and the students went to meet him at Trenton, on his way from Philadelphia, and escorted him into the town; and he suggested the propriety of the same thing being done in the case of Dr. Carnahan. The students were well pleased with the suggestion, asked permission to go, and invited the writer to go with them and to introduce them to the President elect, to which he at once consented.

We met the Doctor and his family in a private carriage a few miles from Trenton, going the short route to his father-in-law's. Learning our object, he entered the vehicle in which the writer was riding, and was escorted by a large number of students on horseback, passed to Princeton, where he was received with a hearty welcome, and was then conducted to his temporary residence at Mapleton.

After his inauguration, which took place on the 6th of August, 1823, the history of his life is to a great extent identified with that of the College during his administration, which is detailed at some length in the preceding pages. There are, however, some things which, if mentioned at all in the history of his administration, call for a further notice. To this class belong the following:

That during the whole time of his presidency he gave himself, with exemplary diligence and fidelity, to the duties of his office.

He took his full share in both the instruction and the government.

He was a wise and prudent counsellor.

Naturally perhaps of a quick and strong temper, he had so schooled himself that he was seldom if ever thrown off his guard.

In his intercourse with his colleagues and his pupils he was kind and courteous.

In conducting the deliberations of the Faculty he was always self-possessed; and, while he adhered firmly to his own views, he took no umbrage at the expression of opinions at variance with his own.

He never shrank from assuming his full share of responsibility for any measures adopted by the Faculty with his concurrence; and he was willing to take more than his own just share when these measures provoked censures from quarters entitled to more than ordinary respect.

He was an excellent scholar and teacher. He knew what to require of his pupils, and he was not unduly exacting. Ready to make all proper allowance for youthful aberrations, he was inflexible in the discharge of duty, and also in the inflicting of censure, if he deemed it necessary for the good of the College and of the youth concerned.

While he watched over the general interests of the College, and saw that the instruction in the several departments was fully and faithfully given, he never attempted to interfere with his colleagues, either as to the management or the instruction of their classes.

In his manners he was unassuming and uniformly modest. He never aimed at notoriety. Ever ready to avail himself of the suggestions and advice of others, if they seemed to him to be judicious, he never sought to claim for himself, as his own, anything that was not fully and clearly the product of his own independent thinking. He was entirely free from selfishness and from the least approach to petty jealousy. If good was done, he rejoiced, no matter who suggested it or who did it.

Some who designed to do him special honor have, I think, done him real injustice, in setting forth his financial ability as a marked source of his usefulness to the College, whereas his usefulness was of a far different, not to say of a far higher, order. It pertained indeed to his office as President of the College to draw and sign all orders upon the Treasurer for the payment of salaries, and other expenses, both contingent and regular, after he had satisfied himself of the justness of the various claims against the College; and occasionally he had to borrow money for College purposes. But beyond this he had nothing to do with the management of the College finances; and, happily, there was no need of his doing anything else, for during his entire administration this matter was in the very best of hands.

Although he was not the financier of the College, he was the very man for the place he occupied at the time and for the long time that he was President of the College; and I question whether in the circumstances under which he conducted the affairs of the College for thirty-one years any other man could have been found who, upon the whole, would have managed them with so much wisdom, and ultimately with so much success.

There is another characteristic of Dr. Carnahan which ought not to be passed over in a sketch of his character, viz., *his eminent truthfulness*. He never exaggerated. If he gave an account of any matter whatever, you might be sure it was strictly accurate; or at the very least that he gave his impressions of things not from imagination or excited feeling, but from the best recollections of a retentive memory, and with an honest purpose to say the exact truth and nothing but the truth.

After the usual exercises of Commencement in June, 1853, Dr. Carnahan tendered his resignation; but at the solicitation of the Trustees he consented to retain his office until his successor, yet to be chosen, should be prepared to enter upon his duties.

He had evidently had it in view for some years previous to his resignation to retire from his high, arduous, and responsible position in the College, and hoped to pass his remaining days in pursuits congenial to his tastes in company with the wife of his youth and in the enjoyment of frequent visits from his chil-

dren and friends. To this end he purchased a small farm half a mile from the College grounds, and erected thereon a convenient and comfortable house. But he had not fixed, perhaps even in his own mind, any definite time for retiring, and he made no mention of his purpose to tender his resignation at the time he did to any of his friends, except to the members of his own family. He wished to be free from all importunity like to that which induced him to remain in office some fifteen years before, when he had decided to retire on account of failing health. But his reasons now were his advanced age, having already reached his seventy-ninth year, and his inability, as it appeared to him, to take any longer that part in the instruction and government of the College, which it was desirable the President should take, and, *more especially, in the religious instruction of the students;* as he afterwards mentioned to the writer.

At the very time he was about to leave the College grounds and to go to his private residence, his long-cherished hopes received a most unexpected shock, and the severest blow that ever befell him.

The event here alluded to was the unexpected death of Mrs. Carnahan a few weeks before. She was attacked with a fever, from which she never rallied, although possessed of a vigorous constitution and giving a promise of more years than did the Doctor himself. She departed this life on the 15th of August, 1854. And the removal to his farm, to which he had been looking forward with so much satisfaction, became itself a trial to him, as she whom he still expected to be his chief and dearest earthly support was taken from him.

Having referred to her decease in a memorandum made by him July 21, 1856, he adds:

"Shortly after this sad event I removed to my farm; and here I am, in my 81st year, waiting for the day, which cannot be far distant, when the Lord shall call me hence to give an account of my stewardship. Respecting the manner in which I have performed the various duties of my life, I say nothing. Men will think and say what they please respecting this matter. In the sight of God, I know and feel that I have been an unprofitable servant. And my only hope of acceptance at that holy tribunal at which I must shortly stand is the sovereign mercy of God, through the merits and intercession of the Lord Jesus Christ."

But it was nearly three years after this passage was written,

and nearly five years after he gave up his place in the College, before he himself fell asleep in Jesus. And these years were all spent in a manner becoming an aged and venerable minister of the gospel, who was unable to preach from the pulpit, yet willing and desirous to imitate the example of his Master in doing good as opportunity was given him. After he resigned the office of President he was unanimously chosen a Trustee of the College, and continued to attend the meetings of the Board and aid them by his counsel. He was an attentive and efficient member of the committee charged with the rebuilding of Nassau Hall after the fire of March, 1855, and gave his full assent to the changes made in that edifice, for the better preservation of order, by dividing it into two separate sections, and for the better and safer accommodation of the College library, by enlarging for a library-room the old Chapel. In every respect he was a helper to his successor, and gave him his cordial support both in the Board and out of it.

He was also President of the Board of Trustees of the Theological Seminary, and a most useful member of this Board also. He spent much of his time in the study and devout reading of the Holy Scriptures; and as long as his health lasted he continued to be a constant attendant upon the public services of the sanctuary, worshipping with the members of the First Presbyterian Church, the pastor of which, the Rev. Dr. James M. Macdonald, preached his funeral sermon, in the latter part of which he gave a short but excellent sketch of Dr. Carnahan's life, deriving the facts of his early history from the same source as that from which the incidents mentioned by the writer were gleaned. Appended to Dr. Macdonald's discourse are the few remarks made by the writer at the grave, extracts from the proceedings of the American Whig and Cliosophic Societies, of the former of which Dr. Carnahan was a member, resolutions adopted by the Alumni of Newark, where Dr. Carnahan died, and a letter from Wm. R. McDonald, Esq., a son-in-law of Dr. Carnahan's, at whose house Dr. Carnahan died on the 3d of March, 1859, having gone to Newark to spend the winter with his daughter and to receive her affectionate and constant care. The letter of Mr. McDonald contains a short sketch of Dr. Car-

nahan's qualities of heart and head, of his varied attainments, of his ability as a teacher, of his acquaintance with the affairs of ordinary life, of his domestic traits, and of his unfeigned modesty. This sketch of Dr. Carnahan's character and attainments it would be difficult to equal. No one knew him better, and no one was better qualified than he to speak of these matters.

The following extracts are from Mr. McDonald's letter:

"His memory was tenacious, and so continued to the end of his life. During the last year of his life, in order to know whether this faculty was failing, he committed Gray's Elegy and several of the hymns of Dr. Watts, and found this task as easily performed as it could have been fifty years before."

"He was a just man. His dealings with others were marked with rigid integrity."

"To strangers, his manners appeared stiff, and his address constrained and formal. . . . In the society of intimate friends, however, he appeared in a very different light. He abounded in anecdote and humor, and was fluent, genial, and courteous. No man loved his friends better, or more cheerfully bestowed upon them a bountiful hospitality.

"For the last ten years of his life I was his frequent fellow-traveller, in journeys long and short. A more delightful companion could not be desired. 'His mind was full,' and he dispensed its treasures without stint or hesitation. He was observant of things which literary men are prone to disregard, and would direct my attention continually to the soil, tillage, architecture, &c., of the region of the country through which we were passing. He knew all the trees of the forest by name."

The following statement of Mr. McDonald's is remarkably illustrative of Dr. Carnahan's singular modesty:

"*The only meritorious act* of his long life which he had thought proper to record has reference to this [his fondness for shade-trees] when he expresses the hope that the people of Princeton will remember that he planted the trees in the College Campus, and from his own nursery transplanted those noble ones that adorn the entrance to the vestibule of their church."

The remains of Dr. Carnahan were brought to Princeton on the 7th of March, 1859, and taken to the First Presbyterian Church, where Dr. Macdonald's funeral discourse was preached. The assembly on this occasion was a large and most respectable one, although the weather was unfavorable. There were present the Trustees and Faculties and students of the College and Seminary, citizens of the town, and graduates and friends from Newark and other cities and towns in the State, and also from New York and Philadelphia. The remains were deposited in

the Princeton cemetery, and the following remarks were made by the writer:

"Nigh to the graves of his eminent predecessors, and by the side of his dearest earthly friend, we have deposited the remains of another President of our College. These tombs, erected to the memory of the distinguished men who sleep beneath them, are really memorials of God's goodness to our institution, in giving us a succession of great and good men to watch over her interests, and to guide her youth into the paths of virtue and of truth. They all had their peculiar gifts, fitting them for their several works, and adapted to the circumstances of the College at the times they respectively presided over it. Having finished the work assigned them, they fell asleep, to be awakened by the welcome voice of their Redeemer at the morning of the resurrection, their spirits being with Jesus in the Paradise of God.

"It might be a bold flight to imagine the slumbering dust of these eminent servants of God as engaged in welcoming to their peaceful abode the mortal remains of our departed father and friend; but it is no boldness to declare our belief that his spirit is with their spirits in glory, and that with gladness they bid him welcome to their joys, and to their higher and holier service in heaven.

"If this were the proper time or place, we might here speak, and at length, of the talent, learning, piety, and usefulness of him for whose funeral we are met; and especially might we dwell upon the success with which, during thirty-one years, he administered the affairs of our College. So great and so valuable were these services that any history of the College in which they have not a prominent place would be sadly defective.

"But we are not here to eulogize the dead. We are here for his burial; to express, indeed, our respect and reverence for the deceased, and our sympathy with his bereaved family; and, I trust, to express our fervent gratitude to Almighty God for the life, labors, and peaceful end of his servant; also to bless the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, who according to his abundant mercy has begotten us again to a lively hope by the resurrection of Jesus Christ from the dead. What a flood of light does the doctrine of the resurrection shed upon the dreary mansions of the grave!

"How blessed that gospel which teaches us that 'Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord'! 'Behold,' says the Apostle Paul, 'I show you a mystery. We shall not all sleep, but we shall all be changed. In a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, at the last trump: for the trumpet shall sound, and the dead shall be raised incorruptible, and we shall be changed. For this corruptible must put on incorruption, and this mortal must put on immortality. So when this corruptible shall have put on incorruption, and this mortal shall have put on immortality, then shall be brought to pass the saying that is written, Death is swallowed up in victory. O death, where is thy sting? O grave, where is thy victory? The sting of death is sin; and the strength of sin is the law. But thanks be to God, which giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ. Therefore, my beloved brethren, be ye steadfast, unmovable, always abounding in the work of the Lord, forasmuch as ye know that your labor is not in vain in the Lord.'"

Then followed a short prayer and the apostolic benediction,

and with these were ended the funeral services of the ninth President of our College.

By order of the Board, and at the expense of the College, a handsome monument of marble was erected to his memory, the inscription on which, prepared by the writer of this sketch, was in the following words:

In Memoriam
Viri admodum Reverendi,
Jacobi Carnahan, S.T.D., LL.D.
Collegii Neo-Cæsariensis Noni Præsidis.
Natus in comitatu Cumbriæ, Pa., XVII° Kal. Dec. MDCCLXXV,
Novæ Arcæ, N. Cæs. V° Nonas Martii, MDCCCLIX, mortem obiit.
Alumnus Collegii fuit; et biennium Tutor.
Sacris ordinibus initiatus, munus pastorale,
in Uticâ Neo-Eboracensium, fidelissime exercebat.
Valetudine labefactata, reliquit hoc munus,
et instituendæ juventuti se addixit.
Præses Collegii designatus, Anno Gratiæ MDCCCXXIII,
triginta annos et unum, summa diligentia atque eventu
maxime felici, munia sua exequitur. Plurimis
animi dotibus præditus, prudentia ac modestia præstans,
in artibus liberalibus eruditissimus, præceptor peritus,
scriptor perspicuus, et prædicator serius ac fidelis,
simul atque vir pietatis sincerissimæ, insigniter
paratus fuit ad obeunda munera officii quod per tot
annos retinuit, ad honorem suum, et ad famam
Collegii excelsam.
Anno MDCCCLIV, munere Præsidis se abdicavit,
et reliquum vitæ devovit studiis quæ liberum
hominem ætate provectum ac christianum deceant.
Vita peracta, lætus, ac sperans a morte
revocari, in Jesu obdormivit.
Venerationem illorum altam ad exhibendam,
pro virtutibus ejus eminentibus, et propter permagna
beneficia, Deo Optimo Maximo favente, in Collegium collata,
laboribus, cura, et prudentia hujus venerabilis viri,
Hoc Monumentum
Curatores ponendum fecerunt.

Dr. Carnahan left two daughters, the elder, Mrs. Lydia Van Doren, wife of the Rev. Luther Halsey Van Doren, at this time (1875) pastor of the Reformed (Dutch) church at Middletown, Monmouth County, New Jersey; the younger, Mrs. Hannah McDonald, wife of William King McDonald, Esq., counsellor-

at-law in Newark, New Jersey. Their only son, James Carnahan McDonald, was graduated at the College of New Jersey in 1852, while his grandfather was yet President. Mr. J. C. McDonald, at the time of his grandfather's death, was a member of the Newark bar. Mrs. Mary Carnahan, the wife of Dr. Carnahan, was the eldest daughter of Matthew Vandyke, Esq., deceased, of Mapleton, a few miles from Princeton. Justly does her son-in-law speak of her as "one who was a pattern for her sex in everything that ennobles womanhood."

The following is a list of Dr. Carnahan's published writings:

1808. A sermon preached at Utica.

1829. A Baccalaureate discourse delivered to the Senior class in the College of New Jersey on the 27th of September, and published at the request of the class. Text, Acts iv. 19.

1830. A discourse delivered in the College Chapel on the 27th of December, and published at the request of the students. Subject, "Filial Piety;" text, Proverbs i. 8.

1831. "Character and Blessedness of the Good Man."

1832. A sermon,—subject, "Bondage of Sin; Freedom by the Gospel;" text, John viii. 30–36. Published in the "Presbyterian Preacher," of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

1843. A sermon preached in the College Chapel, December 3; text, Proverbs i. 43. Published by request of the students.

1849. A sermon at the funeral of Miss Mary B. Maclean, September 12.

1852. A Baccalaureate discourse; text, Titus ii. 6. This sermon was published in a volume edited by Professor Duffield, and called the "Princeton Pulpit."

1854. A Baccalaureate sermon, delivered May 14, 1854; text, Psalm cxix. 9, "Wherewithal shall a young man cleanse his way," etc.

1836. An address to the students of the College of New Jersey, March 10, at the funeral of Gerard Seymour Hooe, of Virginia, lately a member of the Junior class. Published at the request of the class, and printed by R. E. Horner, Princeton.

Contributions to Dr. Sprague's "Annals of the American Pulpit:"

1. A letter respecting the Rev. James Power, D.D., vol. iii. page 326.
2. A letter respecting the Rev. Samuel Porter, vol. iii. page 539.
3. A letter respecting the Rev. Dr. Samuel Miller, vol. iii. page 591.
4. A letter respecting the Rev. John Watson, vol. iv. page 205.
5. A letter respecting the Rev. Henry Kollock, D.D., vol. iv. page 263.

The epitaph upon Dr. Green's tomb was written by Dr. Carnahan. It is in Latin.

1829. An article in the "Biblical Repertory" or "Princeton Review," maintaining the position that it is the duty of the Church to educate pious and indigent young men for the gospel ministry without requiring them to refund any of the moneys expended in their education. The title of the article is "The General Assembly's Board of Education and the American Education Society."

1851. An article published in pamphlet form, maintaining the rights of the College to be exempt from taxation, under the act of March 14, 1851, addressed to the Commissioners of Appeals.

1852. A History of the Insurrection in Pennsylvania in 1794, commonly known as the "Whiskey Insurrection." This paper was read before the New Jersey Historical Society at their meeting in New Brunswick, September 8, 1852. See Proceedings of the Society, vol. vi.

A memoir of the Rev. Dr. John Johnston, of Newburgh, New York, published by Moses M. Dodd, New York.

CHAPTER XXIV.

INAUGURATION OF DR. JOHN MACLEAN, TENTH PRESIDENT OF THE COLLEGE.

The inauguration of the Rev. Dr. Maclean as President of the College of New Jersey occurred on the afternoon of Wednesday, the 28th of June, 1854, the day of the annual Commencement. The ceremonies on this occasion took place in the presence of the Trustees and Faculty, and of a large assembly of the graduates and other friends of the College. Rev. Dr. John McDowell, senior Trustee of the College, began the exercises with the following remarks:

"We are convened to inaugurate a President of this venerable and important College. The Trustees have made it my duty to introduce the services on this occasion with a brief narrative of the events which have issued in the interesting exercises in which we are now to be engaged. After the Commencement, a year since, was finished, and the Board of Trustees had returned to their place of meeting in the College library, the Rev. Dr. James Carnahan unexpectedly presented to the Trustees a written communication, resigning his office of President of the College; and giving as his reasons his advanced age and increasing infirmities. The session of the Trustees was then about closing, and they had not time to deliberate on the choice of a successor. They felt reluctantly constrained to accept the resignation; which they did, passing resolutions highly approving of the administration of Dr. Carnahan; and at the same time requested him to continue to hold the office and perform its duties until a successor was chosen. To this request Dr. Carnahan kindly consented.

"At the stated semi-annual meeting of the Board in December last they proceeded to the election of a President, when the Rev. Dr. John Maclean, who had, almost from the time of his

graduation, been a valuable officer of the institution in several departments of instruction, and for many years its Vice-President, was chosen. Dr. Carnahan was then requested to continue to hold the office of President and perform its duties until the close of the Commencement, which has taken place this day. To this he consented.

"Dr. Carnahan has occupied the presidential chair of this College longer than any of his distinguished predecessors from the foundation of the College. He has now been President *thirty-one* years, and his administration has not only been the longest, but also very successful. The College has grown and prospered under it. The number of students when he commenced his administration was about *one hundred and twenty*. The whole number for the year now closing is *two hundred and fifty-six*. At the meeting of the Trustees in December last a committee was appointed to make arrangements for the inauguration of Dr. Maclean. Agreeably to the report of that committee, approved by the Board, we are now met for this purpose. The usual oaths required to be taken by the President will now be administered by the Hon. Henry W. Green, Chief Justice of the State of New Jersey."

The following oaths, required by the charter, were subscribed by the President elect, and then administered to him by the Chief Justice:

1. "I do swear that I will support the Constitution of the United States: so help me God."

2. "I do sincerely profess and swear that I do and will bear true faith and allegiance to the government established in this State, under the authority of the people: so help me God."

3. "I do solemnly promise and swear that I will faithfully, impartially, and justly perform all the duties of the President of the College of New Jersey, according to the best of my abilities and understanding: so help me God."

A true copy, E. F. COOLEY, *Clerk.*

The oaths having been taken, the Chief Justice handed to Dr. Maclean the keys of the College; and thus addressed him:

"In the name and by the authority of the Board of Trustees I deliver to you the keys of the College of New Jersey, hereby declaring that you are duly invested with all the powers, privi-

leges, and prerogatives, and charged with all the duties, of the office of President of that institution.

"We commit Nassau Hall, its interests and its reputation, to your guardian care, with the earnest injunction, and in the confident hope, that those powers will be exercised and those duties performed by you in such manner as shall most eminently conduce to the diffusion of knowledge, the promotion of virtue, the honor of our country, and the glory of God."

Dr. Maclean replied:

"Having just given the most solemn pledge which it is in my power to give that I will faithfully discharge the duties of my office, I shall only thank you for the very kind terms in which you have been pleased to announce the confidence reposed in me by yourself and the other Trustees of the College."

As he left the chair of the President, the Rev. Dr. Carnahan thus addressed his successor:

"Mr. President,—When the interests of an important public institution are concerned, private considerations and personal feelings ought to be laid aside. For this reason I do not rise to congratulate you, as perhaps some may think I ought, on being placed in a station which your long, faithful, and efficient services have merited. My object is rather to express my wishes for the prosperity of the College and the success of your administration. Sir, the interests of a sacred institution, which originated in the piety and patriotism of great and good men long since gone to their rest and reward, are now, in a great measure, placed in your hands. Your own experience and observation have taught you that to train the minds and to form the intellectual and moral habits of youth who are to be the future ministers of the gospel, the physicians, the legislators, the judges, the executive officers of our State and National Governments, is no small and insignificant undertaking. When I call to mind how much the happiness or misery of parents and friends, how much the success or failure of the free institutions of our country, how much the purity or corruption of our holy religion, in a word, how much the temporal and eternal well-being of thousands yet unborn depends on the bias given to the minds of young men during their training in College, I

am constrained to believe that your office is one of immense responsibility,—an office which no man who looks to his own peace and comfort only ought to covet. Its duties are numerous and difficult, its cares and anxieties unceasing. And permit me to say, that in your case the responsibility is increased by the consideration that this College has existed more than one hundred years; that it has maintained a high and honorable place among similar institutions in our land; that the sons of Nassau Hall in public and in private life have not been inferior to those of any other college in our country. In view of these facts, the thought that this time-honored, and I may say God-favored, institution may possibly fail is painful and oppressive. But it cannot, must not fail. Founded in faith, with a view to promote the glory of God and the best interests of men, God has in a remarkable manner sustained and prospered this College in circumstances the most trying; and our prayer and hope is that he will continue his favor. And if in these feeble hands, supported by yourself and other able and honored coadjutors, the usual previous number of students in the College has been more than doubled, and the graduates of the last thirty-one years have equalled in number those who have received the first degree in the Arts under all my predecessors, from the origin of the College to the time I came into office, have we not cause to hope and believe that the College of New Jersey shall live and be a blessing to our country and to the Church of God for ages yet to come? Be assured, sir, you have my hearty wishes and my most fervent prayers for the prosperity of the College and for the success of your administration."

To this address Dr. Maclean said in reply:

"That I had your best wishes, and that I should have your fervent prayers for my successful administration of the affairs of the College, I was well aware. For this public expression of your feelings I thank you most sincerely."

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

HONORED GUARDIANS AND OTHER FRIENDS OF THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY:

For more than thirty years have I been associated with the venerable man who this day retires from the presidency of our College. You can therefore readily conceive that it must be truly gratifying to me to know, and to have others know, that my election as his successor has his hearty approval. The assurance that this is so encourages me to hope that, to some extent at least, I shall be able to meet the reasonable demands of the friends of the College, and that I shall not sully the fair fame that has hitherto pertained to the office of its President. For more I dare not hope; nor can I even promise as much as this, for this itself is no easy task. Of my predecessors in office this is not the occasion for me to speak particularly. They were all men of note, and they all did good service to the cause of piety and learning; but if sincere piety, sound learning, genuine modesty, freedom from personal ambition, devotion to the interests of the College, faithfulness and success in conducting its affairs for a long series of years, can entitle its President to the lasting gratitude of all interested in its welfare, then will the name of James Carnahan ever be held in veneration by all the true sons and the true friends of our beloved College. Happy may I regard myself if, when my labors here are done, I shall be able to retire from the duties and responsibilities of this station with something of the respect and honor which we all feel are justly his due.

Permit me now to call your attention to the more immediate object of this address, viz., to give you, first, a brief sketch of the origin and design of this institution, and, secondly, an exposition of the mode in which the instruction and government of the College will be conducted by my colleagues and myself.

Our College is the offspring of piety, pure evangelical piety. Its founders were men of piety and friends of learning. They regarded the proper cultivation of learning as favorable to the advancement of religion. Hence they sought to rear an institution in which should be taught at one and the same time the

lessons of revealed truth and the elements of human knowledge. They were Presbyterians, too, all of them; still, they were liberal-minded men. They knew that as guardians of a college they owed certain duties to the State as well as to the Church, and also duties to their fellow-Christians of other denominations as well as to those of their own. Hence while they aimed to make the best possible arrangements to secure for the youth of their own Church an education that would fit them for the several stations which they might be called to fill in that Church, they sought so to order the course of instruction as to be of essential service to the youth of other denominations without interfering with the rights of conscience. Their aim was not to make Presbyterians of others, nor to interfere with their Church relations, but to teach all that they placed true piety, or the fear and love of God, above all Church forms, and that Presbyterianism, as held by them at least, was no narrow-minded and bigoted attachment to sect, but an enlarged and liberal scheme of doctrine and order, which, while it claimed to be in accordance with the divine mind and will, led them to salute as brethren in Christ all who held the essential doctrines of grace, however much they might differ from themselves in outward form and in minor points of doctrine. This course they pursued, not from constraint, nor under the influence of unworthy motives, but from conviction and choice. They had, indeed, the wisdom to perceive that not only was it their duty to act thus, but that they consulted best the interests of their own branch of the Church of Christ by conciliating the respect and the esteem of all the other branches of the one Church of our Lord and Saviour. At this they aimed, and to a good degree they were successful; for among the most devoted friends of the College there have been not a few who were members of Churches other than Presbyterian. But let it be remembered that this liberal and Christian policy was attended with no sacrifice of truth or principle,—it made no concessions to religious bigotry on the one hand, or to indifference and rationalism on the other. In connection with it the doctrines of grace were plainly and faithfully taught, and the simple forms of our Church order were strictly adhered to in all the religious ser-

vices of the College; and while none were seduced from their attachment to the forms in which they had been educated at home, all were led to see that the doctrines and discipline of our Church were not only consistent with vital piety, but eminently favorable to its growth. What more than this can Presbyterian youth need to make them honor and prefer the Church of their fathers,—the Church in which from infancy they had been nurtured, and the Church with which their earliest and best feelings were associated?

On the other hand, could such a training as this fail to make a favorable impression upon the minds of the youth from other Churches, in regard to the truly catholic spirit of Presbyterianism rightly understood and properly exhibited? From actual experience they would know that they were subjected to no annoyance on account of their religious belief, and to no temptation to forsake the Churches in which they had been brought up; and thus a spirit of mutual confidence would be fostered in the minds of all, to the great benefit of the whole body of Christ.

But while the advancement of religion was the chief aim of the venerable founders of our College, they sought to effect their object in connection with the intellectual training of the youth who from time to time should resort to this seat of learning. And although the great incentive to action, on the part of those who founded it, was to furnish the Church with a ministry thoroughly trained for their high and holy calling, yet they never lost sight of the fact that the highest interests of both Church and civil society demanded of them that they should exert themselves to provide for all classes, within the sphere of their influence, a course of instruction at once liberal, enlightened, and religious. In doing this they wisely judged that those who were to be the guides of society, whether in secular or religious affairs, all needed the same preparatory training to enter with advantage upon the study of their several professions: the proper development and strengthening of the intellectual and moral powers, the right cultivation of the social and religious feelings, and the storing of the mind with the elements of varied and useful learning, being alike important for

all classes of professional men. Piety alone, however pure and ardent, could not fit a man for the ministry; nor could the highest intellectual culture qualify one to be a statesman, should he be wanting in moral principle. But where piety and intelligence are combined in a high degree, we have just those qualities that are requisite for professional eminence in the several walks in life; and those institutions of learning in which these things are properly cared for are the very ones which best meet the wants of the whole community. To rear such an institution was the constant aim of the early friends of our College; and to show that I have full authority for the view here presented, permit me to call your attention to certain declarations made by those who, in faith and prayer, laid its foundation. I do this that all present may see their aim, and that all may honor them for their enlarged, liberal, and truly Christian views. The present charter of the College was granted on the 14th of September, 1748, and at the first meeting of the Trustees, held October 13 of the same year, they voted an address to Governor Belcher, to whose friendly offices they were indebted for the charter; and in this address they say, "Your long-known and well-approved friendship to *religion* and *learning* left us no room to doubt your doing all that lay in your power to promote so valuable a cause in these parts, and upon this head our most raised expectations have been abundantly answered. We do, therefore, cheerfully embrace this opportunity of paying our most sincere and grateful acknowledgments to your Excellency for granting so ample and well-contrived a charter for erecting a seminary of learning in this Province, which has been so much wanted and so long desired. And as it has pleased your Excellency to intrust us with so important a charge, it shall be our study and care to approve ourselves worthy of the great confidence you have placed in us, by doing our utmost to promote so noble a design. And since we have your Excellency to direct and assist us in this important and difficult undertaking, we shall engage in it with the more freedom and cheerfulness; not doubting but by the smiles of Heaven, under your protection, it may prove a flourishing seminary of *piety* and *good literature*, and continue

not only a perpetual monument of honor to your name, above the victories and triumphs of renowned conquerors, but a lasting foundation for the future prosperity of *Church* and *State*."

In this address, penned by President Burr, we have explicitly avowed the aim of the first Trustees of our College: viz., the welfare of the whole community, civil and religious, by means of an institution devoted to the interests of piety and learning.

Let us hear the response of the pious and excellent Governor. "Gentlemen, I have this day received by one of your members, the Rev. Mr. Cowell, your kind and handsome address; for which I heartily return you thanks; and shall esteem my being placed at the head of this government a still greater favor from God and the King, if it may at any time fall in my power, as it is my inclination, to promote the kingdom of the great Redeemer, by taking the College of New Jersey under my countenance and protection, as a seminary of *true religion* and *good literature*."

In his reply to another address from the Trustees, in which reply he declined the honor of having the first and still the largest building called by his name, he says, . . . "it seemed to me that a seminary for *religion* and *learning* should be promoted in this Province, for the better enlightening the minds and polishing the manners of this and the neighboring colonies. . . . This important affair I have been, during my administration, honestly and heartily prosecuting in all such laudable ways and measures as I have judged most likely to effect what we all aim at, which I hope and believe is the advancing the kingdom and the interests of the blessed Jesus and the general good of mankind."

These extracts furnish abundant proof that Governor Belcher, who was not only the first and most efficient patron of the College, but also the President of the Board of Trustees, entered heartily into their views; and that the advancement of religion and learning was the aim of all concerned in founding this institution. That, in seeking to advance the interests of their own branch of the Church, by the erection of a seminary of learning, they were not unmindful of the interests of other denominations, appears from the words of the charter; wherein

it is assigned as one of the reasons for granting that instrument, "that the petitioners have also expressed their earnest desire that those of every religious denomination may have free and equal liberty and advantage of education in said college, any different sentiments of religion notwithstanding."

And this declaration was a declaration not of the Trustees merely, but of all who petitioned for the charter, and no doubt expressed the sentiments of the Synod of New York, which comprised the Presbyterian churches not only in New York, but also most of those in New Jersey, and some in other States. Of the twenty-two Trustees named in the charter, twelve were ministers of the gospel; and of these, eleven were prominent members of the Synod of New York, and the twelfth was a member of the Synod of Philadelphia. No one, therefore, can be surprised at hearing that the first-named Synod regarded this institution with peculiar favor, it being in fact the continuation of the one over which the pious and learned Jonathan Dickinson presided, and which was no doubt established under the auspices of that Synod. That the members of the Synod heartily approved of the views and aims of the Trustees of the College there is the most ample evidence. At the request of the Trustees they appointed, by a unanimous vote, two of the most distinguished members of their body to take a voyage to Europe to solicit funds for the College, and also made provision for supplying the pulpits of these ministers during their absence. By the hands of these reverend gentlemen, Messrs. Gilbert Tennent and Samuel Davies, the Synod sent an address to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, containing an earnest appeal in behalf of the College. After reciting their utter inability to meet the demands for ministers to supply the Presbyterian churches in connection with the Synod in the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and Carolina, they say, "Now it is from the College of New Jersey only that we can expect a remedy for these inconveniences; it is to *that* [College] your petitioners look for the increase of their numbers; it is on *that* the Presbyterian churches through the six colonies above mentioned principally depend for a supply of accomplished ministers; from *that* has

been obtained considerable relief already, notwithstanding the many disadvantages that unavoidably attend its present infant state." In the conclusion of their address they add, "Now, as the College appears to be the most promising expedient to redress these grievances, and to *promote religion and learning* in these provinces, your petitioners do most heartily concur with the Trustees, and humbly pray that an act may be passed by this venerable and honorable Assembly for a national collection in favor of said College." Funds more than sufficient to defray the expense of erecting our largest College building was the result of this action of the Synod.

Their letter to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland discloses fully why the members of the Synod labored so assiduously to establish and to sustain with vigor the College of New Jersey. They regarded it as the most effective means of supplying their churches with an able ministry.

The authorities above cited are amply sufficient to establish the several positions I assumed in regard to the views and aims of those who founded our College; including the Synod of New York, the petitioners for the charter, the Trustees named in the charter, and the Governor who granted it, in the name of the King. Prompted by a strong desire to further the interests of religion, and more especially to furnish their own branch of the Church with an able and learned ministry, they sought to lay the foundation of an institution of learning which should be commensurate with the wants of the whole community, and so to conduct its affairs as to promote at one and the same time the welfare of the Church and of the State. [See vol. i. page 23.]

Having obtained a charter, to use their own expression, "so ample and well contrived," the Trustees were not only content, but perfectly satisfied with its provisions. It gave them all they wanted. They were left untrammelled by the State, and yet under its protection. They enjoyed the confidence and the patronage of the Church, and yet were perfectly free to adopt such measures as they deemed best adapted to secure the success of the institution, and through it to advance the civil and religious interests of the country; and, being wise, active, and pious men, their labors were not in vain. Of the correct-

ness of this statement the history of the College furnishes full evidence. Did time permit, it would give me pleasure to recite this testimony at large; but on this occasion I must content myself with a very brief mention of the more important facts bearing upon this point.

1. A large number of the most useful and distinguished ministers of the gospel in our own and in other churches have been educated here. The whole number of clerical graduates is more than six hundred.

2. From this institution have gone forth numerous ardent friends of sound and thorough learning. Under God, several of the most valuable seminaries of learning in our land owe their existence, in a great measure, to the enlightened views and active efforts of men educated here, and who sought to establish in different sections of the country institutions upon the model of their Alma Mater.

3. Here, too, have been trained in great numbers men who have adorned the bar, the bench, the forum, the Senate-chamber, and the Executive chair in several of the States of the Union, and others who have done honor to the highest seats pertaining to the National Government. The number of graduates who have held important official stations is not less than two hundred.

4. In the department of medical science some of the brightest names in our country are names of graduates of Nassau Hall.

5. The Presbyterian Church in this country, through her Synods, and through the General Assembly, has repeatedly expressed her confidence in the College; and these Church courts have at different times recommended collections to be made in its behalf. This peculiar interest in our College continued until, happily, other colleges arose to aid in the very work for which ours was established, and which have divided with us the constantly-increasing patronage of the whole Presbyterian body, to their greater usefulness, and without any serious detriment to us.

6. From other Christian Churches, too, we have had a liberal patronage; and the warm and sincere friendship towards this institution, on the part of our friends in sister Churches, shows

that the confidence reposed in us has not been abused, and that a collateral object in founding our College has also been attained.

7. The State, too, has manifested its confidence in the management of our affairs, not only by not attempting to interfere with us in any respect, but by passing special laws for our protection; and by a public declaration in regard to the usefulness of the College in promoting both piety and learning.

In making this remark, I have reference to the language employed in a preamble to an act passed on the 13th of March, 1780, by the Legislature of New Jersey, for amending and establishing the charter of our College:

"And whereas all wise Legislators have deemed the education of youth to be of the utmost importance to the prosperity of the State, and have taken institutions of learning under their patronage and protection; and whereas the said College of New Jersey hath been found greatly useful in diffusing as well *the principles of political liberty* as of *religion* and *literature:* and many have thereby been fitted to fill distinguished places both in the civil and ecclesiastical departments of this and of the other United States with advantage to the community and honor and reputation to themselves, therefore for granting the passage of the petition of the said Trustees, be it enacted," etc.

8. The pure doctrines of the gospel, and the true principles of civil and religious liberty, have always formed a part of the instruction given here.

9. The last and most important fact of all. At different times God has most graciously manifested his favor, by awakening the minds of the youth here assembled to a serious conviction of the unspeakable importance of divine things, and by giving large numbers of them grace to become true and devoted servants of our Lord Jesus Christ. The very first year that the College was established in this place, under President Burr, there was a signal manifestation of the divine favor in the respect just mentioned. Another instance occurred in 1762, during the presidency of Dr. Finley, and another, equally remarkable, in 1815, while Dr. Green was President, and another quite recently, in 1848. Besides those just named, there have been others of less note. These should ever be kept in grateful re-

membrance by the friends of the College, and be an encouragement to pray earnestly and perseveringly for a renewal of like scenes. In the year 1757, the Rev. Samuel Davies, writing to a friend in England, says, "The best news that perhaps I ever heard in my life I received from my favorite friend Mr. Samuel Finley, minister of Nottingham, in Pennsylvania, tutor of a large academy, and one of the Trustees of the College of New Jersey. I had sent him some extracts from my British letters, giving an account of the revival of religion in sundry parts of England, particularly among the clergy. In answer he writes, 'I greatly rejoice that our Lord Jesus has put it in my power to make you a large compensation for the good news you sent me. God has done great things for us. Our glorious Redeemer poured out his Holy Spirit upon the students of our college; not one of all present neglected, and they were in number sixty.'" At the close of his letter Mr. Davies remarks, "Though this college was well founded and well conducted, yet I must own I was often afraid it was degenerating into a college of mere learning. But now my fears are removed, by the prospect that sincere piety, that grand ministerial qualification, will make equal advance." Mr. Davies became President of the College in 1759, about two years after this letter; and Mr. Finley in 1761. May their successors in this office ever resemble them, in being ardent friends of genuine revivals of religion! And beyond all question, the frequent outpouring of the Holy Spirit upon the youth of our College will be the best guarantee that it will never become a College of mere learning. But let it be remembered that the promotion of learning, thorough, sound, and varied, is one of the great objects sought to be attained by the erection of this institution; and by learning I do not mean merely literature, but all such useful knowledge as has been found of service in the culture of the youthful intellect. It would be an easy task to show that the two objects chiefly aimed at by the founders of our College are perfectly consistent, and that they should always be sought for in connection, whether we have respect chiefly to our religious or to our intellectual improvement. The more thorough and extensive knowledge we acquire of the lessons taught us in the word

and works of God, the greater advances we shall be capable of making in piety; and to the full attainment of such knowledge the proper discipline of the intellectual faculties is absolutely essential. On the other hand, nothing can be more favorable to the vigorous application of the mind to our intellectual pursuits than to have our minds at peace with God, and prompted and controlled, in all their acts, by supreme love to him. The celebrated Francke says of himself, that while a youth he observed that whenever he became remiss in his devotions he was in a measure unfitted for close and earnest study. That it is the duty of those to whom, in the providence of God, the management of this institution is now confided to keep in view the design of its founders, and to further that design to the extent of their ability, I shall assume as evident upon the bare stating of the proposition. No right-minded man can question its truth. I shall therefore proceed to unfold, as at first proposed, the mode in which my colleagues and myself intend to conduct the government and the instruction of the College, with the view to attain the end which it will be our pleasure, as it is our duty, to seek.

We shall not aim at innovations. We have no fault to find with those who have preceded us. They are deserving of all honor for what they accomplished; but with the increased facilities which in the kind providence of God are placed within our reach we shall seek to extend and otherwise to improve the course of study and the system of instruction which they have marked out; with such changes only as time and experience suggest to be expedient. I shall therefore call your attention first to the plan hitherto pursued, as it will thus be the more readily seen that our aim is simply to give, if possible, greater efficiency to this plan, and not introduce changes for the sake of change. I am glad to have it in my power to say that no chimerical experiments in education have ever had the least countenance here. The methods which have been employed to secure the proper cultivation of both head and heart are the methods which long experience has taught to be the most efficient. So far as it concerns the head, mental discipline has been aimed at, rather than the storing of the

memory with isolated truths,—the greater the number of which the greater often is the confusion; yet the proper exercise of memory has never been neglected. Nor has any countenance ever been given to the whim that the regular and systematic teaching of religious truth is unfavorable to the growth of pious feeling in the youthful breast, and that all attendance upon religious services should be entirely voluntary, and never required; and I trust such notions as these will never find a lodgment here. Had we no experience to confirm us in our views, the precepts of revealed truth on this point would be sufficient to show that the true mode of training youth to fear God and to keep his commandments is to do as God himself required his covenant people to do: "And these words, which I command thee this day, shall be in thine heart: and thou shalt teach them diligently unto thy children, and thou shalt talk of them when thou sittest in thine house, and when thou walkest by the way, and when thou liest down, and when thou risest up." Surely he who formed the soul of man must know what is the best method of fostering in that soul the spirit of piety.

Nor has it ever been the aim of the Trustees and Faculty of this College to make the College a collection of separate schools; and to permit the students here congregated to determine for themselves to what branches they will devote their time and attention, and which ones they will neglect.

Whatever advantages may flow from such a system, they are not the precise results sought to be reached by the establishment of colleges. That even for certain classes of under-graduates they may answer a good purpose we do not question, but it is chiefly for that class whose pecuniary resources and advanced age will not admit of their pursuing the full College course,—one designed to embrace an outline of all the liberal arts and sciences, and to impart that variety of mental discipline and those expanded views of the fields of literature and science which can be derived in no other way than by the actual application of the mind to the different branches of study included in what is generally known as a plan of liberal education. We do not hold to the maxim ascribed to Chrysippus, at least without some qualification, "That the wise man is the best

artist in every kind of work;" but we do hold with the Roman orator, "That there is a common bond between all the liberal arts;" and in accordance with this view we maintain that the careful study and thorough mastery of the various branches of knowledge, so far at least as to give us precise ideas of their nature and their extent, afford the best foundation upon which we can erect a superstructure of professional eminence. This range of study calls into exercise all the powers of the mind, in the order and to the extent that experience has shown to be highly favorable to the unfolding of those powers, and to giving them that vigor and that unity of action which it should be the aim of all education to impart.

In adopting a system of instruction for colleges, we should have respect to the mass of those whom we seek to benefit, and we should so order the course of study as to enable them all, with proper effort, to attain in some good degree the end sought in a liberal education. This end I apprehend to be full preparation to enter with advantage upon the study of one of the liberal professions, or upon an extended and thorough inquiry into the more recondite portions of those branches of knowledge the elements of which had supplied a part of their preparatory training. Not that persons who may be designed for other vocations than those just mentioned may not with profit submit to the same mental discipline, but that the plan itself should be arranged with special reference to the wants of those who are to be devoted to the cultivation of the arts and sciences, or to the study and practice of the learned professions. It has been asserted by a distinguished writer on education,* and in a limited sense his remarks may be true, that in a school or college for the pursuit of liberal or general knowledge the student may be considered as an end unto himself; his perfection as a man simply being the aim of his education. This, I say, in a limited sense may be true. For with the habits of study which render mental effort his delight, and with a taste acquired for the perception of the beautiful and the true in nature and in art, and of the useful too in the different departments of knowledge,

* Sir William Hamilton.

the liberally-educated youth has attained a degree of perfection which places him greatly above his equals in age who have made no such attainments. And he is in possession of sources of pure pleasure, from which he may draw as often and as largely as he pleases, provided he does not relax his effort to increase his knowledge and to improve his mind. Though all this be conceded to those who maintain that the benefits of a liberal or general education terminate upon the individual himself, and have their end in making him a wiser, better, and happier man, yet we know of no institutions professedly established with this as their ultimate design; but, on the contrary, they all have, as in our judgment they should have, a more comprehensive object, and one bearing more directly and fully upon the welfare of the whole commonwealth; and that is, as we have already said in other words, the liberal education of youth, with a view to the advancement of learning in all the various departments of liberal knowledge and professional life. That such a training as this, considered as a means to an end, or as a preparation for a higher education, is superior to the plan of having a variety of independent schools, in which the attention is wholly confined to matters bearing upon a single department of knowledge, may, I think, be safely maintained. And although our limits will not permit me to argue this question at large, and my object being to point out what we propose to do, rather than the reasons for so doing, yet I ought perhaps to say a few words in support of the opinion just avowed. Not to insist upon the fact that this method, whether the best or not, has been eminently successful, and that as a general truth it is undeniable that those men who have been most eminent in the several liberal professions, or most distinguished as scholars or philosophers, have had a liberal preparatory training prior to their devoting themselves to those branches from the study of which they have derived their reputation, I may mention as one reason in favor of this course, that where the different studies are judiciously arranged and properly proportioned they serve to call into harmonious action all the intellectual powers, and thus give a more healthful expansion to the mind than it can derive from any other source.

A second reason in favor of this course is, that it serves to enlarge the views of the liberally educated as to the unbounded field for research that lies before them in the worlds of matter and of mind; and thus restrains them from despising the attainments of others, from the full conviction that their own must necessarily be limited in extent. Thus modesty is engendered, and also a sympathy with others in their efforts to enlarge the boundaries of knowledge and learning. Thus, too, the efforts of all in behalf of learning are encouraged, by the more general appreciation in which their labors are held by the intelligent portion of society, whatever be the subjects in regard to which that intelligence is employed.

And if it be maintained that the advantages here enumerated would result from freedom of intercourse and friendly correspondence between those who have been trained in separate and independent schools, the ready answer is, that it cannot be so well or so readily done in this way as in the one we advocate. For those in these separate and independent schools, having really no knowledge of, or taste for, other pursuits than those in which they themselves are engaged, cannot estimate so justly as they should the value of other studies. They may admit the superiority of individual men in other walks of life, and the value of their labors to society, yet they cannot appreciate them as they would did they know something personally of the intense mental effort requisite to the production of those results which claim and receive their admiration.

A third advantage which a system of liberal or general instruction in a college has over the voluntary method pertaining to a collection of independent schools consists in this, that better provision can be made for occupying the whole time of the student,—a matter of prime moment in the early discipline of the mind. If the course of instruction in each department be so arranged as to occupy to advantage the whole time of the pupil, then it is evident that for the great body of students it would be highly injurious to their scholarship and mental discipline should they divide their time between the different schools, the studies in each requiring the time and effort which are distributed among several. Again, if the instruction given

in the several schools should not furnish ample employment for the pupil, and if it be so ordered as to enable him to attend with profit upon two, three, or more, schools at the same time, and it be still left at the option of the student to pursue one or more branches, as he pleases, it is evident that it will furnish, to a large proportion of the youth, a strong temptation to neglect any and every branch of learning that calls for vigorous mental effort, and to content themselves with solving, in their individual cases, the problem in what way they can finish their college course with the least amount of labor, and therefore with the least amount of knowledge; a temptation strong enough where the attendance upon the whole course of instruction is required of each individual. It is admitted, indeed, that this would not operate unfavorably upon youth possessed of uncommon quickness of parts and of an ardent thirst for knowledge, who sometimes are disposed to apply themselves too closely to their studies. But this is not characteristic of youth in general, and it is necessary, by a system of regular daily instruction and examination, to accustom them to mental effort, until, by constant practice, the habit be formed, and mental effort itself becomes pleasant; and this can more readily be done upon a plan which prescribes a common course for all, and exacts a regular attendance upon that course, than it can by leaving it to the option of the student to study what he pleases.

It may be urged that youth will study with greater diligence things in which they take an interest than those for which they have no taste; and though this is doubtless true, yet it may be the case, and often is, that the course of reading or study in which they take most delight is not the one most necessary for their improvement and the complete development of their minds. For often the very source of this pleasure is, that it can be had with little or no exertion; and when it is otherwise, their interest in these particular studies which prompts them to constant effort not unfrequently indisposes them for other studies of equal moment in themselves, and of equal importance to the student. And it is assuming rather too much for youth, of the age of those who enter our institutions as under-graduates, that

they are fully prepared to judge for themselves, not only as to what is the most agreeable to them, but also as to what is most useful.

For these and other reasons we are disposed to adhere to the plan hitherto pursued in this institution, in having one course of study for all the students who are candidates for academic honors, and in requiring attendance upon all the College exercises. In this one course we shall not undertake to teach everything included under the heads of literature and science. But to those matters which have been found from experience to be the most useful in the proper cultivation of the moral and intellectual powers, special attention will be given: and in this list we include Religion, Natural and Revealed; Philosophy, Intellectual and Physical; Logic and Rhetoric; Mathematics, pure and mixed; the Greek and Latin languages; and History, Ancient and Modern. In this list, as you perceive, we have placed first the study of religion, and we have no hesitation in saying that we would make every other part of education subordinate to this, and that it will be our first aim to imbue the minds of our youth with the principles of piety and virtue. Considered simply as a means of intellectual improvement, the study of religious truth is of the highest importance. Nothing can contribute more to the expansion of the mind and to the perfect culture of all its powers. The grandest thought that has ever entered the mind of man is the idea of God,—one, eternal, unchangeable, infinite in being and perfection, the Almighty. It is the highest of all possible generalizations, immeasurably transcending in grandeur the idea of the material universe, vast as is that. This alone would be a sufficient reason for assigning to the study of religious truth the prominence here given to it. But the claims of this, and of all the other branches of knowledge above named, to be regarded of prime importance in every system of education, I need not stop to argue. If experience can establish anything in the matter of education, it has shown fully the value of these studies in the discipline of the mind, and we will leave it to others to determine their relative value, and to try the experiment of conducting the education of the young, with the entire

neglect of any one of them. To sundry other branches sufficient attention will be given to impart a definite idea of the matters of which they treat, and of the proper method of investigating them. Under this head I might mention Ethnology, Political Economy, Geology, Physical Geography, Zoology, Botany, Mineralogy, Architecture, Sculpture, etc. In giving instruction in the various departments named, we shall endeavor to bear in mind that *art* should precede *science;* and that by constant practice and frequent repetition the youthful mind should first be trained to expertness in performing the required tasks, and afterwards be taught the reasons for the operations themselves. To reverse this order would be to do an irreparable injury to those upon whom this experiment should be tried. The first part of this mental training ought to be the chief object of attention in the preparatory schools; the second part is the one which more appropriately pertains to the College. In the school, a youth engaged in the study of language should acquire a thorough and exact knowledge of the import of words and of the rules of grammar; and he should accustom himself to apply these rules carefully in translating from one language into another, and in learning to compose in his own and in other tongues. At college, while this practice should be continued, the student should enter upon the higher study of the philosophy of language, and upon a critical examination of the style and sentiments of the various classical authors whose works are subjects of study; and he should also carefully observe the illustrations they afford of each other's thoughts and forms of expression. In History, an accurate knowledge of facts should be the first aim of the student, and after that the study of the general principles, as far as History has assumed a philosophical form. So also in Mathematics, the solution of problems according to prescribed rules or formulas should first claim attention, and then with far greater ease will the youthful student be made to understand the rationale of the formulas themselves.

With respect to Natural Philosophy and other scientific subjects. After the student has learned the general principles, and the use to be made of them in the deduction of particular facts, he should be taught the proper method of philosophical inves-

tigation, and the steps by which the higher generalizations have been reached.

A distinguished and learned friend,* to whom I am indebted for some of the above hints, remarks, "As one great object in life is the acquisition of truth and its relations, the logical powers ought to be fully developed; and this is effected by exercising the student in deducing particular facts from general laws. In all cases, as far as possible, he should be shown how the deductions from these laws agree with the actual facts of nature. This will give him full confidence in the truth and importance of generalizations, and serve to render him a safe man, one who, after having deliberately investigated a subject, will settle down on some general principles, and will not be liable to be moved by every new wind of doctrine.

"Of whatever is attempted to be taught, clear ideas should be given, and those branches of knowledge should especially be cultivated in the last years of a college course which have been reduced to the most definite rules." Of the truth of these remarks no experienced teacher, I think, can have any doubt.

Lectures accompanied with experiments or other illustrations, where the subject calls for them, text-books, with comments by the teacher, and frequent examinations, both oral and written, will continue to be parts of our system of instruction. These different methods have their several advantages, and by combining them we hope to accomplish everything desirable as to the imparting of knowledge. To secure strict attention and greater diligence upon the part of the student, we shall continue the plan of subdividing the different classes; that as far as possible each student may be called upon every day to undergo an examination upon the subject of study for the day.

And although this method adds materially to the burden of the Professors, they will submit to it in view of its great importance to the student. In no other way can regular daily preparation on the part of the student to recite the prescribed lesson be had. Class honors and rewards of various kinds may be given as a stimulus to diligent and faithful attention to study;

* Professor Henry.

and to a certain extent they answer a most valuable purpose; still, they will not be sufficient, except in rare cases, to effect fully the end aimed at in bestowing them if there be not also frequent examination of the individual members of the class. For daily mental effort of the highest order they need the stimulus furnished by daily examination. Nothing can supply the want of it. And to have it the number of teachers must correspond to the number of students. It is simply absurd to imagine that a single Professor can instruct well any number of pupils, however large that number may be. And one of the reasons why, in seeking a partial endowment for our College, we prefer to have the greater portion of that endowment in form of scholarships rather than of professorships is, that we can the more readily retain the present charges for tuition, and thus enable the College to maintain a corps of Professors and Tutors in just proportion to the students. If the students increase in number, so will their teachers; and we shall keep up in full vigor our plan of frequent examinations. If the instruction be confined to the delivery of lectures, it matters not indeed how many may be present, provided the lecturer has the power to interest them in the subject and to awaken a feeling kindred to his own in regard to the importance of his discussions. But in order that the best lectures may be of real service in the education of the young, it is important that there should be previously had from some source clear and distinct ideas of the matters handled; and it is essential that the student should have been taught the habit of giving close and fixed attention to what is said, and of discriminating between the thought itself and the form in which the thought is presented; so as the more readily to seize upon the prominent points and their relations to each other. In what way can all this be done so effectually as by daily examination upon text-books carefully explained by the teacher and diligently studied by the student? and yet this cannot be done, unless the provision for imparting instruction be in full proportion to the number taught. Of all the methods of giving instruction, this, for the great body of the students, is beyond question the most important; and although without it a small number of ripe scholars may be formed, it will be at the sacrifice

of the highest interests of their companions in study. The value of daily examinations upon both text-books and lectures cannot well be over-estimated; yet their value as an incentive to diligent study will be greatly increased if they be viewed as preparatory to the more extended and formal examinations, which are to be the chief element in determining the relative position of the students in their several classes, and the rewards to be awarded to the superior scholars.

"No academical exercise," says Melancthon, as cited by Sir William Hamilton, "can be more useful than that of examination. It whets the desire of learning, it enhances the solicitude of study, while it animates the attention to whatever is taught. Every student is alarmed lest aught should escape him which it behooves him to observe. This anxiety incites him also to canvass everything with accuracy, knowing that he must fully and perspicuously explain his understanding of each several doctrine. Examination, likewise, fosters facility of expression, counteracts perturbation and confusion, inures to coolness and promptitude of thought. Not less useful is examination in restraining the course of juvenile study within legitimate boundaries. Nothing is more hurtful, as nothing is more common, than vain and tumultuary reading, which inflates with the persuasion, without conferring the reality, of erudition. Wherefore, if examination brought no other advantage than that it counteracts the two greatest pests of education found indeed usually combined, to wit, sloth and arrogance, for this reason alone should examination be cherished in our universities. Against sloth there is no goad sharper or more efficacious than examination; and as to arrogance, examination is the very school of humility and improvement. By no other discipline is a soaring conceit so effectually taken down; and this is the reason why self-satisfied pretenders ever fly examination, while others who think less of the little they know than of the much that they know not, resort to it as the most efficacious means of improvement." These remarks of a famous scholar and divine are all true, and of great weight, and they set in a clear and strong light the importance of frequent examination in the education of youth. But still they speak only of its direct effects

upon the student himself. To the no less important influence exerted by it in awakening the energies of the teacher, and thus by a reflex action upon the mind of the scholar giving to that mind increased activity, they do not refer. Yet in estimating the value of examinations as a part of a college course of instruction, the effect upon the mind of the teacher, and its reflex influence upon the pupil, ought to be kept distinctly in view. Unless we do, their full value, in educating the youthful mind to think with vigor and to express its thoughts with ease, can never be appreciated as it should.

In our examinations we shall continue to use both methods, the oral and the written, being satisfied from an ample trial that in this way the student will derive advantages which he cannot have from either alone.

Declamation and written composition will form, as hitherto, parts of our College exercises. And although they may be so conducted as to do harm, yet rightly attended to they cannot fail to be of service to the student. The art of expressing thought with propriety and elegance is best acquired by committing our thoughts to writing, and the practice of declaiming contributes to presence of mind, gracefulness of manner, and propriety of utterance.

We shall also avail ourselves, wherever practicable, of the help of drawings, models, outline maps, and other implements of instruction, for the sake of the impression made by them on the eye, and for the sake of the suggestions of an abstruse character of which, from an association of ideas, they are often the source.

As it regards the improvement of our course of study we hope for much in the liberality of our friends who are so generously contributing to the endowment of scholarships, the income of which for the most part is to be given to those students who, at the time of entering College, shall, upon examination, be found to be the best prepared. The advantages arising from this source will not be limited to the College, but will be shared by it and the schools from which we receive our students. With respect to the schools, we trust the effect will be to make the

pupils in them more concerned as to the degree of their preparation for admission into College than they are as to the time when they will be permitted to enter, and that they will willingly remain at school until they are fully prepared for the class into which they seek admission. If this point can be secured it will be a great relief to the teachers and a great gain to the scholars. The teachers will be more free from the annoying solicitations to which they are often exposed, both from the pupils and their parents, to pass over in a hurried manner a part of the usual preparatory course, and the scholars will do themselves and their schools greater credit, and be the better prepared to profit by the instructions they are to receive at College.

Should the proposed endowment be completed, the College will gain in several ways:

1. We shall be able gradually to increase the demands for admission into College.

2. We shall secure a more thorough preparation on the part of all who enter.

3. It will be in our power to give them, when admitted, a more complete course of instruction.

4. They will be able to accomplish more, both in the acquisition of knowledge and in the discipline of their minds, than would be possible without this better preparatory training.

5. We hope, as another result, that a larger number than heretofore will prefer to enter College, so as to spend here the whole four years allotted to our course of study.

Every teacher of experience knows the great advantage of having in every class, large or small, one or more youth of superior talent and accurate scholarship. It serves to elevate the views and aims of the others, and to stimulate them to greater diligence. If, then, as one of the fruits of the effort now making to endow our institution, we can have, at the beginning of each College year, to enter our Freshman class, twenty-five youth thoroughly prepared for that class, the benefits of such a state of things upon the scholarship of the whole institution would be incalculably great, and our generous friends will have good reason to congratulate themselves upon their share in so noble a work.

For several years past our College has aided from thirty to forty youth of promise, most of them pious, and not a few of them sons of clergymen, in obtaining their education; and with our increase of means we shall confidently expect to increase the number of both these classes of students, viz., pious but indigent youth designed for the ministry, and sons of clergymen in moderate circumstances. And we shall be glad to have it in our power to say that no meritorious youth, possessing talent and desirous to enter our College, whether designed for the ministry or not, shall be kept away for want of funds to pay his tuition-fees.

If the proposed endowment be secured, the Trustees will have it in their power to add to the number and efficiency of our Faculty, not only by placing upon a permanent footing the new professorships already projected, or rather already established,—one to be held, as we hope, by our former Professor of Natural Philosophy, the distinguished Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution; another by the learned gentleman who has just been chosen Professor of Geology and Physical Geography; and a third by the able divine just called to the chair of Mental and Moral Philosophy,—but from the probable increase in the number of students, and a corresponding increase of funds, they will be able to establish other professorships, which would add greatly to the value and efficiency of our course of instruction.

On the subject of discipline I must say a few words; and yet in regard to it we have nothing new to promise. To secure diligence in study, regular and prompt attendance upon all College exercises, and proper demeanor on the part of every student, is the more immediate aim of our College laws. To return the youth to their parents with their heads, hearts, and manners all improved, is the ultimate aim. The benefits to result from a successful administration of these laws must be obvious to all, and need no illustration.

Nothing degrading to an ingenuous youth, nothing but what every such youth should willingly do, has ever been demanded by our laws; and nothing of this kind will ever be required of any student. But it will be expected of every one that he will

make the rules of the institution, and not his own opinions or those of his fellow-students, his rule of conduct in matters pertaining to the College. And we are persuaded that no student can so readily render his residence at College a truly pleasant one as by a strict compliance with all its rules. To see that they are properly heeded is the duty of the College officer, and not unfrequently the most disagreeable part of that duty. And here rather than in anything else should he have the co-operation of the parents, and for this reason our plan has been, and will continue to be, to send home regular quarterly reports of the standing of each student; and occasionally special ones, if anything seems to require it.

In conducting the discipline of the College, it will be our aim to encourage the doing of what is right; and, by a careful oversight, to prevent violations of law and order, rather than to detect and punish for wrong-doing; and the motives which we shall urge will be those which have respect to duty, and not merely to expediency and interest. We have never given, and it is our purpose not to give, any countenance to an espial-system; and yet, to prevent if possible any from going astray, and to understand fully the character and conduct of each individual, we shall be not inattentive observers of their deportment and their associations.

We shall encourage freedom of approach upon the part of our pupils, and shall endeavor to make them feel that they and their teachers have not antagonistic interests, but that we really seek their good, and that they may safely confide in us in all matters pertaining to themselves; and that while we require of them strict attention to College orders, we are willing to grant them every reasonable indulgence, and to aid them in any of their difficulties to the extent of our ability. And even in cases where we are constrained to exercise severe discipline, we shall seek to do it in the way that will be least trying to their own feelings and to those of their friends.

Not being angels ourselves, we shall not expect our pupils to be angels, nor shall we expect them to have all the discretion of old men of mature minds; and we shall make all proper allowance for the greater buoyancy of spirits in youth and for

mere indiscretions of conduct. But, on the other hand, all determined disregard of order and of propriety of deportment, and all resolute opposition to authority, will be dealt with as they deserve; and it will be our aim to merit the praise bestowed upon President Burr, of whom it is said, "Though in judgment and temper inclined to mild measures, when these failed he would resort to a necessary severity; and no connections could prevent the equal distribution of justice. In no college were the students more narrowly inspected and prudently guarded, or vice of every kind more effectually searched out and discountenanced or suppressed."

As it is not the design of our College to furnish a retreat for the indolent nor a harbor for the vicious, we shall rigidly require of all who may seek admission into College that they produce from their teachers, or other reputable persons, testimonials of good moral character.

I have now given you our plan for the future government and instruction of the College, or perhaps, to speak with more exactness, an outline of the plan hitherto pursued, with some modifications suggested by time and experience. We trust that it will meet your approval, and that we shall have your countenance in our efforts to give it increased efficiency. Of all interested in the welfare and usefulness of our College, we earnestly ask their fervent prayers that the blessing of God may ever accompany the instructions here given, and that our College may ever prove what its pious founders desired and prayed it should be,—an institution for the promotion of sound learning and true piety.

Having finished his address, Dr. Maclean said it was truly gratifying to him, and would no doubt give pleasure to all present, that his first official act, as President of the College, was to announce to the audience that by a unanimous vote the Trustees had conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws upon the late venerable President of the College, Dr. James Carnahan.

The exercises were then concluded with prayer and the benediction by the Rev. Dr. W. W. Phillips, of New York.

APPENDIX.

FACULTY OF ARTS,

JUNE 28, 1854.

Rev. John Maclean, D.D., LL.D., President.

Joseph Henry, M.D., LL.D., Emeritus Professor of Natural Philosophy.

Stephen Alexander, LL.D., Professor of Mechanical Philosophy and Astronomy.

Rev. Matthew B. Hope, M.D., D.D., Professor of Belles-Lettres and Political Economy.

Rev. James C. Moffat, D.D., Professor of Greek and History.

Rev. Lyman H. Atwater, D.D., Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy.

Arnold Guyot, LL.D., Professor of Geology and Physical Geography.

George Musgrave Giger, A.M., Professor of Latin.

Rev. John T. Duffield, A.M., Professor of Mathematics.

————————— —————————,* Professor of Chemistry and Natural History.

J. Stillwell Schanck, A.M., M.D., Curator of the Museum and Lecturer on Zoology.

Frederick L. King, A.M., Tutor in Latin and Rhetoric.

Henry C. Cameron, A.M., Tutor in Greek.

J. Lœwenthal, A.M., Teacher of French and German.

Isaac N. Rendall, A.B., Tutor in Greek.

Edwin R. Bower, A.M., Tutor in Mathematics.

Gilbert T. Woodhull, A.M., Tutor in Mathematics.

NOTE.

The object of this note is to give the names of the several professorships and scholarships established between 1853 and 1868; and also the names of their several founders, and the sums given by them respectively.

Professorships.

1. The Holmes Professorship of Belles-Lettres and English Language and Literature; founded upon a donation of $25,000 for a professorship, by the late Captain Silas Holmes, of New York City.

* An arrangement has been made with Professor I. F. Holton to discharge the duties of this chair during the present year.

2. A Professorship founded by combining the gifts of the late Caleb Shipman, Esq., $10,000; of the late Thomas U. Smith, Esq., $5000; of Messrs. R. L. and A. Stuart, $6000; of Robert Lenox Kennedy, Esq., $1400; sundry smaller sums, $1200 and $1400. Income from these sums, total, $25,000.

3. The Blair Professorship of Geology and Physical Geography, founded by John I. Blair, Esq., upon a gift of $30,000.

4. The Robert Lenox Professorship of Biblical Instruction, connected with the office of President; founded upon a gift of $35,000, by Mr. James Lenox and his sisters, Miss Lenox and Miss N. Lenox. Total for the four, $115,000.

Towards the rebuilding of Nassau Hall, in 1854–5, Mr. Lenox also gave the sum of $10,000; and to the General Endowment fund $5000; and in the first year of the late civil war he gave the College $2500 to enable the Trustees to pay the Professors their salaries in full for that year.

Mrs. Brown's subscription of $5000 and Mr. Price's subscription of $1500, mentioned on page 235, were given to aid in paying of salaries, and not for the increase of the vested funds.

SCHOLARSHIPS, by the payment of one thousand dollars for each scholarship:

Three were founded by Roswell Colt, Esq.	$3,000
Five by James Lenox, Esq.	5,000
Five by Silas Holmes, Esq.	5,000
One by Matthew Newkirk, Esq.	1,000
" Stephen Colwell	1,000
" William Rankin, Esq., to bear the name of his son, John Joseph Rankin	1,000
" A. Cresswell, Esq.	1,000
" Isaac N. Rankin	1,000
" Rev. Dr. George Musgrave	1,000
" Rev. Dr. J. Cogswell	1,000
" Hon. Henry W. Green	1,000
" Dr. Hugh L. Hodge	1,000
" A. B. Baylis, Esq.	1,000
" George G. Sampson, Esq., to bear the name of the Rev. H. J. Van Dyke	1,000
" Dudley S. Gregory	1,000
" Presbyterian Church, Peekskill, New York	1,000
" John Van Vorst, Esq.	1,000
" Miss Beers, to bear the name of "The Cyrenius Beers"	1,000
" Rev. Dr. Jacob J. Janeway	1,000
" Ladies of the Presbyterian Church, Huntington, Long Island	1,000
" E. F. Backus, Esq.	1,000
" Mrs. and Miss Van Sinderen	1,000
" General N. N. Halsted	1,000
" Drs. John and George M. Maclean	1,000
" Richard T. Haines	1,000
" John P. Jackson	1,000
" Dr. John N. Woodhull, to bear the name of his mother, Mrs. Gertrude N. Woodhull	1,000

One by	Miss Townsend (Mrs. Daniel Haines), to bear the name of Nathaniel W. Townsend	$1,000
"	Dr. Samuel H. Pennington	1,000
"	Joseph N. Tuttle, Esq.	1,000
"	Nehemiah Perry, Esq.	1,000
"	James Blair, Esq.	1,000
"	Professor G. M. Giger, to bear the name of his mother, Mrs. Eliza M. Giger	1,000
"	First Presbyterian Church, Bridgeton, New Jersey	1,000
"	First Presbyterian Church, Trenton, New Jersey	1,000
"	Joseph P. Skidmore	1,000
"	L. S. Spencer	1,000
"	J. D. Lalor	1,000
"	Frederick D. Marquand	1,000
"	Simon and J. Donald Cameron	1,000
"	Second Presbyterian Church, Elizabeth	1,000
"	Charles S. Baylis, Esq.	1,000
"	Aaron Fenton, Esq.	1,000
"	Alanson Trask, Esq.	1,000
"	S. C. Withington, Esq.	1,000
"	First Church, Newark	1,000
"	Aaron Carter, Esq.	1,000
"	John Aitken, Esq.	1,000
"	Mrs. P. Bullard	1,000
"	Peter Jacobus	1,000
		$60,000

A few of the above-mentioned scholarships were not actually paid until after the year 1868, but the annual interest thereon was, until the principal sums were severally paid to the College. Since 1868 two other scholarships have been established, viz.:

The S. M. Hamill (a memorial of a son)	$1,000
The John Maclean, by *a friend*, a graduate of the College, April 11, 1873	1,000

With the exception of the Peter Jacobus and the John Maclean scholarships, the above are all given in the College Calendar for 1871–72, and in this list should have been included the scholarship founded by Dr. M. B. Hope. (See Minutes of the Board for June 23, 1857.)

When the effort was first made to establish scholarships to pay the tuition-fees of sundry students, few of the subscribers paid at once the principal, but in most instances they gave their bond or note, on which for several years they paid the interest, and agreeably to the terms of their subscriptions they made provision for the payment of the principal.

Others contributed to the scholarship fund in sums varying from $50 to $500, who did not design to establish scholarships. Some, who subscribed $1000 each, failed to pay their subscriptions. But the amount of this fund on the 18th of Au-

gust, 1869, as appears from a final settlement with the Treasurer, was given as $60,000, there having been no additions to it for the year previous.

POSTSCRIPT.

About one-third of the sums above mentioned were subscribed during the College year of 1853–54, the last year of Dr. Carnahan's administration, and before the writer's inauguration as President.

Here this History ends: but the writer feels that he ought to place on record an acknowledgment of his obligations to several personal friends, through whose kindness chiefly he was enabled to devote himself to the preparation of this work; and of these he must mention the names of Messrs. Robert L. and Alexander Stuart, of New York City, and of John I. Blair, Esq., of New Jersey, who, in 1868, in subscribing to the President's fund of the College, made it a condition of their respective subscriptions of $10,000 to that fund, that ample provision should be made by the Trustees for the retiring President; which was done by granting him, with the consent of the donors, the annual income from the Robert Lenox Professorship of Biblical Instruction.

A few other friends in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Trenton, and Princeton, at the same time, made him a present of the very comfortable house in which he is now residing.

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* In the list of Cliosophic orators, vol. ii. p. 264, read 1841, Peter McCall, Esq., of Pennsylvania.
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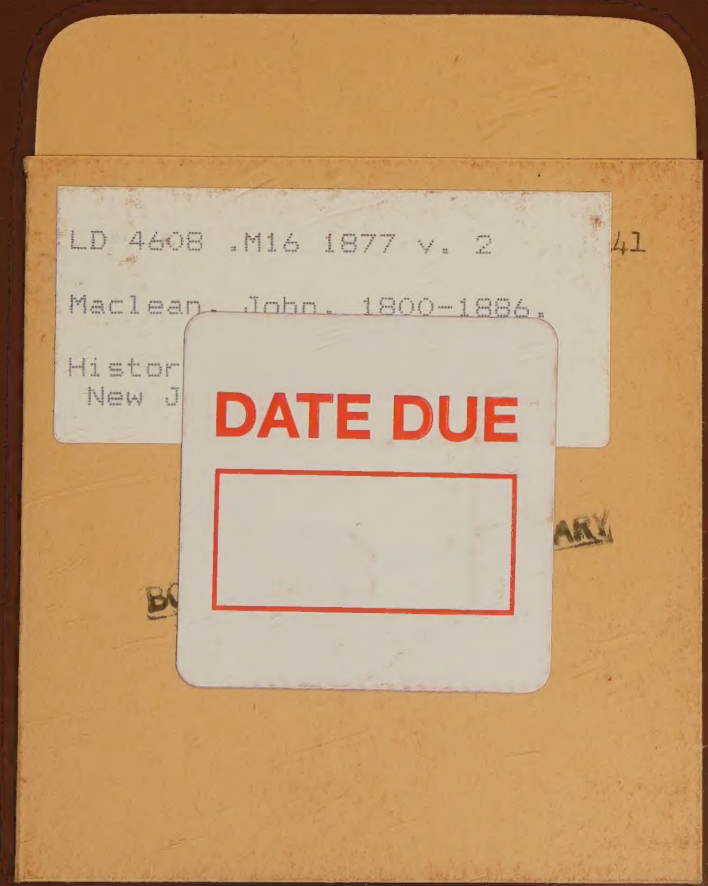
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